



John Evelyn Esq.—

N U M I S M A T A.

A
DISCOURSE
O F
M E D A L S,
Antient and Modern.

Together with some ACCOUNT of
HEADS and EFFIGIES
O F
Illustrious, and Famous Persons,
I N
SCULPS, and TAILLE-DOUCE,
O F
Whom we have no MEDALS extant;
A N D
Of the Use to be derived from them.

To which is added
A Digression concerning PHYSIOGNOMY.

By J. E V E L Y N, Esq; S. R. S.

Effigies hominum non solebant exprimi, nisi aliquā illustri causa perpetuitatem merentium. Plin. Nat. Hist. Lib. XXXIV. Cap. 4.

L O N D O N,
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M DC XC VII.

NOBILISSIMO JUVÉNI
FRANCISCO GODOLPHIN,
SIDNEII GODOLPHIN

Baronis de RIALTON, &c.

*Nuper Fisci Regii Questoris Primarii, uniusque de
Septem totius ANGLIE fustitariis*

FILIO Unico & HÆREDI,

S. P. D.

F O H A N N E S E V E L Y N C

NULLA mihi dubitatio erat, Dilectissime FRANCISCE, cuinam hoc dedicandum foret de NUMISMATIBUS *Syntagma*, quo Adolescentium nostratum animos ad hæc Studia capessenda conatus sum accendere. Tu enim eo Patre natus es, quo Amicorum omnium usus sum & intimo, & integerrimo ; qui, si quisquam alias in hoc Regno, de Antiquis Imaginib[us] jure gloriari potest ; nec solum à Majoribus suis Splendorem arcessit, sed & illos vicissim suis ipse Virtutibus illustrat & cohonestat ; summa Prudentia, consummato Judicio, maxima in rebus maximis Experientia ; antiquis Moribus & Fide : Tu es, quem quotiescumque aspicio, toties in Te Matris tuæ incomparabilis, in Coelicularum numerum jam olim adscriptæ (quam

A z

animo

D E D I C A T I O.

animo vultuque quasi redivivam refers) & agnosco, & tantum non veneror Imaginem. Quid, quod & Patruos habeas, Viros & mihi amicissimos, & omnibus bonarum Literarum Laudibus florentissimos?

*Tu facito, cum mox matura adoleverit ætas,
Sis memor: & te animo repetentem exempla tuorum
Et pater Æneas, & Avunculus excitet Hector.*

Nefas vero esset non memorare, unáque hic tecum conjungere Nobilissimum illum CAROLUM SPENCERUM qui & Sidheios vestros inter Avos suos numerat, in eodem tecum Curriculo versantem, & quisque passibus antecedentem; ambos in Senatorium Ordinem cooptatos, ambos eleganti huic NUMISMATUM Supellectili, & literatis Divitiis, dignum pretium statuentes.

Quare, accipe, mi suavissime FRANCISCE, Pignus hoc & *τερψησιον* Amoris erga te mei, qui Pietatem tuam, Eruditionem, cæterasque eximias præclaræ Indolis & Ingenii Dotes, colo & suspicio; quas etiam ut cæteri tui Ordinis Adolescentes æmulentur & studiose imitentur, semper erit mihi in votis. Vale, & nos ama.

*Wottonie apud Reg.
VII. Kal. Novemb.
clo 10c xcvii.*

TO

T O T H E R E A D E R.

IT is now almost five Years since, that finding so little written on this Subject of Medals in English, and so very much in the Italian, French, and the most Learned Languages; I employed some hours in putting some Notes together, and into such Method, as might serve (I thought) for Institution: But whilst part of it was already ingaged, and the rest finishing for the Press, I was told, the Learned, and my Worthy Friend, Mr. O. Walker (than whom, none of our Countrymen, that I know, is better able) was publishing a Book upon the same Design; which caused me to deliberate, and leave it off, lest I should actum agere: But when I had perused that Excellent Piece, and Historical Part, and considered how many Authors of the Learned'st Nations about us, had notwithstanding the plenty of Treatises, published large and ample Volumes on this Subject (for I could reckon more than Forty) and that tho' there possibly might no wide and spacious Fields be left uncultivated; there were yet some Corners, and little Waists, not altogether subacted, and so Improv'd, as to admit of no more dressing.

Upon this Account, I have inserted all that I thought material, and so handsomly delivered to us by many others; especially, by the Anonymous Author De la Science, &c. published long since this was ingaged, but to which I acknowledge myself greatly, and almost only, obliged. That therefore in this Discourse, I now and then seem to repeat what is already said; neither can, nor indeed, ought by any means to be omitted: All who write for Institution (of whatever Art or Science) commence with Principles and Postulata; Grammarians with Elements and Letters: The Mathematician (after five hundred Volumes published of that Study) begin with Points and Lines, and the simplest Figures: And tho' I therefore needed no Apology on that account; I have yet contracted very much I had prepared, and was necessary, out of Respect to what I found already so well performed: The Reader will yet find something New, and Entertaining, and I hope, not unuseful in this Essay; at least accept of my Good-Will, which

To the R E A D E R.

which is all I ask, besides his Pardon (or Act of Oblivion indeed rather) of Typographical Errata, and my own Imperfections.

In the mean while, as to what I have advanced concerning Modern Medals, and their Reverſes (in Chap. III.) I do not pretend, much less affirm, that all, whose Types are there exhibited, were Stamp'd by Public Decree of the Prince or Magistrate (as neither were all of the Greek and Roman Medals yet extant:) But as they are such as relate to the Confirmation of some remarkable Matter of Fact, discover the Genius of the Age, and link the History of divers notorious Passages of the latter Centuries and Revolutions; and thereby incite others, who have better Store and Opportunities of Perceiving what I have first Begun, and to Supply my Defects.

One thing more I am to acquaint the Reader, who may wonder to find that seeming Digression concerning the late, and (I wish I could not say) present Diminution of Money in the Chapter of Mints, as unseasonably Resumed after so many able Persons had already published their Thoughts upon it: But, as that was written when that Epidemical and destructive Villany was yet flagrant; so was it long since by me presented out of this Copy, to one of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Treasury, and which, since I could not retrieve from the Printer, will, I presume, justify me, as well as what I have said Page 42. concerning the Duke of Savoy, with some other Passages: Which, with all the other Defects of the Book, and Errors of the Press, will, I hope, obtain the Favour of the indulgent Readers.

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T A B L E O F T H E C H A P T E R S.

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INTRO.

NUMISMATA DISCOURSE MEDALS.

INTRODUCTION.

EVERY one who is a lover of *Antiquities*, especially of *Marbles* and *Inscriptions*, may yet neither have the faculty to be at so vast a Charge, or opportunity of Collecting them at so easie and tollerable an Expence, as he may of *Medals*; which well and judiciously chose, have always been esteemed (and that worthily) not only an *Ornament*, but an useful and necessary Appendage to a *Library*. And verily, if we consider *Medals* in respect of the Matter; they are, for ought appears, the most lasting and (give me leave to call them) *Vocal Monuments* of Antiquity.

The *Egyptian Pyramids* are indeed vast and enormous heaps of Stones, burthening the ground on which they stand; but they are mute and dead, without any Soul, or so much as Character on them, to tell us by whom, or to what end they were erected. Wherefore among all the various ways that men

men have sought Immortality and Freedom from Oblivion, by *Marbles, Statues, Trophies, &c.* Nay even by *Books* (Holy Scriptures, dictated and preserved by their Divine Author, only excepted) there is nothing in all this Tract of Time that has proved more lasting than these *Nummi Memoriales*, which we call *Medals*: Witness those inscrib'd *ÆTERNITATI & PERPETVITATI AVGUSTI, ROMÆ ÆTERNÆ, ÆTERNAE MEMORIAE*, and the like. Nay even the very Names as well as Actions of many famous Persons, had been long since as unknown as if they had never been at all, but for these small pieces of Metal, which seem to have broken and worn out the very Teeth of Time, that devours and tears in pieces all things else.

We cannot without grief consider, that of once so many thousand *Statues*, nay (as *Pliny affirms*) in number almost equal to living Men, there are hardly four or five at this day extant intire and unblemish'd. Neither could the *Colossal* magnitude of some of them secure them from decay. *Marbles* with their deepest *Inscriptions* crumble away, and become no more legible: *Pictures* and *Colours* fade. What's now become of all those admired Works of *Apelles, Zeuxis, Phidias, Praxiteles*, and the rest of those Celebrated Artists? What of so many antient Books as once filled those Noble and Royal Libraries at *Pergamus* and *Alexandria*? 'Tis deplorable even to consider, what irreparable loss the Learned World has suffered by so many Conflagrations and other funest Accidents, as have not only dissipated, but quite consum'd infinite numbers of Volumnes; so as of all that Noble and Venerable Store, so very few in comparison are left us, that there is hardly to be found a *Manuscript* in the whole World which can honestly pretend to above eight hundred, or a thousand years Antiquity, and to have so long escap'd the rage of Fire, Wars, or (what is worse) barbarous Ignorance, and Fanatick Zeal: whilst *Medals* (though even these likewise, as all other Sublunary things, be not wholly exempt from diminution, through the Avarice of some, who have melted down all they could get of them of Gold or Silver) have surviv'd, and outlasted the most antient Records, and transmitted to us the knowledge of a thousand useful things of twice a thousand years past. 'Tis on this account that there is lately an *Academy of Medallists* in *Paris*; where in the *Royal Palace*,

Palace, all those Gentlemen meet, whose Curiosity and Genius lead them to the study of *Medals, Inscriptions*, and like Antiquities. And indeed the advantages which *Divines, Historians, Chronologers, Criticks*, and other Learned Men (witnes Scaliger, Lipsius, Salmasius, Peireskius, Vossius, Holstenius, Gotofredus, Signor Noris, (once Chief Library keeper of the Vatican, and now Cardinal) Antonie Pagi of Aix, &c. and some few of our Nation, as Camden, Selden, Sir John Marsham, Sir Simon D'Ewes, Mr. Greaves, the late Bishops Walton, and Pearson, have deriv'd from the light which *Medals* have contributed to their Studies; and the benefit that may accrue by them even to the greatest Princes and Politicians (as the Learned Cuperus shews in that curious Dissertation concerning the *Apotheosis of Homer*, speaking of *Inscriptions*, and antient *Marbles*; but *instar omnium* the excellently Learned Spanheim) sufficiently discover for what Reason they are and have been cherish'd and search'd after with so much Passion and Industry in other Countries; though so little understood or minded in this of Ours: where yet the Romans once fixed their Victorious Eagles, planted so many Colonies, and left so many Monuments of their Residence.

With the assistance then of many Learned Foreigners who have expressly written of *Medals*, as well in their own Languages as the *Latin Tongue*; that I might in some measure cultivate so useful and diverting a Study, and supply the want of Books in our Own, I thought a Treatise on this Subject might not be unacceptable.

C H A P. I.

Of the Use of Medals, whether for Money, or to preserve the Memory of worthy Actions; their Antiquity, Materials, Size, Model, &c.

I Shall not here detain the Reader with any prolix Discourse of the antient *Moneys* and their Value, so many Ages ago first used in *Traffic*, and succeeding that Original Barter, or Commutation of one Commodity for another, which Tacitus

and *Pliny* affirm was previous to *Money* (especially among the ancient *Germans*) till some more precious Matter, as Metal, for its rarity and beauty, durable texture, and easiness of carriage, became the Price of things, as *Aristotle* shews us in his *Politicks*: But in all appearance the first Purchases were generally with Cattel, the *Kishitah* or Lamb; wherein consisted the innocent Riches of elder times, before there was any *Money* known or coin'd. Whence some Expositors for *centum Nummis* (*Gen. c. 33. v. 19.*) will have it read *centum Agnis*; though it will still remain a question, whether *Agnis* there do signify properly a *Lamb*, or rather *Money* marked and stamped with the image of a *Lamb*. For *Grotius* thinks that the Patriarch *Jacob* being so great a Master in Cattel, and abounding in Flocks, might probably set that figure on the *Silver* or *Money* which he us'd. And indeed that *Money* was in use very early; the three and twentieth Chapter of *Genesis* and other Texts which mention *probatum Monetam*, seems to make clear, both as to the *Weight*, *Species*, or both. And as among the *Romans* from the Figure of *Cattel* stamped and impressed upon the Metal, 'tis generally conceiv'd the name of *Money* obtain'd, à *Pecore Pecunia*; of which see *Varro*, *Pliny*, *Plutarch*, and the *Medal* in *Gente Rustica* mention'd by *Ursinus*: so *Jacob's Money* might be call'd *Kishitah* from the Impres of a *Lamb*. So a sort of Coin was called *Bos* antiently at *Athens*, as now *Corvus* at *Basil*, from the Figures impressed on them; and not many Ages since Mouttons among the *French*, as bearing a *Sheep* on the Coin: and so *Kóeai*, κώδαι & κώδαια of old among the *Athenians*, *Velerians*, *Aurelians*; as we *Jacobus's*, *Carolus's*, *Hoyse-men* from the Figure or Effigies they bear; nay sometimes from the Artist or Workman; as heretofore our golden *Florens* in the Reign of *Edward III.* coin'd by certain *Florentine* Moneyers, who were it seems employ'd here in *England*.

As to *Copper* or other Metal, used in *Traffick*, whether form'd into Vessels, Economic Utensils, and Instruments of Husbandry, which those who had more than they need, might exchange for other necessaries, or afterwards cut and divide into Plates, and value by weight or pound, not unlike to what is still familiar among the *Swedes* rich in *Copper* (or when any Stamp or Devise was first set on it in the several Kingdoms and Republicks by Authority of the Magistrate, to render it more Current,

Current, than otherwise its natural and intrinsic Value alone would amount to, and which apparently at first prevailed) I am not in pain about. But that at first it was plain, and without Character, is the most probable and received Opinion, 'till that was added by those to whom belonged the Prerogative of Coining upon a Legal Account, for the ease and benefit of Commerce. This is certain, that among the *Romans* the first Species antiently minted, namely *Bras*, was without any mark at all, till the Reign of *Servius Tullus*, who stamp'd it *nota pecudum* from whence it was called *Pecunia*, as we have already observ'd. Before his time it was payed by Weight only; so as there was no Buying or Selling without the Scales. And the first design of Coining in every Country was to save the labour and trouble of Weighing; the Stamp being a publick Testimony, that such a piece was of such a Weight, and so might pass in Traffick without the trial of the Scales. At first therefore among the *Romans* the *As* was adequately of a Pound or Twelve Ounces Weight; whence also it was called *Libella*: And thus it continued, till the publick necessity in that sharp and expensive War (the first against the *Carthaginians*) made them call in the old *Affes*, and Coin new ones weighing no more than two Ounces a piece; though of the same reputed Value and Name with the Old. Thele new Coined ones had on the front a double *Janus*, on the Reverse a *Prow* of a *Ship*; the former Effigies of the *Pecus* being laid aside. The like Exigency returning in the Second *Punic War*, reduced the *As* still lower; and new ones were stamped, weighing only a single Ounce: After this a Law was Enacted, to melt down those Ounce *Affes*, and set out new ones of half an Ounce. And at this last pitch they generally continued, during the time of the *Republick*. Besides the *As*, other smaller Moneys of *Copper* were in use; as the *Semissis*, the *Triens*, the *Quadrans*, the *Sextans*; each having its appellation from the proportion it bore to the *As*. The *Quadrans* was of old called *Teruntius*; because it weigh'd three Ounces, as long as the *As* weighed an intire Pound: But when the *As* was reduced to half an Ounce, the *Quadrans* by degrees lost its old name, being diminished proportionably to the eighth part of an Ounce.

The

The first Silver stamped at *Rome*, was a little before the first *Punic War*: the *Denarius*, so call'd from its Primitive Value, which was Ten *Ases of Brass*; the *Quinarius* worth Five, and the *Sestertius* worth Two and Half. But in the Second *Punic War*, when there was a necessity of enhancing Money to support the publick Extraordinaries; as in the First they had raised the Price of *Brass Money*; so now the *Denarius* (though of the same weight as before) was made equal in Value to Sixteen *Ases*, the *Quinarius* to Eight, and the *Sestertius* to Four. The Impress on the *Silver Coin* at first was a Chariot: Afterwards the Deviles were varied, as the Mint-Master pleased. That Piece which bears the Head of *Roma* with a winged Helmet on, and frequently some Sacrificing Vessel, intimated (as some conjecture) that *Rome* had by her Arms, Diligence, and Care of Religion, been made Empress of the World: and *S. Augustine* himself has something to this Sense, in his *City of God*, speaking of the wonderful succels of that Common-wealth.

In these Moneys of *Silver* we sometimes meet, besides *Figure* and *Device*, with other Marks and Characters, denoting the Value of the Pieces: Thus X stamped on the *Denarius* signifies *denos asis*, and declares it to be worth ten *Ases of Brass*: V the mark of *Quinarius*, five *Ases*; and HS the note of the *Sestertius*, two and an half. But we meet with some few *Denarii* marked with XVI, and *Quinarii* with VIII; an indication, that they were coin'd in those times, when the Value of the *Denarius* was inhaunc'd from its original Value of Ten *Ases* to that of Sixteen. In the *Consulars of Brass* the Price and Weight of the *Money* is sometimes denoted by a certain number of Points, signifying so many Twelfths of the *As*: so the *Sextans* is marked with two points, the *Quadrans* with three, and the *Triens* with four: And thus remained the *antient Money* with those *Stamps* and *Emblems*, whilst that glorious Republick continued; after which we find how the succeeding Emperors adorned them with their own Heads, Effigies, and Devices according to their several Fancies.

But now after all we have said of *Roman Money*, none is there so frequently and honorably mention'd, none so peculiarly deserved

served the name of *Nummus*; none has so much exercised the Criticks, as the *Sestertius*, wearing for its Badge, *Cæsar* and *Pollux* with the Head of *Roma*; marked by HS, and called *Sestertius quasi Semitertius*, from its primitive Value, two *Ases* and an half of the Third. And here our Young Medalists must take notice of a peculiar way of speaking in use among the *Romans*; that is, whereas *Sestertius* signifies a single *Sesterce*, and *Decem Sestertii*, so many single *Sesterces*; yet *Decem Sestertia* (in the Neuter Gender) signifies ten thousand of them, and *Decies Sestertium* (in the Neuter Singular) no less than ten hundred thousand.

The last Metal that came to the *Roman Mint* was *Gold*, sixty two years after *Silver*, *C. Claudius Nero*, and *M. Livius Salinator II Cos.* stamped generally with the same Devices, as the *Silver Money*, weighing two Ounces of *Silver*, and was valued at twenty five of them; the worth of *Gold* to *Silver* of equal Weight bearing then the Proportion of twelve and a half to one. Though in the earliest times *Gold* had only a decuple value of *Silver*, both among the *Romans*, and *Greeks*.

This may suffice then for a tast of what antiently were the Products of the *Roman Mints*: Those who would be more accurately Instructed may consult the learned *Budeus*, *Agricola*, *Hottoman*, *Jacobus Bonitus*, *Scaliger*, *Snellius Capellus*, *Savot*; our Country-men *Brerwood*, *Greaves*; and for the modern of all Nations at present Trafficking through out the World; that useful, and excellent Account given us in *Malin's Lex Mercatoria*; the late *Lexicographers* and others treating *ex professo* of *Coines* and *Money*; their *Definition*, *Notation*, *Character*, *Estimate*, *Fabrick*, &c. together with the *Noitia Imperii*; where the Curious may find a full Account of these, and of the *Procuratores Monetarum*, of which every *Mint* had one distinctly to govern it, and (under the *Comes Largitionum*) to inspect these matters.

I pass by some other Coins larger in bulk and shew, as the *Majorana* mention'd in the *Code of Theodosius*, being of *Silver* debafted with *Copper*; as I also do the *Bezantines* and others counted

counted by Weight and not by Pieces; as likewise those of the later Stamp and Empire, the *Ceratia* or *Siliqua*; *Miliareuse*, and the *Follis*, &c; and now proceed to *Consular Coins*, as *Medals*; not as priz'd for the intrinsick worth of the *Metal* only, but for the Knowledge they communicate to the Learned, and such as on that account prefer them to sordid Gain; since it may happen, that a *Medal* of *Copper* may be of more Value to the *Knowing*, than its weight in *Gold*, as an *Otho* in the *Grand Bronze*. In the mean time I am far from being convinc'd, that what we call *Medals* did always pass for bare and simple *Mony*, as the name seems to import and challenge by the sound. The Problem is indeed learnedly discuss'd by *Antonius Augustinus*, *Sebastian Erizius*, *Eneas Vicus* and others, and concluded generally in the affirmative; but I think all, except the *Jesuit Hardain* make exception to *Medallions*, *Imperials*, and those of larger size. For these could not be design'd for ordinary *Mony*, being evidently stamp'd (to me ~~more~~ especially) upon solemn and extraordinary Occasions and Events; as the more curious and elaborate *Reverses*, *Legenda*, and *Inscriptions* evince, as well as the Shape and Model, for the most part too large and thick for common Exchange and Use; Not to mention their paucity, being rarely found in that great abundance, and of the same Emperor and Percussion, as are daily the smaller *Monies*, more accommodate to Commerce. And though the *Senat* and People of *Rome* honoured their *Cæsars* (as we shall come to shew) by decreeing their *Effigies* should be set on their *Coins* (as we may learn from our Blessed Saviour's Question to the Captious *Jews*) yet does it not, I think, infer, that where we find an *Emperors* or *Consuls* Head on a *Medal*, it must therefore be common *Mony*: Nor does the Reason weigh light with me which was alledg'd by *Cobergius* to the Noble *Peregrinus*, consulting him about this matter; namely, the impossibility of *Medals* being made for current *Mony*; forasmuch as the very *Type*, and *Form* of one single Stamp, would have taken up at least two months time of the most diligent Artist to finish it for the Hammer, and then not endure the *Coining* of above two or three hundred; which being greatly batter'd and impair'd (if for *Mony*) the Charge of Workmanship would far have exceeded the value of the Species. To this it being answered, that the *Romans* using the Industry of their numerous

merous Slaves, (*it cost them little or nothing*) *Cobergius* replies, that could not be, since Slaves and servile Persons, were by an express Statute prohibited the Painting any thing, or so much as Learning, or using the Art of Drawing and Design; without which address it could not possibly be accomplished: For that ingenuous Quality being taken into the *Liberal Arts*, it was, as *Pliny* tells us, defended *Perpetuo Interdicto, ne servitia docerentur, neque in hac, nec in Toreuice illius qui servierit opera celebrantur*: So that it was never seen that any excellent Piece of that nature, was the Work of a Slave or servile Hand. But to proceed.

Nat. Hist.
l. 33. c. 10.

Had *Medals* been look'd on as *Pieces of Money* only, they would not (as we said) have been held in that estimation, as we find they were; and by the Emperour *Adrian*, and other Princes, given and received as *Jewels*; *Presents* and *Missilia* made of them as marks of Honour. But not to amuse the Reader with these Researches, (which have already taken up large Volumes well deserving the perusal;) 'tis sufficient for the Dignity of *Money* abstracted from *Medals*, that the *Scriptures* repeat the antient Use of it for the Purchase of Lands and Commodities; and that *Gold* and *Silver*, as most precious, beautiful, and least obnoxious to rust and decay, (such as was proved and refut'd;) were the Matter, valu'd for its intrinsic Goodnes, long before we hear of it in Prophane Authors; however in after Times, not only all other *Metals* were employ'd, but their purity debased, and alloy'd with ignoble Mixtures and Adulterations, as necessity and occasion requir'd: Of which *Plutarch*, *Zondras*, *Xiphilin*, *Paulus Diaconus*, and other Historians afford many instances. Thus we read, that *Alexander Severus* (tho an incomparable Prince) compos'd a *Melange* of a fifth part of *Silver*, and a fourth of *Gold*; (by *Pliny* call'd *Elecnum*) *Caracalla* dishonoured it with *Lead*; or to reckon better, the degeneration not of *Money* and *Metals* only, but of all the politer Arts, succeeded that Inundation of the *Goths*, not so much invading as invited in to their Destruction.

Here then ended the lustre of *Medals*, Riches, and Glory of that renowned Empire, counting from the Dictatorship of *Cesar*, imprest'd on the finest *Silver*; and so continuing till *Severus*, or as some say, from *Pompey the Great*, to *Caracalla* (whom now we mentioned;) when after this *Gordian* made his Coin, half of *Brafs*, till the *Pothumi*, and so down to *Janianian*,

flinian, who indeed restored it to some degree of splendor, both as to the Matter and Form again, until about the Reign of *Phocas*, when Church-Tyranny began with that of the Turk, and both East and Western Empire were Ruin'd, by the Ambition of the one, and Arms of the other.

The truth is, after the first three hundred years of the *Cesars*, there was very little care of any Coins, preserving the Roman Majesty by *Medals*. For from thence to *Theodosius*, we meet with none but small, thin, despicable Pieces, without *Relievo*; and from the Division of the Empire, since the death of that Prince, nothing save barbarous in *Figure*, *Reverse*, *Character*, *Legend*, &c. so as none looked any more after them: Nor recover'd they any sort of value for either their Beauty or Metal, for almost a Thousand Years; when *Painting* and *Architecture* began to revive, and rose as it were out of the dust. This first Resurrection one may reckon to be about the time of *Ferdinand of Aragon*, or the Reign of *John Emperor of Constantinople* somewhat before, when there was struck a *Golden Medal*, representing the *Council of Florence* with some tolerable Art.

As to other Nations, the *Carthaginians* Coin was first in Lead; that of the *Lacedemonians* Iron; and even some *Medals* both of the Republick and Imperial, are foliated with *Silver* upon this sturdy and inflexible Metal; of which our Ancestors the *Britains* had not only Plates engraven with Flowers and Animals of hideous shape, but Chains and Rings of it instead of Money. Our learned *Selden* (speaking of the *Bracteate Coin*) seems to infer their beating it extremely thin a long while after, to prevent its being counterfeited; so as a Piece of Money which was then worth but a Penny, made square, and with Coins or Corners (as then they shap'd it, till *Henry the First* turned it round again) might easily be broken into two, or four parts for Half-pence and Farthings, as some
^{4 The highest}
^{Piece of Sil.}
^{ever Coin in}
^{the Time of}
^{Edward I.}

Groats, might now be debased into Pence. Whether this magnificent Prince after those extravagant Summs he Luxuriously lavish'd and consumed, descended to make use of *Leather*; it has not been my hap to see any of it. But one who made almost as great a noise in the World, *Frederick Aenobarbus* was forced to pay his Souldiers with such matter, *Scortis Nummis*. But more remarkable is that which *Martin Crusius* tells us of another *Frederick*,

Frederick, speaking of the Siege of *Faventia* and other Places, during the Wars of Italy: The Emperor, says he, (meaning *Ferdinand the Second*) *Omní pecunia, ceterisque preciosis rebus consumptis, Monetam ex Corio fecit; in cuius una parte, Imperatoris Imago erat, in altera vero Aquila Imperii. Mandavit, ut durante hoc bello, ab omnibus in emendo & vendendo acciperetur, precio Annal. Suevior. lib. 1: par. 3. c. 15. M. Crusius gulis Coriaceis, totidem aureos venientibus persolutum iri, &c.* And *Philip Comes* says, that Money was so exceedingly scarce in *France* after the Ransom of King *John*, Son of *Phil. de Valois*, that they did use *Leather Money*, through which a small Boss-nail of *Silver* was struck in the middle, as we now find a little piece of *Copper* in our Tin Farthings, to give them strength and value. The sum of the Ransom, it seems, was so vast (as Money then was precious) that their own Historians tell us, that besides several Lands, Territories and Seignories, &c. Homage done by great Persons (retaining the Titles of Sovereignty both of Sea and Land) there was pay'd no less than *Three Millions of Crowns*, which is, *One and Twenty Millions, Four Hundred and Twelve Thousand five Hundred Livres* of their money at this day. In the mean time, if it be true, that *Numa us'd Leather Money*, a truly antient Piece were an extraordinary Rarity, and would speak its value. We read, and have seen of *Paper Money*, nay of *baked and sigillated Earth*; *Purcelan*, *Coral*, *Salt*, *Linnen*, *Cotton*, *Fruit*, &c. in comparison of which *Achate* and *Jeate* (which have been also us'd for money) bear some intrinsic Worth. Mention is likewise made of *Shells*, Ψηφοι *Pibbles* (I rather think οστεον, or *Aenei Calculi* serving for Lots) nay *Bones* of human Skuls, (which if of an Enemy slain in War, were of great Value among some barbarous People) and other Bones are Traffick at this day among the rude *Americans*; but of what Animal we are not told, only that 'tis yet so great a secret with them, that the most industrious Nations Bartering with them, have not hitherto been able to impose upon them by any thing they have endeavoured to Counterfeit it by. In short, these base and inferior Materials, were among the civiliz'd Nations never made use of, save in utmost exigence, as was that on Card, or Paper, in the famous Siege of *Leiden*. Upon other occasions 'tis remarkable, that wherever the Species is much debased, the People are so too, and ever un-

der grievous Oppressions. Thus that Tyrant *Dionysius*, and thole of Sicily money'd *Tin*, and corrupted the Coin; and so our Chronicle tells us, that when there were in England, tot Reges, vel potius Tyranni, quot Domini (almost as many Kings or Tyrants, as Lords of Castles) they stamp'd what they pleased: But then (as Mr. Selden notes) was the whole Kingdom miserably torn in pieces, and the Rights of Majesty shattered, which obtains to it self no little lustre from Coining Money. Indeed the Cities of *Canterbury*, *Rochester*, and such as had * been Garrisons of old, and some other Corporations and Towns, Abbots and Bishops had before the Conquest, their *Ædes Monetarii*, with Privilege *Flandi*, *Feriundi*, King Ethelstan's Reign.

* As Arch-bishop Cœlnothus, An. 831. before King Ethelstan's Reign. who abus'd it. The last I think among our Prelats was the great *Cardinal Wolsey*, of whom there are yet to be seen small Coins with his half Face Effigies, stamp't at *Durham*; and some of *Cuthbert Tunstal*, and there is a Piece of *Archbishop Cranmer*; I do not say from this Privilege.

And now after all we have said of these Debasements of the barbarous Ages, there were, and still are extant of Lead both *Conjular* and *Imperial* Medals, with some Greek very Antient, nor less Authentick, and for that cause purchas'd now and then with *Gold* it self. 'Tis true, they were afterwards prohibited by a Law express, which did but inhaunce their value among the curious; as did some of the noblest Metals that were call'd in, melted down, and abolish'd in detestation of Tyrants, and such as unworthily abus'd their Power; *Nero*, *Tiberius*, *Commodus*, *Caligula*, the obscene *Her*

* Brought by *Iber* for their skill and Art in Refining and Coining; and the name of the metal is *lagabulus*; that of our late *Regicide* and others. But as to that Metal (whatsoever it were) the debasers of *Gold* and *Silver* (tho mighty Princes) lost their Reputation, it being almost the only blemish of that virtuous Emperor *Marcus Antoninus*, for but covering his Coin with thin Plates of *Silver*. Be it therefore to the praise of our renowned *Elizabeth* the First, or a Star, usually mark'd on the money. Others say, from the Saxon word, the *German* * *Esterlings*, about the Reign of our Second *Henry* above Five Hundred Years since.

But

But however *Money*, and *Medals* of *Gold* and *Silver*, were ever had in highest Estimation for the Matter (as having thole transcendent and essential Conveniences, *Metallum*, *Pondus* & *Figura*) Thole of *Copper* have no less been sought after for their egregious *Form*, *Antiquity*, and that commonly they bear the Figures and Reveries so accurately, as not seldom to dispute it with the richest *Ore*. Indeed whatever we find in either of those precious Metals, is also found in *Copper*, but not *Vice versa*: All is not to be met with in *Gold* and *Silver* which are often found in *Brass* and *Copper*. As for those other Materials mentioned, whatever cogent necessity might sometimes introduce, antient *Moneyers* own but those Three authentick Metals, usually mark'd by the *Triumvir A. A. E. F. F. Auro, Argento, Ere, Flando, Feriundo, &c.*

Medals then à *Metallis*; for we allow the Name in this following Discourse to no other Material, distinguish'd (as we shall shew) from current *Money* and *Coin*, by several other Characteristics and Circumstances relating to the Workmanship, variety of Subject and Erudition, not frequent, or of any notable Use in common *Money*, Head and Effigies only excepted.

Having thus dispatch'd the *Matter*, we come next to the Time when the several *Metals* came into *Use*; and I am inclined to think, that the hard and more vulgar *Iron* and *Copper*, as most useful for the Field abroad, and House within-doors might be of the elder date; there being no question yet of the Antiquity of *Gold* and *Silver* next to those: The difficulty is, when first they began to *Coin* either, to our purpose of *Medal*, &c. Homer lays, the antient *Achivi* us'd no money stamp'd, but a rude mali of *Iron* and *Copper*, which they Barter'd as the wild *Indians* now do for Baubles, Knives, Glass-Beads, and as of old the *Scythe*, *Seres*, *Sarmats*, the *Lusitani*, *Lacedemonians*, *Bizantines* and others: And, for ought I find, *Æs Grave* in the lump, and *Bullion* it self (as many Ages after they paid Sums in *France* by *Lingat*, as well as in *Coin*, to the time of *Philip the Fair*) continued without any elegant Form or Impression, till *Servius Cepio*, and *Cn. Sempronius* being *Consuls*; or as others, from the beginning of the Building of *Rome*, to the time of King *Pyrhus*, before they set any mark or stamp upon *Silver*: And their *Copper* at first was flat, without any Sculpture at all, until *Servius Tullius*

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(I speak of the *Romans*) made an *Ox* or *Sheep*, or some such Animal be Coined on the Reverse. But still (as we said) the Matter was only *Copper*; whence the *Quætors* or Treasurers of the *Ærarium* had their Denomination, and so continu'd it all the time that the nobler Metals were in use; which, as *Pliny* affirms, (speaking of Silver) was not till about the *CDLXXV.* year after the Foundation of the City, under the Consulship of *Q. Fabius Pictor*, and *R. Gallus*, five years before the First *Punick War*; nor stamp'd they any *Gold* at all till the *LXII.* year that the other had been in common Use; some affirm above Two Hundred Years after: A good note to caution ones not being impos'd on by *Medals*, tho' of that precious Metal, pretending to have been struck by any King or Consul before that Date. In the mean while is it not strange, that in the late Discoveries of *America* neither *Gold* nor *Silver*, so greedily coveted, were thus made use of, where those rich and precious Metals do naturally grow?

Now as touching Impressions (which as we observ'd, were very rude and simple at first) 'tis probable they began them with their *Deities*, and next with their *Kings*, whom they Worshipped and often made their Gods.

Then appeared *Roma Galeata*, with her Helmet often wing'd, *Castor* and *Pollux* on Horseback, the Figures of *Victoria* in the double or triple *Car*; whence the *Bigati*, *Trigati*, *Quadrigati*, *Victoriati*, &c. on the *Denarius*, were of the earliest stamp: Sometimes the *Tutelary* of the Place, Name and Effigies of the Prince, Magistrate, Cities, Foundation, Dedication, or *Monetarie Triumviri* (who during the *Consulat* Govern'd the *Mints* a long time as they pleas'd) for what use, of what Matter and Weight we have partly shew'd. Hence are sprung the *Eginates*, *Gigates*, *Staters* of *Cræsus*, *Darics*, *Philippics*, and other Denominations, known, as we noted, by the Heads, Places, Characters, &c. And tho' doublets at first (even among both *Greeks* and *Romans*, whilst that Republick Flourish'd) the Title, Note or Cypher expreſ'd the simple weight of the Metal only, *S. C.* or some *Consular* *Mark* (as already shew'd) Yet as the Republick declined and the People became Flatterers of the haughty Conqueror; they easily submitted to whatsoever alteration might gratifie the ambitious Prince, by Engraving the Name, and celebrating the

the Exploits of the aspiring Man: And then began their *Effigies*, with the various *Reverses*, expressing their most signal Actions, Exploits, and Heroic Undertakings, to adorn their Coins and Medals; so very useful for the clearing of many obscure and recondit Passages of *History*, *Chronology*, and other parts of Erudition: Of which in the following Periods. To proceed then.

Medals are in the first place to be consider'd, not only as to the *Metal* and *Impression*, but in relation to the *Size* and *Model*. We pass therefore from the *Matter* to the *Form* and *Substance*, which was antiently neither so thick nor large as afterwards, nor the *Reverses* of their amplest *Medallions* exceeding three Inches Diameter, and thence diminishing to three quarters of an Inch, usually distinguished by their several magnitudes, which are Three.

Of the first (suppos'd of *Greek* Original) were those of *Copper* (yet not excluding *Gold*) more frequently met with of the two later dimensions, *de moyen Bronze*, or middle size, some few excepted; as those of *Philip* Father of *Alexander Magnus*, *Lysimachus*, *Arsinoe*, *Berenice*, the *Ptolomies*, with some others; and those Coined by the infamous *Elagabalus*, (more rarely found) with such as *Tiberius Constantine* is reported to have sent to *Chilperic* King of *France* (describ'd by *Paulus Diaconus*) and as were usually given to great Princes upon occasions extraordinary, and not seldom likewise scattered among the *Mobile* and *Spectators* on days of *Triumph*, *Jubilees*, and solemn Processions; of which *Iort Caligula* long since sprinkled a considerable *Largess* from the Palace of *Julia*, which rendred them more common. Some of these were *Medallions* of the large size, *de grand Bronze* (as the *French* Term is) more substantial, and in higher *Relievo*, which are very rare; especially the *Romans*, by reason that the *Inscriptions*, *Heads*, and *Reverses* are more legible and conspicuous, as having been struck on Publick and solemn Occasions, and Ceremonies of State; such, as *Suetonius* tells us, *Augustus* was wont to present to his Favorites during the *Saturnalia*; and we at this day see frequently stamp'd in *Gold*, as honorary Tokens appendant to Chains of considerable value; and even to Orders of Knighthood, as that of *S. Mark* at *Venice*, &c. also to Soldiers, Seamen, Commanders, Masters of Ceremonies, Heralds, great Scholars, Poets; for such a *Medal*,

dal, tho but of Silver, the witty *Ovid* somewhere celebrates,

Argentum felix, omniq[ue] beatius auro :

For its bearing the *Effigies* of that Demy-God *Augustus*: And so famous *Painters*, *Sculptors*, and other Persons of distinguishing Merit wore *Medallions*. They were given likewise to *Ambassadors*, and sent to *States-men*, as was that to the *Swiss* by *Henry the Fourth of France* with his *Effigies*; the *Reverse* an Altar between two Columns, wreath'd about with Palms and Laurels, and supporting a Crown; the *Exurge*. *E X. A U R O. FRANCIGENA. ANNO. FOEDERIS. RENOVATI. EFFOSSO.* and in the Circle this *Chronogram*, *M. DC II. Regis Sacra FæDera Magni*. But like to these truly antient, and of *Gold*, were a rarity inestimable, such a one as that *Ptolemy* of the French Kings, that weighs Six *Louis d'Ors*, and a *Gratian*, in the Imperial Cabinet, of above twenty, approaching the size of the largest *Bras*. Such, I say, were inestimable; forasmuch as besides the intrinsic Value of the Metal, there were ample field to contain the Subject, represent the Figure, Historical *Reverses* and Erudition in bolder *Relievo* (as that of *Adrian*, and some others) whereof a Collection, tho of *Bras* or *Copper*, were precious indeed; but a perfect Series would, I fear, not only be very difficult to procure, but impossible to be met withal in any Cabinet of the best furnished Prince in *Europe*. He that arrives to four or five hundred such Pieces is Master of a great Treasure.

Those of the *Greek* consisting of all *Metals*, and of very moderate size, and little elegancy, are every where to be had; and the variously denominated *Attic Obolus*, with the *Head* of *Minerva* and *Nectua*, of as vulgar Use as our *Farthings*, but hardly by half so large as the *Tokens* which every Tavern and Tippling-House (in the days of late Anarchy among us) prelud'd to stamp and utter for immediate Exchange, as they were passable through the Neighbourhood, which tho seldom reaching farther than the next Street, or two, may happily in after times, come to exercise and busie the learned *Critic*, what they should signifie, and fill whole Volumes with their *Conjectures*; as I am perswaded several

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as arrant trifles have done, and still do, casually mentioned in antient Authors.

Another sort of *Medallions* (not altogether so ample, nor so skilfully wrought, and ever in *Copper*) are by our Antiquaries call'd * *Contorniati*, sometimes distinguish'd by a certain hollow bordure, or small shallow insculp'd Figures, supposed to be about the date of *Theodosius*, or at farthest *Severus*, or not much before; rarely enough to be met with. But for this chiefly estimable, that they received their Impressions whilst most of the antient *Rome* was yet subsisting; and for which *Medallions* of the largest Volume are ever to be valued: For in thole it is we sometimes meet the Heads of *Homer*, *Solon*, *Pythagoras*, *Euclid*, *Socrates*, *Ap. Tyanus*, *Olympic Victors*, *Palms* and *Charrioting*; whether resembling the Persons or not, and therefore their Antiquity a little questioned. Those in *Silver*, from *Pompey* downwards, are not so rare; relating chiefly to Kings and Cities, as of *Syria*, *Macedonia*, &c. Of which see the learned *M. Vaillant*.

Medallions of *Gold* and greater volume, I think there are very few, if any at all, or of the rest larger than our new Half-Crown Pieces, and those (as I said) of *Copper* only, rarely of any other: But towards the lower Empire, there are frequently found great and smaller, of which the largest are *Gold*, some equalling the weight of our five Pound Pieces; more or less estimable for the Stamp and Person. Next these we reckon *Medallions* of the larger *Copper*, somewhat broader and thicker than our *Horsemen*; and of *Silver* very rare. The *Grand Bronze*, after *Ptolemy* (when, as we noted, the Coin was alter'd) is a *Medalion*; those of the middle size, and the same Species, are somewhat smaller. Next to these, being the very smallest, whether *Copper* or *Silver*, (and which perhaps might pass commonly for Money) exceed not much our new Mill'd Shillings, nor are some so large, especially towards the *Bas-Empire*. We frequently meet of the first in *Gold* and of more substance, till approaching the later Reigns they diminish'd extremely.

Here it is they critically Note, as to the three dimensions of *Copper Medals* (namely the larger, middle, and smaller *Bronze*) that in case one of the first size for breadth and substance, bear a Head no bigger than one of the second or middle *Bronze*; it is to be reckon'd but one of the second Clas'; whereas another, tho not so thick and substantial, yet bearing a

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* The Italians gave them a Ring or Circle of Horse.

deeper and more extant Head, shall take place before one of the first Form : Tho there be *Medals* of the least size of much greater Value and Esteem, for their being rare, and challenging preeminence of the largest. To conclude, as to Model and Size of *Medals*; we meet with both *Gold* and *Silver* of not above half the Weight and Substance of the first; nor are the last we mentioned any thing so rare, as those of *Gold*.

C H A P. II.

Medals relating to several Nations, Civil, and Barbarous. Of Heads, Effigies, and their Impressions. Of Ornaments; Consular and Imperial Medals.

MEdals are farther considerable as to the State and People to which they relate; distinguishable and to be known by the Make, Fabric and *Symbolum*, whether *Hebrew*, *Punic*, *Barbarous* and *Modern*, and tho not so much sought after, are yet not altogether to be neglected; as we shall come to shew.

Those of the *Jews*, or *Hebraic*, were the *Sicle* or *Shekel*, venerable, if truly genuine, which few are thought to be. The *Drachma* or *Obulus* (as we have noted) doubl'd, or diminish'd, as Exigences and Circumstances of the small Commerce that peculiar Nation had in the World requir'd: And therefore had they Coins both *Silver* and *Copper* of all sizes, specifying the value; but whether they stamp'd any of *Gold* is not so evident. To be sure, they Coined none for *Medals* upon any Historical account, whatever we derive from them, tho *Monsieur Foinard* be of another opinion; who from the date of certain *Medals* with *Samaritan* Inscriptions, illustrating (as he thinks) that remarkable Passage in 1 *Macc.* iii. calculates the Time of Sions Deliverance there mentioned: But this I believe very rarely, since they would endure no Human, or Animal Figure at all, till the *Romans* had subdu'd that stiff-neck'd and refractory People; as may be observ'd in those frequent Reverses of *Vespasian* and *Titus*, representing a disconsolate *Woman*, leaning on her Arm under a *Palm Tree* (which was the Symbol of *Palestina*) with *Iudea Captiva*

in

in the *Exurge*, and not seldom with a *Wheat-head*, a Cluster of *Grapes*, *Vine-leaf* or *Lotus*. In others we have a *Crater*, or standing *Goblet*, and now and then the *Harp*, *Portico* of a *Temple* or *Sepulchre*; most of which being long since their last and final Captivity and Dispersion, with *Hebrew* Characters, are looked upon but as modern, and for the most part of cast Metal; whilst the more antient (or at least so reputed) bear the stamp of the *Pot of Manna*, as some conceive; or as others, the *Censer* or *Thuribulum*, casting forth a cloud of Incense, and not seldom Revers'd with a sprig of *Opo Balsamum*, or the Rod of *Aaron*, as is conjectured, for they do not all agree; only as to the *Legenda*, the *Shekel* environ'd with *Samaritan Letters* (tho *Kircher* mentions *Affyrian*) is least of all suspected. But of these consult *Vesfer*, *Hottinger*, *Conringius*, and others, who give ample Accounts, besides that much commended and shorter Treatise of *Henry Thulen of Erford*, *De Variis Siclis & Talentis Hebreorum*, and our learned Countrymen *Brerewood*, *Mr. Greaves*, and out of them the no less learned and industrious *Dr. Walton* late Bishop of *Chester*, in his *Prolegomenon* to the *Polyglotte Bible*. But, as we noted, these *Medals*, even the most reputed Genuine, refer'd in the Library at the *Escorial*, collected by the Emperor *Charles the First*, have not the universal suffrage of being Authentick.

We have spoken of the *Greek*, of which the largest and most valuable, (exceeding not our *Silver Crown-Pieces*) and they of *Copper* only, were by some thought to have been us'd only for weight, under the Names of *Drachma*, *Stater*, &c. others there are more common, and not so large by half, tho somewhat thicker both *Copper* and *Silver*. Finally, to these succeed Coins of all metals and sizes, diminishing (as we noted) to less than our ordinary single *Pence*: Such of the *Greeks* as we find of *Gold* in the smaller Pieces are most esteem'd: Of other Metals (tho for the most part *Copper*, if struck under the Emperors) there are not a few; for the vastly spreading Conquests of that People, by the wonderful and successful Expeditions of the Great *Alexander*, had scattered innumerable *Medals* and *Coins*, wherever their Armies came, bearing the Effigies of their victorious Leaders, the Cities and Places they won, who had then obtained the Power.

We should now come to the *Symbola*, but we reserve it to the *Reverse*, and proceed to shew, that those Medals of *Gold* (tho' of the most refin'd) are, as we noted, by no means the most estimable, excepting the ancient *Greek* of superfine Metal, and those of the higher *Roman Empire*, as pure as 'twas possible to render it malleable, for the intrinsic Value, and for that every one cannot go to the price of them: Such are those of the first Emperors, rare indeed both for weight and work; and so the *Silver*; but above all those of *Copper*, as far as *Severus Alexander*, as we have already shew'd; but thence from *Caracalla* to *Dioclesian*, both Stamp and Metal became despicable: Albeit we afterwards find Medals of the finest *Silver* from *Heraclius* to *Pertinax*, and of excellent Masters, but thence lamentably declining.

Such Medals as have been struck in *Spain*, or any part of *Africa* subject to the *Carthaginians*, bearing the Effigies of *Dido*, whom they affirm to have first Coined Money among them, are to be reckon'd *Punic*, and pretend to great Antiquity: And there is yet in the hands of the curious (and which they have imitated in *Spain*) some that serv'd for Trafick: But whether the *Medal* stamp'd with the Head of that famous Queen, with a Reverse of an Horses Head, and inscrib'd with inexplicable Characters be authentick, is to be doubted.

The like may be said of the *Phenicians* (as of the same race) of which some we have of *Copper*, bearing a fair resemblance of the *Samaritan Letter*: Nor pass we by the *Egyptian* and *Arabian*, nor *Greek* of the lesser *Asia*, even before the Conquest of *Alexander*; which would be well and diligently consider'd, as of great Importance to the clearing of several Historical Passages: Forasmuch as the *Greek* and *Roman* have hitherto taken up almost the whole Study and Application of the curious in this sort of erudition, exclusive to all the rest.

To these in like manner belong the *Persian* or *Daric*, which being of *Gold* only, represent the Head of that great Prince, with sometimes a *Sagittarius*, or Bow-man on the *Reverse*; both these, and the *Parthian* bearing frequently a kneeling Figure, holding a Bow in one hand, and Dart or short Javelin in the other; is Revers'd with a Rowing *Galley*. Lastly, to these we add

Barbarous, whether Antient or Modern, whose wretchedly Ingraven work betrays their Pedigree, especially appearing mute

mute and without Inscription, or any relation to good History.

We do not forget the *German*, &c. with what *Ursinus* and others have plac'd next the *Consular*, under the Families *Afraniæ*, bearing Characters resembling the antient *Hetrusci*: Those of the *Goths*, *Huns*, *Lombards*, &c. belong to this Class; as of *Atalaricus*, *Totila*, &c. with the *Reverses* of a rustic Cart or Wagon drawn by a pair of Horses, in base Metal and ruder Sculpture, very little improv'd even to the Time of *Charles the Great*, and many Ages after. *Olaus Magnus*, yet mentions divers of their Kings both in *Gold* and *Silver*, as well as *Copper*, and some very large ones, from the time of *Heraclius*, when that truculent and savage People first invaded that glorious Empire: But of these, as we observ'd, many bear no Letters at all, and therefore of no Use or Instruction worth the looking after; but in the mean while, such as have, are not wholly to be slighted: For notwithstanding the *Roman Empire* had after all its grandeur suffered those deplorable Inundations, under the *Gothic* and other barbarous Nations, we shall find the City of *Rome* still preserv'd her antient *Elogies* of *INVICTA* and *ÆTERNA*, &c. in her Coins and Medals: Nor of all her insolent Conquerors was there above one who so much as attempted to ravish that honor from her. *Atulphus* going about to change her Name (as did *Adrian* once that of old *Jerusalem*) from *ROMA* to *GOTHIA* in the Publick Money, with a *Reverse* of the old City, and Inscriv'd *MEMORIA GOTHIÆ*, and instead of *AUGUSTI, URBS ATULPHI*. After all, could not the ambitious man obtain his end, her venerable Name emerg'd again, which she has kept to this day.

Of the *Saracens* (who likewise are to be cens'd among the Barbarous) we meet with nothing, nor indeed of those we mentioned in any good Author who has made it his peculiar work.

Coins purely *British* we find in our learned *Cambden*, and industrious *Speed*, and many my worthy Friend Dr. *Plot* has mentioned in his *Natural Histories* of *Oxford* and *Staffordshires*; and I have seen a Series of our antient Moneys (I dare say no counterfeits) from *Edward Confessor*, to our present times, *Richard the Third* excepted, which it has not been my hap to light upon, and 'tis probable the Mint might not be much

much employ'd during the short Reign of that Usurper, which render them so rarely found. There is a small hollow Coin seeming to be *Gold*, but of a mixt or *Obrize* sort, which has on it a Horse, rudely design'd, with the Letters *Conob*, which some will needs have to signifie *Constantinople*; others, with good reason, some *British* Prince of ours: But as none of them pretended any Title (*Constantine* himself excepted, and *British* by his Mothers side) to the Eastern Empire, it is not agreed to whom it may belong: and what indeed if those who fancy it a *British* Prince have taken it for our *Cunobelius*? The very first of *British* Coin stamp'd *Roman*-like about the time of *Augustus*, representing two *averse* Faces, and in many of them an Horse! The mistake of one single Letter has often mislead wise Men into as great an error. Besides this, the renowned *Voadicia*, and sundry other Moneys (some without any Letters at all) are in the hands of the curious; since the *British* Kings, even under the *Roman* Government, were all along permitted to Stamp and Coin, which they sometimes made a little hollow on the *Reverse*; but wherein if any thing intitle them to History, it is the various Figures which one meets with of some Animal, Tree, or Plant, (particularly ears of Corn) for distinction, as may be conjectured, according to the Nature or Species of the Tribute, by

Vide Cambd. Notar. ad Brit. Numis. an Ordinance of *Cesars*: But those we mention not as *Medals*, most of them being in so small a Volume, with *Heads* and *Reverses* so vilely bungled, as do not pretend to the name of Sculpture, till about the time of our *Henry VIII.* from whence forward, 'tis almost miraculous, how wonderfully it improv'd on the sudden by some *Italians*, *Germans*, and other *Artists*, who had been invited by that magnificent Prince, for the finishing of that sumptuous Tomb all of gilt Copper, design'd for *Windsor*, whereof you have the description, as I remember, in my Lord *Cherbury*: And to what *Hist. Hen. 8.* degree of perfection it is since ascended by our *Symons*, *Rawlins*, &c. of our own and other Countries, (and of *Monsieur Roti* especially) appears not only in our common and current Moneys, but in sundry noble *Medals* and *Medallions* for Work and Elegancy, emulous of the most celebrated Antients; of which hereafter.

Of

Of *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*, are extant many full-fac'd Princes, tho rarely with any tolerable or significant *Verse*, yet sometimes endeavouring to present us the *Gothic* Front or Porch of some Church or Monastery, as one may see them pictured in King *Alfreds* Life with his Cypher, and in several of *Charlemaines* and his Successors.

Hitherto we have spoken of the most refin'd and precious Metals, *Gold* and *Silver*, with those of *Copper* and other mixtures, whilst *Medals*, even of the basest *Lead*, are sometimes of good Antiquity, tho chiefly valued for, and during the *Roman Saturnalia*, at which times their Slaves kept holyday, and were of Custom indulg'd to play the Masters: But at that any time *Lead* was current Money, we find no great likelihood; tho a passage in *Plautus*, and another of the Poet *Martial* seem to hint some such matter. One *Medal* indeed there is in *Fulvius Pedania genit*, rarely any where else. But those Pieces which concern the *Saturnalia* have commonly stamp upon them a *Swine*, or some such *Grotesque* Figure, or odd Bird, without any profitable Relation to nobler History, all Royal Coins being prohibited, whilst this Mock-Reign continu'd. Nothing all this jolly time but *Lanclus* and *Jocua*; no body was to be serious, nor yet any thing spoken maliciously Abusive, or in cold and studied Railing, but ingenious *Parodias* and Wit upon the spot: And therefore both at *Athens* and at *Rome* there was sometimes a Prize and a Garland given to the Person who made the wittiest Jest, during this relaxation, as may both be gathered out of *Sophocles*, *Horace* and others.

In these *Libertate Decembri*, the Masters of the Family us'd themselves to serve at Tables, or at least sit Cheek by Jole with their *Mancipia*. Hence *Lucian* calls them *Kings of the Table*; of whose Election *Arrianus* on *Epieterus*, Lib. 1. 'Εγ Σατηραρχος οι πολλοι Βασιλει, &c. *Bochartus* (in his *Phaleg*) pretends the Custom at least as antient as *Noahs* Malediction on *Cham*; that his Posterity should serve their Servants, and that the Usage was Universal. Nay *Becanus* says, 'twas begun in the *Ark* it self, upon the day of the Patriarchs first discovery of the tops of the Mountains: The Jubilation of the Jews resembling something of such a Festival Relaxation. But returning to our *Medal*, 'tis not altogether improbable their ridiculous King, to render it the more fantastical, might be

be permitted to Mint this ignoble Money during his Reign, with the Name of his Patron, Office, Sport and Buffonry, somewhat resembling our *Lord of Misrule* at *Christmas* in the late Age of *English Hospitality*. A kind of *Prince of the Grange*, happening about the same idle Season of the year, when they were wont to sacrifice an *Hog*, as 'tis still the chiefest time of slaughtering that impure Animal. A great deal more there might be added here concerning these *Saturnalia*, and other times of indulgence and diversions; their various Symbols, and other extravagancies, of which Authors give large accounts; as that they were instituted in memory of the Golden Age, when there was an universal Parity among all Mankind. Of the *Feast in Babylon*, observ'd in honor of the Goddess *Dercetha*, which lasting five days, the Masters were under the Dominion of their Servants; and one among them call'd the *Sorgan* or *Prince*, was wont to be Royally Vest'd. Human Sacrifices were at this time also offered, in after-Ages abolish'd by *Hercules*, and changed into Bone-fires, Illuminations, and *Properties* made of wax, &c. Of the *Synthesis* or Garment the Masters wore, whilst they Feasted thus in common. The Custom of sending Presents, *Strenæ*, and New-Years Gifts, with a deal more which we pass over as foreign to our Subject. There is in the mean time this observable, that whenever we meet any Medal of this Grotesque and *Bizzar* fort, one may conclude it a *Saturnalia*, as sometimes the Letters *S. C. Saturni Confuso*, or *Confilio* shew; having, as we noted, at this time of *Carnival* and *Libertinism*, permission to play *Rex*; say and do all kind of ridiculous Impertinences. Now and then we likewise meet with the *C* before *S*, which may perhaps alter the *Legenda* to *Confuetudine*, or *Convivio Saturnium*, as *Monsieur Baudelot* conceives, or something to that tune.

But other Medals of this ludicrous Nature I find not, nor read I that those grave and heroical States imprest any, save upon grave and serious Occasions; Raillery in Medals was not then in use, however since degenerated, and serving to perpetuate as well all Acts of great Injustice and Inhumanity, as Revenge and ynslts. Indeed *Indatyrus* a Scythian King, is reported to have sent *Darius* a Bird, a Frog, a Rat, and a Dart, intimating, that unless he could fly like a Bird, swim the River like a Frog, and get home again like a Rat, he should

not escape the *Scythian Darts*. And *Boleflaus King of Poland* sent one of his *Palatines* an Hare and a Distaff to reproach his Cowardise and Effeminacy. Of the same kind was that of the *Dolphin of France*, who sent to our Fifth *Henry* a Tun of Tennis Balls, as to a soft and idle Prince: But which he soon return'd with Bullets that made all *France* weary of the rude Play. But these were but transient Boasts, and for reproof; nor find we any such sharp and provoking instances, in noble Medals which were lasting, and had been of evil consequence, to the keeping up of eternal Feuds, and glorying in Acts of Cruelty. Such as is that *Medal of Pope Gregory the Thirteenth*, Revers'd with the representation of those inhuman Butcheries committed on so many Thousands of innocent and brave Persons as perish'd in the *Parisian Massacre*; and another of like nature which we have lately seen, not only of the abolition of repeated *Edicts* against all that is sacred in Oaths and Obligations among Mankind; but the more savage Executions of the *Dragoon Missions*, expressing the several Modes of Conversion to the Catholick Church, by an ample *Medalion*, *In perpetuum Rei Memoriam*. Those who may imagine us partial in exaggerating either of these instances, may do well to read the description of the first, by that most impartial and illustrious Historian *Thuanus*; and for the latter, the present and daily sufferings of so many Thousands more of Loyal, Valiant, Learned and Noble Persons, and others, who 'tis impossible should all agree (in this dispersion) or be able to make the World believe, that all is mere Fable and Invention (as we are told by many) and that they are burnt alive, drag'd through the Streets, expos'd to Dogs and Vultures, chain'd to the Gallies, stript of all they have of secular, and live in Exile, whilst there is no such things done or suffered at all; and glad I should be to find this solidly confuted, which I confess as yet I have not.

Charles Emanuel Duke of Savoy (the same who not long after attempted *Geneva* by *Scalado*) easily seiz'd on the *Marquise of Saluces*, during the Civil Wars of *France*; when elated with that succel, he struck a *Medal*, which had in Reverse a *Centaure* trampling on a *Gallic Crown*, with this Inscription, *O P P O R T U N E*. The Broils and Troubles in *France* being shortly after compos'd, *Henry the Fourth* sends an Army into *Savoy*, and quickly stript the haughty Duke, not only of that he had taken, but of all he else possest'd

on this side the *Alpes*, requiting him with another *Medal*, on the *Reverse* of which was *Hercules* with his Club, treading under-foot the *Centaure*, with the word *OPPORTUNIUS*. These were noble and ingenious, and free from cruel and inhuman.

To the Form of *Medals* belongs *Impression* and *Figure* of whatsoever kind. We begin with *Heads*, as best determining and guiding the Series; and tho there is likewise something to be expected on both Tables, and that now and then we find no Head at all, yet, for distinction sake, one side is call'd the *Head*, the other the *Reverse*. *Medals* without *Reverse* are never antique, but may without *Head* be good; as that of *Augustus's* Mint-Master, *TRIB. P. O. T.* and another of *Vitellius* which has only two hands joined, with *FIDES EXERCITUM*. The *Reverse* a Figure with *CONCORDIA PRÆTORIANORUM*.

The naked and simple bare Head, and unadorned, was most antient, which tho usually signifying the Son, or Adoptive Heir, or of such as died before they came to Reign, (as *Druſus*, *Germanicus*, *Aurelius*, and others) yet we find some among them who were actually Emperors bare-headed: *Nero*, *Galba*, &c. and even *Augustus* himself, tho more frequently with a Laurel or Diadem; but which few, if any of the *Cesars* or presumptive Heirs, presum'd to wear, excepting some of the Family of the *Constantines*; of which, and of several Coverings, more anon.

Seldom does the *Ectype* or *Effigies* (*bumerorum tenus*) reach below the brest, and the more antient *Medals* shew only a naked neck, as if *Era'd* or *amputated* from the shoulders, if farther, not much below them, rarely to the middle in *Bust*, or dressed in Armour, unless an Emperor, or some great Captain, and that seldom, but more frequently with some small part of the *Consular* loose Garment, the *Paludamentum*, or Royal embroider'd Mantle, the Imperial *Prætexta*, or Military *Chlamys*, &c. for they had of old no distinguishing Habit but the Purple Robe.

Ladies have their *Peplus*, a sort of slight Scarf, button'd or haſp'd on the Shoulder or right Arm a little under the Pap, as we commonly find the *Ephesian Diana*, and other female Statues.

But

But as to the Face, seldom or very rarely meet we with the full Countenance, or so much as what Painters call the three quarter or *Philip Face*, but in *Profile* only, excepting in *Reverses*, where sometimes many small Figures meet, and where in the antient Greek, or modern Roman *Medals* we find them Bearded, as those of *Brutus*, *Hadrian*, first of all the *Cesars* (for they generally shav'd close before) *Trajanus*; two or three of the good Emperors following, and in some of *Pothumus*; but *Julian Affectionately*, I mean not nicely, but that he might appear like a Philosopher, for which he was derided by those of *Antioch*, and afterwards sufficiently revenged himself. And indeed most of the antient Kings of *Rome* were *barbati*, nor left they off that grave mode, till a good while after, *Barbers* being interdicted and expelled the City. All the *Parthian* Kings were *Pogonati*, wearing prolix Beards; so did several of the *Greeks*, *Demetrius*, and others of the *Seleucid* Family, tho with only a *Languo* about the Chin. Many of the Philosophers also Bearded, as we find *Plato* in a certain *Reverse* of *Augustus*.

In some again we meet *Capita adversa*, Face against Face, as in that *Medal* of *Severus*, and the Empress *Domna*. Others *Aversa*, Poll to Poll, but more frequently *Jugata*, or *Juncta* rather, as in that of *Cleopatra* and *Antiochus VIII*. *Nero* and *Agrippina*, as in some of our Kings and Queens formerly and at present: And the *Dii Penates* also were with two Heads, and some had Faces and Heads on both sides, as *Antoninus Philoporus*; nay some were stamp'd with Three; for so we find *Valerian* with *Gallius* and his Brother; *Otacilla* with her Husband and Son; but indeed these encounters are not frequent.

Nor do they only give us *Heads*, but we likewise very often light on *Medals* representing the full length of the Body and Person, in proportion to the Field or Table; such especially as represent some *Deity*, discovered by their *Symbola* and places of Worship, of which not a few among the *Imperials* and *Cities* born in the *Reverse*. Some of these are in the posture of sitting, Vested, and so exquisitely designed to the Life, as easily to be known; as in some of *Hadrian*, *M. Aurelius*, *Severus*: Others like *Demi-Gods* and *Genius's*, in honor of their divine Virtues; nay, two, three or more Figures, as in that *Medal* of the three famous Sisters *Agrippina*, *Druſilla* and *Julia*, &c. but such indeed are hardly to be distinguished by their *Effigies*; and yet has *Monsieur Roti* (Gra-
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ver to his late Majesty Charles II.) so accurately express'd the countenance of the *Duchess* of R— in the Head of *Britannia*, in the *Reverse* of some of our Coin, and especially in a *Medal*, as one may easily, and almost at first sight, know it to be her Grace: And tho in smallest *Copper*, both for the Persons represented, and performance of the Artist, such as may justly stand in competition with the antient Masters; to name only those which he has made *Medallions*, *Gold* and *Silver* of the largest Volume. Indeed such care was taken that no bungler, or but moderate Workman should be employ'd on these occasions heretofore; That tho some Emperors and Empresses did now and then affect to be dress'd and disguis'd like Deities, a skilful Artist (by comparing them with other Coins, the Descriptions and Characters in *Suetonius*, *Plutarch* and others, who have written their Lives) may without difficulty know by their countenances, whether their Faces were done by Fancy, or (as Painters speak) after the Life. But of this see the learned Seguins Epistle to *Gottofred*, *De Nummis Pompeianis*. Whilst in my opinion (*Monsieur Vaillant* only excepted) his Sculptor has approach'd nearest to the *Archetype* and original *Medal*, of most I have seen; nor are those of *Aeneas Vicus*, and *De Bries Cesars* far short. 'Tis pity there had not been the like care taken by other more general Authors who have adorn'd their ample Treatises on this Subject with the *Burin*.

We come now to the *Greeks*, of all others the most venerable for Antiquity, and long before *Rome* was a City, tho not at first the most elaborate; and therefore whether justly to the so perfect resemblance of the Effigies they present us with, I dare not stipulate, when they offer us *Tmolus*, *Archelaus*, and go beyond *Amyntas*, and the yet more antient *Eteros*: But from thence arriving to that perfection of skill, as I doubt not but we may safely rely upon those of his Son *Philip*, and Grandson *Alexander*; the *Seleucidae* so accurately described, and set forth in stamp by the learned *Vaillant*, tho they pretend to Ages long before; nor need we much to question those which we find of the Republicks in general, and some particular Cities, with their Names and Characters, or their Kings and Magistrates, whose Heads are frequently *Radiant* like the Gods in whatever Metal, under the names of *Drachma* and *Stater*, or what other denomination we have already mention'd.

These

These Regal Heads with the word ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, are commonly dress'd with a *Diadem*, wreathed strap or fillet about the Temples, the ends of which usually (not always) hang dangling behind the knot; and some without any *Diadem* or Rays at all, but bearing some other Symbol; as in that *Cidaris* of *Tigranes*. Others we find Gemmated and Studded, as in that of *Constantines*, and sometimes with a Cask set with a rank of Pearl, being, I think, one of the first who wore Jewels in his *Diadem*, instead of the more antient plain *.Ribbon*, or simple *Laurel* (laid afterwards aside, as having relation to the Heathen Gods) and granted first to the first *Cesar*, as a mark of the highest Honor, as well as to hide and shade the thinness of his hair. For the Kings of the *Romans* never wore a *Diadem*, but carried a Scepter or Spear; and therefore where we meet any of them *Diadem'd*, as *Numa*, *Anicus Martius*, &c. to be sure they were stamp'd long after their decease. Others also of the *East Empire*, and some of the Empresses, we also find with *Diadems* and Crown'd, (but not before) and set on their Heads with great and devout Ceremony, when they became Christian; as now at our Coronations. The younger *Justin* being the first who put it on the day of Inauguration, and therefore not at all essential to the Title of Sovereignty, several Kings using none at all.

Other Victorial Ensigns were the *Obfidional*, *Mural*, *Rostral*, *Isthmian* and *Agonal*; (usually held in their Hands) but indeed as Emblems rather in memory of some bold Exploit and military Service, than properly solid Crowns: And indeed naturally, and *ab Origine*, Garlands, and Chaplets, made of the Leaves of Trees, as of *Oak* (*ob Civis Servatos*) common *Grafs*, *Lotus*, *Smallage*, &c. were of highest Repute; which, how plaited and made up, see in a *Reverse* of *Nero*, *Hadrian*, and some other *Medals*. In the mean time that which *Augustus* gave to *Agrippa* upon his naval Victory, was of *maffy Gold*; and such as we find on the Heads of Deities, local *Genius's*; Expugnators or Protectors of Cities, Castles, and the like, are *Turrited*, but none of them so antique in *Medal* as the naked and natural Head alone, without any ornament, till (as we noted of the *Romans*) faunting *Sycophants* began to flatter ambitious Princes, attributing Divine Honors and Titles to mortal men. For those *Rays* we so frequently

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38.

frequently find about their Heads, were doubtless marks of the splendor which they fancied to be Emanations invironing the Celestial Being, (whence Painters Radiate the Heads of Saints,) or from some Tradition of the lustre and shining of *Moses's Face*, after he was descended from his forty days Conversation with Almighty God. For however our Interpreters, St. Hierom, nay *Grotius* favour the *Cornuta facies*; and thence our Painters represent this great *Legislator* with Horns; the mistake without question sprung from that *Homonymia Vo- cis*, γρ̄p *Karn*, (whence the Latin *Cornu*) importing a Ray or Beam of Light, Majesty, Strength, Power, &c. The thing indeed was the splendor and brightness issuing from the Countenance of that extraordinary Person; as we observe that the Rays of the Sun appear pointed, reflecting from any bright and polish'd Metal. But to put this difficulty beyond dispute, that they were real and solid Beams, (*Horns* in good earnest) 'tis reported, they not long since shew'd one of these very *Horns* of *Moses* in the Treasury of *Reliques* at St. *Marcellus*; and a yet more rare and illustrious Sight than this, namely, one of the Beams of that miraculous Star, which we read of, lighted and conducted the Three Wise Men to *Bethlehem*: But, it seems, they are both of them now vanish'd, so as the Controversie still remains undecided. But to be serious, be it one or other, *Horn* or *Beams*, 'tis not unlikely this might be deriv'd by the *Gentiles* from the *Hebrews*, who grounded almost all their Fictions upon that obscure Nation, however disdaining to acknowledg their *Plagia* and *Thefts* from a People reputed so very despicable, and little known in the World. And 'tis observable, (not to insist on *Meneves*, by some thought to be this signal Prophet, ador'd by the *Egyptians*) that their *Jupiter Hammur*, and *Bacchus*, (both *Coinpatriots*) were the first which we find thus represented in ancient *Medal*.

Thus when *Alexander the Great* had subdu'd that Nation, we meet him frequently *Diadem'd* with two conspicuous *Horns*, denoting his Empire over the Oriental World. But this in *Transitu*. The Reader who has a desire to see more on this Subject, may be furnish'd with abundance of Erudition in the learned *Spanheimius*, and other Critics. I only note, that altho those radiated Circles have since been bar'd, and made to close at the top, covering the whole Head; to which the Em-

Emperor *Justinian* first added a *Cross*, and *Phocas* another to the Scepter (as now our *European Kings* do wear them) the Custom is yet altogether modern, nor at all so glorious and heroic, as when the simple *Diadem* or *Laurel* impal'd the Conquerors Brows, unles out of reverence it were to leave the glory and beams of Light to God alone, the Author of it: For that they were first of all appropriate to the *Deities*; those of *Rhodes*, *Tenedos*, *Trapezuntia*, and divers capital Cities, radiated their *Apollo* and the Gods whom they worshipp'd; since most of the *Syrian* and *Egyptian Medals* represent these Beams darting up as it were out of their very Skulls, and through the hair oftentimes, without any apparent Circle, in which one must else imagine their Bases to be fix'd: But thus, as we said, it belong'd only to that God. Of this the most remarkable is that *Medal of Antiochus Theos*, whom they call'd *God*, and to whom accordingly they built and dedicated Temples, erected Altars, Statues, and ordained Priests, nay, and armed some of their Idoliz'd Princes with Thunder-bolts; as did the Athenians their *Timon*; and of late the egregious Flatterers of a neighbour King, whom they have resembl'd to the *Sun* in all his Glory, and that in no fewer than seventy seven *Medals* and *Inscriptions*. But to leave this blazing *Comet* a while: We find an Head in *Gente Platina* whose Rays seem pointed and tip'd with Pearl, not unlike the Coronets of our Earls; but the Custom was not assur'd and taken up by the *Romans* till after they begun to court their Emperors with the Style of *Divi*, to whom not only upon *Apotheoses* and *Consecrations* after their decease, *Florus l. 4.* (*Nero* being the first who assumed the Ray'd Crown before) *c. 2.* but even during their Lives they us'd the same adulations and superstitious Rites: Nor these alone to their first *Cesar* (who suffered likewise the same Devotions to be paid him with the Gods; and his Radiated Statues to be plac'd both in Temples and Theatres) but to that affected *Antoninus*, *Hedagabulus* rather (as his *Syrian Name* imports) who call'd himself the *Sun*, and even to some of the ambitious *Pro-Consuls*, of which frequently we meet the first in *Medals of Augustus*, *Tiberius* and *Caligula*, tho not so generally before thole divine Honors were arrogated *D E O. A U G U S T O. N E P O N. ΘΕΟΣ*, &c. Nor did this Pagan Relique last but till the time of *Constantine* the Great's Conversion, and that he totally abolish'd their impious

impious Rites ; for until then we meet both that renowned Emperor and his Sons, with Radiations, and flattered with Consecrations : Nor truly was it since wholly so laid aside, but that several of his Successors made bold to put them on again, and wear them in their *Medals* and *Medallions*, as far as down to *Arcadius*, *Honorius*, and lower yet among the *Greeks*, where we meet them with a certain *Nimbus* or Glory about their Heads, as in *Monkish Manuscripts* and antient Altar-Pieces we find the Saints depicted. It is indeed reported, as if *Constantine* (even after he had embrac'd the Christian Faith) ordered the Radiant Crown to be set on that famous *Porphyritic Column*, which he caus'd to be transported to his new *Rome* from the old ; and I remember *Philostorgius* tells us, that besides Wax Tapers, there was both Victims and Sacrifices offered to it, even by some superstitious Christians ; but the Credit of that Historian, we know, is not over-great. That they set up lights, nay and kneeling before it, imploring help and healing of their Infirmities, both *Photius*, *Theodorus* and *Nicephorus* affirm ; whilst, as to the other, the mistake has been discovered ; that Statue having been made long before by the hand of the famous *Phidias* to represent *Apollo*, and by no means for that Religious Emperor, tho' he honoured it with his Name, after he had caus'd to be inclosed within it (as they write) some of the Nails which his Mother *Helen* is, we know, reported to have miraculously discovered with the real *Cross*, some time before. But to dispatch this matter ; we do not only in *Medals* meet with Princes Radiant like Gods, but with all other circumstances of Deity. So *Julian* was represented like *Serapis*, and others we find often in their company ; *Apollo* in the Reverse of *Augustus* ; *Domitian* with *Pallas* ; with *Commodus*, *Hercules* ; *Hadrian* with *Romulus* ; *Maximianus* with *Mars* ; *Dioclesian* with *Jupiter* &c. And as these haughty Emperors, so their Empresses, Daughters, Nieces and *Misces* to be sure, would come in for their share, affecting the Garb, Attire, and *Symbola* of Goddesses, and sometime *Priestesses*, as did *Antonia* the Wife of *Drusus Nero*.

Pliny mentions an amorous Painter who drew all his *Mistresses* to represent some *Dees* ; for which *Justin Martyr* reproaches the Pagans worshipping their Courtezans. What would that holy Man now have said to those Christians who

not

Ex Vales. in Philostorg. excerp.

not only set up, and introne their *Misces Pictures* over their Altars, to represent the *B. Virgin* with the Babe in her Arms, but kneel and pay their Devotions to them. But so Painters with Poetic liberty, *Quilibet Audendi* — set up, and inshrine these fair sinners as so many Idols. And thus we have *Cleopatra* dres'd like *Diana*, *Sabina* the Wife of *Hadrian* like to *Juno*, *Fauftina* with *Venus* ; as in another rare *Medal* we see her mounted upon a *Pegasus*, carrying her up to the Clouds, and so of others, all of them marks of *Deification* ; for such in *Medals* are those who appear veil'd, and with Stars, Altars, Temples and Eagles perching on them, Peacocks, the *Phoenix*, Elephants, Mules, and Chariots drawn by Lions and the like.

Let us now descend again to the *Barbarous* : The *Parthian*, *Armenian*, and *Persian* Monarchs, had their distinct Crowns ; some of which resembl'd the Episcopal *Miter*, or *Thiara* : Nor was it new, since there are *Medals* that present us *Cesar*, and others of the Emperors, arrogating pontifical Dignity, and sacerdotal Offices, with their veil'd Heads, us'd by both Sexes, and not seldom with the *Litus*, *Patera*, *Sistrum*, *Silphium*, and other sacred Utensils and Characters of Priestly Function and Augurie ; *Mercuries Petaus* was wing'd ; *Vulcan*, and the *Cyclops Caps* were without brim ; and *Castor* and *Pollux* had a *Star* by them. The *Phrygian Bonet* was what the *Polonians* use at present, or rather the *Venetians Doge* : Nor seldom meet we both sexes Headed (shall I say, or Hooded with the spoils of *Lions*, *Wolves* and *Panthers* ; some with the Tusks and *Promuscis* of an *Elephant* ; others in Casks cristed with the Horns of *Rams*, *Goats*, *Bulls*, and other Animals of the Herd, which now and then are wing'd, denoting fortitude, terror, sublimity of Mind, expedition in Affairs ; or the Monsters they had subdu'd, which divers Hero's and Emperors would be represented by, in imitation of *Alcides*, the brawny *Commodus* fancying himself descended from him, *Jupiter Hammon*, and others of the Gods and Goddesses. For as to *Horns*, which at this day but to name alone in *Spain*, would indanger ones Life, (but which the most illustrious of the *German Families*, and noblest, bear so frequently on their *Cimiers* and *Crefts*) it seems the *Cornuted Head* was no such Character and Mark of Ignominy, as the learned *Spanheim* shews in that Passage of his excellent Work, *De nū, & præstantia Numismatum*, which tho' not so very pertinent to our

Argument, is yet very entertaining, and worthy a curious Reader.

To conclude, (and before we leave the Imperial Diadem) we shall find some, even among our Saxon Kings, wearing the Regal Circle after the manner of the Greeks. *Edward the Confessor* had of early days a Barr'd Crown; but most conspicuous is that of *Edward the Fourth*. How would a neighbour Monarch have boasted this, whose Predecessor *Lewis the Twelfth*, had but a single Bar Arch'd over his Crown, about the year 1500, wearing only a Cap or Bonnet before (as testifie his Coins stamp'd at *Milan, Genoa, Naples, &c.*) till he Marry'd our *Henry the Eighth's* Sister, who afterwards Espoused *Charles Brandon*. *Henry the Third* brought the clos'd Crown into *Poland*, soon imitated by the *Swedes*: *Philip of Spain* took it not till after his Marriage with *Queen Mary of England*; and *Maximilian Grandfather* to *Charles the Fifth* (and Great Grandfather of *Philip*) first wore an Arch over a Ducal Coronet. A little after which *James the Fourth*, upon his Marriage with *Margarite Daughter* to our *Henry the Seventh*, Barr'd the Crown of *Scotland*; and the Kings of *Denmark* not until after *Christian IV.* made his Brotherly Visit to our King *James the First*: But that of *Portugal* was first worn by *John Braganza*, late Father to the most Serene and virtuous Queen *Dowager*. From all which instances it appears, that the Monarchs of *England* were of the *First* in *Christendom* that pretended to the Arched Crown. And as for the *French*, till their *First Francis*, they were for the most part contented with an open Flowry Bordure only, little different from the *Ducal Coronet*, which some of the *Saxons* had of *Silver*, and others wore the coppered Helmet (as *Cnutus the Great*) Miter-like. But more of Crowns see in a Dissertation of *M. de Cange*. Whilst by the way we cannot but take notice of what we meet with in the famous *Donative*, pretended to be from the Great *Constantine*; wherein, among other particulars, which Impostors would obtrude on the World for authentic, (but which has unluckily discover'd the fraud) this is one; that from him it is the Bishop of *Rome* claims the Dignity of wearing a *Crown of Gold*, like to that of Kings and Emperors, &c. Whereas all the learned World who have any knowledge in *Medal* and good History can tell; that there was never any such Crown, nor any other us'd by the Emperor himself, till *Theodosius*; but they were content with a plain and simple *Diadem* or *Coro-*

net

net. Nor is it likely, that the *Popes* who were then, and many Ages after, but Subjects to the Emperor, should be dignified not with *one* alone, but with a *Triple Crown*, which notwithstanding they did not yet presume to take up till near Four Hundred Years after; nor indeed so much as a single Crown, until about the Reign of *Charles the Bald*. But as they grew in Power and Usurpation, arrogated this proud Ensign to rank, nay to advance, themselves above all Kings and Emperors. Tis true, *Constantine* wore his *Diadem* or *Fillet*, studded with a double row of Pearls and precious Stones (not unlike some Hatbands which persons of Quality now and then yet wear) whilst the Princes his Predecessors, had *more Majorum*, but a simple Purple Ribbon, Strap or *Infula* tied about their Temples, as we have already shew'd. So much then for that Fourt of the *Triple Crown* and *Donative*, exploded by all ingenious Writers even of that Communion.

But neither did the Heads alone of those great Princes bear the Ensigns of Imperial Majesty, but their *Hands* likewise; which we often see in *Medals*, holding as well the *Orb* or *Mund*, as the *Sword* and *Scepter*, upon the top whereof sat an *Eagle*, till, as we noted, *Phocas* plac'd the *Cross*; when arm'd with *Helmet* and *Shield*, they commonly held a *Javelin* in their Hand, or on the Shoulder, or that array'd in *Consular Robes* (as are most of the *Constantinopolitan Emperors*) they sway'd the *Scepter*, till the *Bas-Empire* exchang'd it for the *NAPΩHΞ* or *Ferula*, as did the antient *Greeks*; or a roll of *Parchment*, like to what we see in the hands of *Consuls*, tho' really what it is, is not yet determined. But that the *Scepter* is seen in antient *Coins*, we find it in the hand of the Great *Augustus*, represented in his whole Figure, and so in that of *Roma*; and where *Vespasian* delivers, as it were, the Empire to his Son *Titus*; and in those more rare *Medals* of *Pertinax*, from *Hadrian* very often, even to *Charles the Fifth*, investing his Son *Philip* in that of *Spain* and the *Netherlands*.

Now in collecting such Imperial Heads as prelud'd to take on them the Marks and Ensigns of the chief, and *major Deities*; those of the *minor Gods*, and *Tutelar Genius's*, &c. are to be distinguish'd and plac'd after them. Next follow (accompanied sometimes with some fierce or strange Beast, *Elephant* or *Dragon*) the reputed *Demy-Gods*, *Hero's* and famous

famous Captains, such as *Alexander*, *Cyrus*, *Scipio*, *Hanibal*, &c. The antient *Legislators*, *Philosophers*, and other renowned Persons, supposing we had the true Effigies of them (as I fear we have but few) distinguished for their Virtues, and the great Figure they made in the World: For it was not permitted every body to have their Effigies honoured in *Medal*; they were scrupulously and nicely jealous of it, and so very frugal of prostituting that Privilege, that it was (like *Crimen Peculatus*) almost capital for any, save the Prince and chief Magistrate, so much as to be seen in *Metal* without special leave and indulgence; so as even the Kings of *Persia* themselves were with difficulty permitted to stamp their own Effigies on *Silver* only. Hence are we told of *Ariadnes*, being punished by *Darius*, the *Praefect* of *Egypt*; and that *Commodus* condemn'd *Perennius*; *Severus Plautianus*. Nor had the *Consuls*, or *Roman Citizens* themselves, this *Immunity* during their *Magistracy*, or whilst they were alive, till *Julius Cesar* rather usurp'd than fairly obtain'd it; and yet when *Augustus* after all this, us'd it modestly, 'twas look'd on as a novelty: nor find we any of the first *Cesars* single and alone in the *Grand Bronze* and larger *Medals*; those of that great Princes Head in *Reverse*, being Coined after his decease, none among them all had any proper *Medal* save *Agrippa* only, that was struck in his life-time by order of the *Senate*, S. C. which indeed was done, tho he was neither *Emperor* nor *Cesar*: For that of *Druſus Nero Son of Tiberius*, was not Coined till after his Death, by his Son *Claudius's* command: And as to that of either *Scipio's* Triumphs (if at least that which *Benedictus Bacchinius* has lately given the Type and Account of to *Signior Magliabequo* be a genuine Piece) it may happily pass for one of the very first, which for their great and extraordinary Services (even to the saving *Rome* it self) the Republick might give Indulgence to. And if any since had been so presumptuous (as where we find the Heads of *Metellus*, *Lucullus*, *Regulus*, *Junius Brutus*, *Sylla*, *Pompey*, and some of the rest) one is not to imagine them struck in their days, but by stealth, and such as were of the Republick Party, or by some Descendant, or Relation who happen'd to be Master of the *Mints*, who frequently set their own Heads and Names, under protection of some *Deity*, with *Reverses* of their Actions, and as Monuments of their Ancestors, and to do them Honor. Hence the Families of the

Æmilius,

Æmilius, *M. Lepidus*, *Pont. Max.* Vested like a *Consul*, in the Action of Crowning the young *Prætorij*.

They durst not yet (as we observ'd) appear in Stamp till after their decease, when (perhaps being Coin'd in some other Country or Province) they thus stole abroad by degrees, and then too in a time of disorder, during the Civil Wars, ^{Urfini præ-} _{fat. ad Fam.} when the Laws were suspended, and every one did what they ^{Rom.} pleas'd. For whilst the Republick flourish'd (as now the *United Netherlands* represent their Commonwealth by a Virgin holding a cap of Liberty, and a sheaf of Arrows) the *Romans* rarely made use of any Figure on their Coins, than (as we noted) that of their *Tutelars*, the Image of *Rome* like a Galeated Lady or Virgin in a flowing Vest, with *Castor* and *Pollux*, *Victoria*, &c. on the *Reverse*, as we see in those *Consular Medals*, (so nam'd because struck during the time of their Government) till *Cesar* (as we said) invaded all their Privileges, and brake the Rule, by impressing not only his own Effigies, but giving Licence to his Favourites and Minions, as well as to his Kindred, and even to Women, Wives, and Concubines.

Thus we find (besides divers Empresses) *Brutus* with *Cesar*, *Mark Antony* and *Cleopatra*, *Lepidus* and *Augustus*, &c. What were afterwards stamp'd by the *Greeks* and other Nations, was out of pure Flattery to the *Romans*, now become their Masters; whilst in the mean time such *Medals* of theirs as we find in *Gold*, were for the most part the Heads of their own Emperors. I say, before the *Roman Conquests*, instances of which were the Effigies of *Abgarus King of Edessa*, in complement to *Septimius Severus*, and some few besides.

Thus far of single Heads. There are some *Medals* which (as we noted) present us with Two Heads, either on the same, or opposite side; of which one of them is almost constantly the *Princeps Juventutis*, or design'd to Empire (excepting such as we meet with of *M. Aurelius*, and *Commodus* of the high Empire) distinguish'd easily by the word *CÆS A R*, without addition of *Augustus*.

Here then comes in that of *Janus Bifrons*, or rather *Saturn*, (by which the *Romans* seem to dispute with the *Greeks* for precedency in point of *Medals*) whom some will have to be the Patriarch *Noah* figur'd by *Janus*, to whom they attribute the first

first Coining of Money. The Romans indeed made a Ship the Symbol of *Saturn*, feigning him and his Wife *Rhea* to proceed from *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, and that they were brought into *Italy* by Sea. Others, that in recompence of his hospitable Reception he taught him (besides the Art of Husbandry) the Use of Money; before which it had no Stamp or Impression upon it. In Recognition whereof, he joyn'd the Head of *Saturn*. with his own in a Medal, Revers'd with the Ship which conducted him, whence that of *Ovid*;

¹ *Fafor.*

*Et bona posteritas puppim formavit in aera,
Hospit is adventum testificata Dei.*

Hence *Macrobius's* double-fac'd *Janus*, and the *Caput* and *Navis*, (the *Cros* and *Pile*, *Heads* and *Women*, of our Boys play) comprehending both Tables of the *Medal*: The truth is, 'tis rather a double Face, than a double Head, one Head serving for both, looking several and contrary ways. But why the antient Coin bare *Iανος οὐρανῶν ινδία*, and *πλωις αρι-*
κύδης εγείρεται φύλων on the Reverse and Adverse parts, *Plutarch* gives ample account in favour of *Saturn*, for the excellent and useful Things he introduced: For there were others that came into *Italy* by Sea, as *Evander*, *Aeneas*, &c. who brought nothing with them relating to Arts or Manners, to be compar'd to what the Historian recounts of *Saturn*; which therefore some will needs ascribe to *Noah*, and the Ship to his *Ark*; which they deduce from that which the *Affyrians* report of their King *Xisuthrus* about the time of *Saturn*, the prediction of the Flood, Fabrication of such a Vessel, and other Circumstances; as namely the sending forth, and return of certain Birds to explore the temper of the Earth, &c. Add to this the *Apamean* *Medal* of *Septimius Severus*, whose Reverse was a Ship, with a Man and a Woman looking out of a Cabin Window, and a pair of Doves with Branches in their Bills; a considerable presumption at least of the Tradition of that dreadful *Cataclysm*, deriv'd to the Heathen World, doubtless from the true History thereof in *Genesis*, as is at large discul'd by the learned *Bochartus*. I know there is another with almost the same Reverse, bearing the Head of the Emperor *Philip*, (concerning whose being a *Christian* there's no small dispute) with this only difference, of Four Persons appearing in the Vessel. But after all this, it is upon fair Conjecture thought

rather

Plut.
Nyct.
& Quæst.
Rom.

Phaleg. l. 1,
c. 1.

rather to represent the good Intelligence and Commerce which there was between those of *Alexandria* and the City *Apamea*, which Place, and Country all about it, receiv'd their supplies of Corn out of *Egypt*. The mistake of both (who would have it relate to the Patriarch) without question proceeding from the dividing of the Superscription *ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ* and *ΝΩΝ*, as it were under-written; which when join'd together and read backwards, the *ΝΩΝ* made *ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ*, namely, those of *Alexandria*.

As for the *Kibwto*, signifying *Apamea*, it was (as we said) the *Apotheca* and Corn Magazine of the Country. The four Men representing the Inhabitants, or perhaps Merchants belonging to either City; and lastly, the Dove and Olive Branch, the *Symbolum* of Peace, Amity, and good Correspondence between them; which likely Interpretation vacates all Mr. *Falconiers* Conjectures, and indeed all that is any where contented for about it. Nor were the like Correspondences and strict Alliances at all unusual, bearing the word *OMONOIA*, as in that *Medal* of *Sardis* and *Ephebus*, *Smyrna* and *Pergamo*, &c. In the mean time to return to the Ship; this is remarkable, that the Romans us'd no other Reverse than the *Ratis* or *Prov*, as long as they continu'd to Stamp and Coin only Copper; that is, till they made use of *Gold* and *Silver*, which was (as we have shew'd) five hundred years after the Foundation of the City.

But to dismiss this Pretence, and Challenge concerning Antiquity, and their *Cytical* Inferences. 'Tis certain the *Roman Medals* are most worthy our Collection, as not only easier to be obtained, but best understood, as they are commonly distinguished by *Consular* and *Imperial*; and of which there are found Coins of all the usual Metals and Models.

Among the *Consular* and *Roman* Families, a Series of the most Antient of the *Latin* (usually in *Silver* in the smaller Volume, but some in *Copper* of all sizes) appears to be of large extent, amounting to no less than fourteen or fifteen hundred, without comprehending any, tho' since call'd *Consuls* (even as far down as to *Justinian*) having the Name only without the Power. The true and genuine *Medal* reaches no farther than to the Decadence of the Republick, and indeed have little remarkable in them till the *Imperial* began, as bearing only those badges we have already mentioned.

But

But among these (I mean the *Consular*) we sometimes meet with other Nations Diadem'd Kings, as of the last Macedonian Philips, Jugurtha, and several other famous Persons; both the Brutus's, Metellus, Marcellus, Regulus, Sylla, Pompey, Labinus, &c. for the most part Silver, with some Medals both Greek and Roman. The like of the Imperial also, inscrib'd with both those learned Characters, and that as far as from Pompey to Posthumius of the Latin, or as some, down to the Thirty Tyrants, and of the Greek to Heraclius, about which time the most valuable Collections usually determine. However the curious may, if they please, continue their search even to the Reign of Bajazet, who set a period to that once renowned Empire: And tho' they are in no sort comparable for Sculpture or Design, yet belong they to the History, and are on that account worth the small expence.

I shall not need repeat, that under the Emperors there were also struck divers Medals in honor of other famous Men, who were not concerned in the Political Government; we have nam'd Pythagoras of Apulia, and more of that rank, not forgetting the Impostor Apollonius, and several others; of which hereafter. But thus you may observe, and by what has been already spoken of the Origin and Progress of Medals, and from their rude beginnings, perfection, decadency and revival, how they still kept pace with the Commonwealth, State and Empire; which falling out in the Gothic Revolution, or time of the Heruli, may from that Era be reckon'd the Barbarous Period; of which the most Modern concern Europe only, (for we meet with nothing considerable elsewhere of this nature,) and are of recent Stamp: But thence indeed beginning a fresh to discover some glimmerings of new Day, namely, about the Fourteenth Century, when about fifteen Years after, were Coin'd and dispers'd, the memorable Effigies, Martyrdom, and Predictions of John Hus, &c. from which time forwards were divers Medals made in France, and other Countries, on sundry occasions. But what we find more antient than those we first mention'd, are generally to be suspected, unles such as served for Money only, and of lesser model, till those of the Roman Pontif, which began to appear with Pope Martin, An. 1417. since which there are spawn'd innumerable fry of Papal Medals and Medallions; for such I call those of the Cardinals, famous Bishops, and Ecclesiastick Courtiers,

Nepoti,

Nepoti, &c. who have had the ambition of Medals.

Cardinal Francis Barbarini (late Nephew to Pope Urban VIII.) design'd to have made a Series of all the Popes, from S. Peter in Medal, from whatever Image or Representation he could hear of in Statue, Picture, or Monument, to assist the Invention of the Sculptor; but the Favorite dying before it could be executed, that Collection remains imperfect. We have yet from P. Martin, and, I think, all his Successors since, to the present Bishop. But it was Paul the Second, who about Fifty Years after (others say Sixtus the Fourth) was the first who imitating, or emulating rather, the Roman Emperors, caus'd his Effigies to be Stamp'd in Medal, tho' they Coined Money before.

Lewis the Twelfth of France followed his Holiness; for 'tis certain, that before his Reign for near a Thousand Years, that is, from Charles the Great, there was very rarely found the Head of a French King so much as in Coin; and then came up the Taflooms, (or Heads) as still they call them, tho', as if they endeavoured to supply that defect, they have render'd the present Monarch as cheap as Counters, every Stone-wall and Sign post bearing the Head and Effigies of Lodowicus Magnus, radiated like a young Apollo.

And now that we have mention'd Counters (*Computatio per Calculos*) so denominated from their help in Supputation, and much in use about 400 years past, and still in constant Practice in France (especially in all transitory Reckonings among the Vulgar, besides what Gamesters use at Cards, &c.) so incredible has been the variety for the Subject and Emblem, as has amounted to at least Two Thousand several Designs and Fancies, bearing the Heads and Effigies, Arms, Cyphers and Devices of Kings, Princes, and other illustrious Persons; some in Silver, (but for the most part in Brass and blanch'd Metal) seldom in Copper; and others which I have seen accurately Printed in Horn, Tortoise shell, &c. This Spawn of Counters, or Mock Medals, began about the time of Francis the First, simple and without Figure, as serving for Calculation only; but afterwards they were curiously Mill'd, and some of them not without elegant Sculpture. Nor did the Spaniards long abstain from vindicating by Counters, the vast Dominion of that once fastidious, now declining Monarchy, when, according to the boasting Genius of that Nation, Philip the Fourth not long since vaunted in a Counter, what the Indies had brought

brought him, with his *HIC TAGUS ET GANGES.* but which soon after *Lewis the Thirteenth* paid him in Kind and Coin, by a *Revere* wherein there was an *Olive-Tree* embrac'd by a *Vine*, and ripe Corn growing underneath, with the same *Motto*, intimating, that the great Fertility of *France*, so far exceeded that of *Spain*, as brought not only all that the *Indies* produc'd, but preserved *Spain* it self from starving.

Asking pardon for this trifling Digression. I shall not insist on any other Collection of this nature, tho I cannot but approve of any thing relating to good Antiquity and Art; among which come in *Talismans* and *Sculps* in *Gemms*, especially the *Onyx*, *Sardonyx*, *Achat*, *Cornelian*, &c. to be reckoned among *Intaglia*, and other precious Furniture of the Cabinet, *Dactylotheaca*, and peculiar *Gaze* of Princes, and curious Perfons (such as was *Jacomo Maria Favi*, who, when he could not purchase the Originals themselves, procur'd the Impressions of innumerable choice Things, descending even to modern Seals, &c.) divers of them truly Antient, others pretending to *Astrological* Secrets, Names, and extravagant Figures, reputed to be of Magical Energy and Power, by virtue of their Character: Some of the great *Elixir*, and others to be worn as *Phylacteries* and *Periaptas*, of high Veneration and Use among the *Arabs*, *Egyptians*, and other Eastern People; as sundry Incantated Medals and Baubles, are at this day among the no less superstitious and ignorant Christians: *Populus vult decipi.*

And here, whilst that magnanimous Prince the *Duke of Savoy* is in danger of so unmerciful an Enemy, as burns and destroys wherever his Armies come (by a barbarity exceeding the most Savage Nations we have mentioned) I cannot but apprehend the possible Fate of that invaluable Collection of *Pyrrhus Ligorijs*, containing in twenty six Folio's an Infinity of Draughts of Medals, *Inscriptions*, *Relievos*, &c. with innumerable other Monuments of both *Greek* and *Roman* Antiquities, besides six other Volumes Geographical, purchased by one of those illustrious Princes at the price of eighteen Thousand Ducats, together with the famous and original *Mensa Isiac*, which the learned *Pignorius* has Interpreted. Of this kind and subject are those four noble Volumes of *Duke Alberts of Bavaria*, bestow'd upon (and now kept in the *Archives* of) the *Royal Society*, by their late munificent Benefactor the *Duke of Norfolk*: *De Consularibus, Numismatia*, &c. con-

containing the Images and Effigies of the *Roman Kings*, *Consuls*, *Dictators*, *Knights*, *Tribunes*, and other great Officers, and Circumstances of Antiquity, from the Foundation of the City, to *Julius Cesar*, so accurately Design'd, and in large, as may greatly conduce to the assistance and information of a studious Medalist.

And now after all we have said of *Heads* and *Effigies*, what would one not give for the true Picture of the *Hero's*, *Heroines*, and other illustrious Persons whom we have mention'd, and that have made such a noise in the World?

What for *Cecrops*, *Cadmus*, *Theseus*, *Evander*, *Agamemnon*, *Heitor*, *Ulysses*, *Priamus*, *Menelaus*, *Archelaus*, *Simonides*, *Aristodemus*, *Aristides*, *Themistocles*, *Miltiades*, *Alcibiades*, *Critolaus*, *Agathocles*, *Epaminondas*, *Agesilaus*? (who never would suffer his Picture to be drawn, nor Statue made of him, and therefore the more desirable;) What for *Thrasylbus*, *Pelopidas*, ^{Cic. Epist. ad Lucei.} *Codrus*, *Conon*, *Lysimachus*, *Lysander*, *Leonidas*, *Hannibal*, *Ipbirates*, *Seleucus*, and the rest of the Captains of the Great *Alexander*? What for *Cimon*, *Pisistratus*, *Pyrrhus*, *Hieron*, *Aesdrubal*, *Hamilcar*, *Massinissa*, *Cassander*, *Sapor*, *Porus*, *Artabanus*, *Mithridates*, *Ariston*, *Epimenides*, and the rest of the Archontes, &c. What for the Legislators, *Lycurgus*, *Solon*, *Draco*, *Charondas*? For *Antenor*, *Romulus*, *Numa*, *Tullus*, *Ancus*, *Scævola*, *Drusilius*, *T. Manlius*, *Regulus*, *Marcellus*, *Quintus Cincinnatus*? The *Fabii*, *Coriolanus*, *Æmilius*? The *Scipio's*, *Gracchi*, *Metellus*, *Caius Marius*, *Appius Claudius*, the *Cato's*, *M. Portius* and *Uticensis*, *Brutus*, *Craffus*, *Lucullus*? What for *Cicer*, *Q. Hortensius*? What for *Zoroaster*, *Trismegistus*, *Pythagoras*, *Socrates*, *Plato*, *Aristotle*, *Hippocrates*, *Democritus*, *Zeno*, *Aristippus*, *Diogenes*, *Chrysippus*, *Epicurus*, *Epiætetus*, *Hierocles*? For *Aristarchus*, *Archytas*, *Hipparchus*, *Eudoxus*, *Archimedes*, *Euclides*, *Strabo*, *Thrasylus*, *Ptolemy*, *Sostratus*, *Vitravius*? What for *Demosgenes*, *Theophrastus*, *Varro*, *Pomponius Atticus*, *Menæas*? What for the antient Historians *Sanchoniathon*, *Herodotus*, *Thucydides*, *Xenophon*, *Polybius*, *Dion*, *Dionys*, *Halicarnassæus*, *Diodorus*, *Pausanias*, *Livie*? &c. What for *Hesiod*, *Homer*, *Pindar*, *Sappho*, *Epimenides*, old *Anacreon*, *Empedocles*, *Sophocles*? For *Plautus*, *Lucretius*, *Terence*, *Virgil*, *Ovid*, *Horace*, &c. and innumerable more whom I might * name; Kings, *Consuls*, ^{See those} *Heroes* mentioned by M. *Manilius in Sphaera.*

sions famous for their stupendious Exploits, skill and dexterity in Government, Learning, useful Inventions, and other signal and distinguishing Virtues ? most of which, and many more than I have assembled, the excellent *Spanheim* affirms to be yet extant in *Medals*.

And if these so desirable, how much more would one part withal for the lively Effigies of *Adam*, and the Patriarchs *Noah*, *Abraham*, *Joseph*, *Joshua*, *Jephtha*, *Sampson*, *David* and his Worthies: *Judas Maccabaeus*, and his Brethren, *Solomon* and his who is greater than *Solomon*, whose Portrait no human Invention (let *Demetrius* and the Crafts-men, and thole who are concern'd, talk what they please of *S. Luke* his numberless original Paintings, and the *Veronica*) could so well have preserved, as *Medals*, and as we find by those yet remaining of the *Greek* and *Romans*, especially the *Cæsars* and their Successors ; since as to the rest (namely those ancient *Hero's* we have enumerated before them) nay even of the *Consular*, there is less credit to be given to most of them, being, as we said, made after their decease by their Friends and Relations. The same doubt occurs even of those cut in *Gemms* and *Marbles*, on which (whatever is pretended) we seldom find any of their Names engraven ; tho if in any (and such perhaps we may best rely on) those which have been design'd from the most ancient Marbles and Gemms in *Fulvius Ursinus*, *Leonardus Augustinus*; and from them, as to the old Philosophers in the learned *Menagius*' Edition of *Laertius*. I do not say there are not some to be found even of the most ancient ; *Romulus*, *Numa*, *Ancus*, *Tullus*, or at least whoever may have liv'd within the compass of two Thousand Years, since there are *Medals* yet remaining, believ'd to have been struck so long ago, and Statues doubtless long before, from which they might be copied. But as to the *Cæsars*, and their resemblances to the *Archetype* in *Medals*, I think we have little reason to question, since they were (as we shew'd) so nicely delicate and suspicious in this particular, that we read *mus* ; qui se *Alexander* and *Augustus* would suffer none to * paint or carve them save *Apelles* and *Lysippus*; nor of later times *Charles V.* any save *Titian*, and such excellent and unerring Hands. And some *Medals* we have seen so accurately graven and wrought to the Life (as they call it) that I firmly believe, when we happen upon one that is perfectly fair and ancient (suppose it

* *Quantum porro digni-*
tatis à rege regi,
Alexandro tributum ar-
ti eximia-
mus ; qui se *Alexander* and *Augustus* would suffer none to * paint or carve them save *Apelles* and *Lysippus*; nor of later times *Charles V.* any save *Titian*, and such excellent and unerring Hands. And some *Medals* we have seen so accurately graven and wrought to the Life (as they call it) that I firmly believe, when we happen upon one that is perfectly fair and ancient (suppose it

it a *Julius*, or *Augustus*) we may as safely affirm it like the Person, as any which our modern Coins present us with;

— — — *Sic vultus, sic ora ferebat :*

Which would raise ones indignation (as I have * elsewhere ^{History of complain'd}) against the presumptuous Exposures, which *Chalogra* Kings and Princes at this day suffer of their Effigies, by every p^{ly} wretched Dauber on every Sign-Post among *Cats* and *Monkeys*! By the way, as to the Images of our Venerable and Blessed *Saviour* (of whom I have seen many with Reverses fill'd with *Samaritan* Characters) there was not any stamp'd on *Medals*, till a thousand years after his Incarnation ; that is, till that Age of almost palpable Darknes, in the Reign of the Emperor *John Zemisca*, when the *IHS* did usually accompany it instead of the Cross, used from *Constantine* downwards without any *Effigies*. But to proceed,

'Tis to be considered, as to the Resemblance in *Medals* of the same Person, different in several *Medals* ; that it is not always an infallible Mark of their not being like; the several Ages, and other Accidents, often and almost always somewhat altering the Countenance. This, for instance, is especially conspicuous in *Coin*s of *Charles the Bald*, as before him, of the Great *Constantine* and others, as the learned *Fresnius* shews in *Familis Augustis Byzantinis* ; caused partly by the unskilful Graver, or, as we laid, through the real Alteration of the Countenance it self ; observing yet hardly any Age so far to change and confound it, as wholly to obliterate the Master-strokes of Nature. In confirmation of which, there are extant *Medals* of *Adrian*, of all his Ages : How easily they are otherwise to be known by the Stamp, compared with their Character and Descriptions, even beyond their suppoled *Busts* and *Statues* (to which they so rarely left their Names insculp'd) let the curious (for example) judge by taking the Picture of one of the *Cæsars* from those who often both saw, and convers'd with them, or liv'd so near the Times when so many of their *Statues* and *Effigies* were fresh and newly made, some in *Marble*, *Copper*, *Wax*, &c. wrought and moulded by the Life, nor need we go further than to *Suetonius's Augustus*.

Forma fuit eximia, & per omnes etatis gradus venustissima, &c.
He was (says the Historian) an extraordinary handsome and beautiful

beautiful Person, and continued so through all the Periods of his Age; yet so incurious and little nice, and far from tiffing and sprucing himself, that for haste he would now and then suffer two or three Barbers at the same time to be clipping and shaving him together.

Vultus erat, vel in sermone vel tacitus, adeo tranquillo serenouqe &c. His Countenance was so open and serene, whether he spake or was silent; that a noble Person of France confess'd to some of his Country-men, he was so mollified and charmed with it, that it prevented a Resolution he had once taken, of breaking his Neck from a Precipice as he was passing the *Alps* and approaching him.

Oculos habuit claros ac nitidos, quibus, &c. His Eyes were so bright and sparkling, as there appeared something divine and extraordinary in his Looks; so as he seem'd pleas'd to observe Men, he lookt fixtly upon, cast down their Eyes, as if dazzled with the Sun-beams.

Capillum leniter reflexum, & subflavum, &c. His Hair and Locks inclined to Fair, decently buckl'd and curled at the ends.—*Supercilia conjuncta,* His Eyebrows met.—*Mediocres Aures, Nasum & a summo eminentiorem, & ab imo deductiorem, &c.* His Ears were of a middling size, his Nose Aquiline, and bending towards the Top: in summ, a Person he was every way proportioned.

I mention only those who are commonly represented to us in *Medals*; other Descriptions were easie to be produced out of the same and other Authors, living in the times of the first *Cesars*, to justifie their Resemblances.

Cardinal *Borromeus* (now Sainted) who was of a very hard favour'd and crabbed Look, is, by Painters and Statuaries, made of a very sweet and lovely Countenance. I do not therefore affirm that all the Masters of the voluntary Arts were heretofore more free from flattering great Persons than now they are; but that sometimes they might impose upon future Ages, as 'tis reported of some *Macedonians*, that they made and buried Armor of enormous and gigantic Proportion, to make the World believe, what extraordinary Men they were by whom *Alexander* had vanquished them in his *Indian Expedition*. But I am persuaded *Medals* are the least to be suspected, in the Effigies of the *Cesars* especially, so perfectly agreeing with their Characters.

As

As for those *Heads* we have extant in Print and *Taille-Douce*, certainly those exhibited by Monsieur *Vaillant* of the Syrian Princes and other *Medallists*, seem to be most accurate, and would have been of more Authority, had he and the rest given us as many *Heads* and *Effigies* as they have of *Reverses*, and as we might yet hope from that numerous Collection which has been long expected from Monsieur *Morel*, who has been so ill, and so unjustly recompenced among the rest of his persecuted Brethren: I say, how desirable were it that the same *Circumspection* had been used by *Ingravers* in other Books of this Subject, as in that which the industrious *Leonardus* (whom we but now named) *Antiquary* to the late Pope *Alexander VII*, has set forth, designed from the best *Originals*, any where to be met withal among the Curious; with the learned Preface, Explanation and Erudition of the excellent *Gronovius*, who has translated it into Latin. In the mean time I must not omit to give Notice, that such *Medals* as personated the *Gods* and *Heroes*, are commonly represented in florid and vigorous Youth, without Beards; excepting *Jupiter*, *Neptune*, *Vulcan*, *Mars*, *Pluto*, *Hercules*, who is yet sometimes represented as a young Child *imberbis*, strangling a Serpent, and by several Names of Places, Labours and Epithets: Bearded are also *Pan*, the *Satyrs*, *Silenus*, and sometimes *Bacchus*, the River *Deities*, and there is a *Fortuna barbata*.

And here, before we pass to the following *Paragraph*, I cannot but mention a Curiosity of *Medals*, and other *Intaglia*, painted in *Miniatu're*, to that perfection so extant, and boldly swelling out, as would almost persuade one they were really stamp'd: of these I have seen (and possess a few) very accurately representing the *Dead-Life* (as our Painters call it) that is, the natural Metal wrought in *Relieve*; *Achats*, *Cornelians*, and other Out-Cuts; which, since a Series of them might be contriv'd in a Book, were a great and useful Curiosity, and worth the Value of some in *Gold*; but which I wish might be supplied by some learned and industrious Person, and that such a Collection were more exactly designed and engraven in *Copper*, after the best *Originals*; the several Ages compared, and not designed hastily at adventure, or negligently, as we find too many are. And this Assembly should be universal, well attested, and judiciously chosen, and

and collated with the different Ages of the Persons as near as could be, for reconciling the Difficulties of the same Emperor, or Person, as we have noted above: I affirm such a Collection (the laudable Design and Purpose of Monsieur Morel) would not only be greatly assistant to such as have not the Faculty or Means of storing themselves with the real Medal, but acceptable likewise to those who have; and may thereby consider them at more leisure, than others who have but a superficial View; being commonly reserved in the Cabinets of great Princes, to which there is not so easie access for modest Scholars.

C H A P. III.

Of Reverses Antient and Modern, as they relate to History, Chronology, and other parts of Erudition.

Having now finished what for the present I thought necessary to be said concerning Heads and Effigies; we turn next to their Reverses and Inscriptions, with Figure and Emblem representing Action; which are indeed to be preferred, and for which chiefly Medals are so desirable, and enquir'd after by the Learned (not to say only for their sake) so infinitely fruitful and full of Erudition; that had we a perfect and uninterrupted Series of them, we should need almost no other History; such Fragments as yet remain, furnishing the Studious on so many Occasions.

For we have in Reverses (besides now and then the Effigies) the Successions of the noblest and most illustrious Families, their Names, Titles, Impreses, Honors, Dignities, Crowns, Garlands, Marks and Rewards of Magistracy, &c.

We meet there with Ceres, Saturn, and the *Prefectus Annone*, the *Montaries*, with Vulcan and his Forging Tools: They give us the Habits and Robes of *Cojuls*, Kings and Emperors, *Flamens*, *Vestals*, and other Royal and Sacerdotal Garments; we are shew'd by them what the *Tripos*, *Lituus*, *Patera*, *Sistrum*, *Simpulum*, Knife, Ax, the Lustral Sprinklers, and other *Vasa*, and Utensils of Sacrifice, *Libations* and *Angury* were. Their Chariots, Arms, *Ancilia*, Shields, Ensigns, Engines, Harness, and Weapons of War.

We

A Discourse of MEDALS.

We have in Reverses the Forms of antient Gallies, and other Vessels, with their manner of Naval Combat: they shew us the Actions and Exploits of the greatest Captains; their Military Expeditions, Legions, Cohorts, Colonies, Discipline, Stations, Castrametations, Victories, Trophies, Triumphs, Largeesses, Benefactions, Remissions, Confederations, Truces, Cessations, Iudulgences, Relaxations of Tribute, *Encenias*, Dedications, and Vows; their *Ludi Seculares*, *Circenses*, *Cereales*, *Isthmian*, *Olympian*, *Nemeian* and divers others: ΗΡΑΚΛΙΑ, ΔΙΟΣΚΟΤΡΙΑ, ΘΕΟΓΑΜΙΑ, ΣΕΒΑΣΜΙΑ, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ, ΟΕCUMENICA, &c. hardly, if at all to be met with any where save in Medals only. To these add, the *Leptisternia*, Marriages, Births, Funeral Pomps, *Pyrae*, *Apotheoses*, and Consecrations, at which they often changed their Names (as now our *Popes* at their Inaugurations) but not in Medals of the first *Cesars*. And so Families and Adoptions, and sometimes both, as *Nerva Trajan*, *Titus Vespasianus*; and when (as often) the Name remained, *DIVUS* was only added.

They present us with the most magnificent and stately Buildings that ever stood upon the Face of the Earth: *Basilics* and Royal Palaces, Temples, Altars, *Asyla*, Sacrifices, &c.

In them we behold with Admiratioп, their stupendious Amphitheatres, Theatres, Forums, Thermae, *Xyli*, Portics, Nau-machie, Hippodroms, *Maujolea*, and Sepulchres: their goodly and useful Aquæducts, Fountains, Bridges, Cryptæ, *Vie*, *Castra*, *Metæ*, *Termini*, *Cippi*, *Bases*, &c.

They afford us the Prospect of their Triumphal Arches, Obelisks, Pyramids, *Colossus's*, and other Royal and Magnificent Fabrics of venerable Antiquity, long since collapsed and buried in their own Ruines; but from out of which, by Reverses and Medals, have almost all the antient Orders and Ornaments of Architecture (well near lost or corrupted) been much revived, restored and vindicated from Gothick Barbarity; nay, and those yet lasting, after *Charles the Great* had put a stop to that prodigious and universal Inundation; since it is little more than a Century, that Building and other Arts began to emerge in good earnest, and to hold up their dejected Heads; as may be seen by what the *Popes* have done at *Rome*, (where these learned Ruines are chiefly extant) the Dukes of *Tuscany* at *Florence*, and at *Ferrara*, *Parma*, and other

other Princes of *Italy*; *Philip* the Second in *Spain*; in *France*, *Francis* the First, whom they called the *Father of Arts* in that Kingdom; and lately yet in our own Country, where some part of *Somer-set-houſe* in the *Strand* remains the almost only poor Attempt that I know of; not omitting the Earl of *Salisbury's Houſe* at *Hatfield*; the noble Seat of the most noble Lord *Viscount of Weymouth* at *Long-leet*, and very few others which can pretend to any thing of tolerable: for the *Banquetting-Houſe* at *Whitehal* is of much later date; and the manner now in general Use, first introduced by the Encouragement of that great Lover and Patron of good Arts, the Illustrious *Thomas late Earl of Arundel and Surrey*, who (tho neglecting his own Palace) incited others to build with Stone and Brick after the present Gusto, and which *Inigo Jones* since pursued in that stately Pile at *Whitehal* now mentioned, the Church and Piazza in *Covent Garden* after the Model of that in *Ligorne*, &c. But which is at this day exalted (namely *Architecture*) to a much greater (I might say, even to the highest Pitch of Perfection) by my most worthy Friend *Sir Christopher Wren*, Superintendent and Director of His Majesty's Buildings, who will leave more noble Monuments of his vast and comprehensive Knowledge in that and other useful Arts, than has any one Architect here these thousand Years.

Moreover, what is learned from *Reverses* (since the Incursions of the *Goths*, *Turks*, and other barbarous People, who chang'd and confounded the antient Names of things and places) other singular Aids to good *History*, *Chronology*, and antient *Geography* (to name no more) the Learned *Scaliger* in his *Eusebius* (when we find him to have recourse to *Medals* for the clearing many difficulties) gratefully acknowledges; and since the often cited *Mons. Vaillant* in his *Syrian History*, and the Works of *Lucas Holstenius*, late Library-Keeper at the *Vatican*, and other learned Persons give luculent proof of.

To these add the *Jesuit Hardouin* in his Notes on *Pliny*, with several more, who, from the *Reveries of Medals* alone, have recover'd and illustrated the true Names of divers Regions, Islands, Rivers, Mountains, Ways, Limits and Boundaries (and how by degrees they extended their Conquests) *Colonies*, *Cities*, *Metropolis*; their Founders, Privileges and Immunities; the Value of Moneys and Weights; the Annual

nual *Fasti*, *Acta Cesarum*, *Aera's*, *Epocha's*, &c. of such exceeding use in computation of Time and Years, when several famous and memorable Things happen'd and were perform'd; others that had been quite forgotten; Writers having sometimes abolish'd the very memory of some Tyrants, and other unfortunate Princes (who are commonly but of short Reigns) *Medals* alone have preserv'd the Names of, and other Circumstances of great use in *History*; witness the famous *Medal of Estimius King of London*, whence our learned * *Antiquaries* ^{Bart. Ita.} ^{Aut. p. 159.} have asserted her *Metropolitan Title*, against all the Critics and *Cavillers*, tho she was no *Roman Colony*.

Hence we may thus deduce many Claims and Titles in cases of *Usurpation*, &c. For instance, that signal one, wherein is found that from *Charlemaine*, *Louis le Debonair*, down to *Lotharius*, &c. those Princes had their Monies Coin'd at *Rome*, and other *Medals*, attesting and vindicating their Claim and Title to that City, as appears in that learned Dissertation publish'd by *Mons. le Blane*, and subjoin'd to his *History of the Moneys and Coins of France*. In which he proves, that the *Bishops of Rome* were never lawful Sovereigns of any part of *Italy*, much less of that Capital City; but of old always Subjects, Govern'd, Elected, and (as occasion required) Deposed by the Emperors; together with an Account by what subdolous Arts they got footing in the large and vast Possessions they now enjoy, and usurp the present Power.

But to return to *Epocha's* (wherein the *Greek* were the most accurate and particular) we shall best reckon from *Roman Medals* by the *Consulate or Tribunes*; tho in that alio there is difficulty, by not knowing the precise years of their respective Offices when the *Medal* was struck; whereas the *Greek* gives the very year of the Princes Reign.

Moreover Colonies discover their *Epocha's* in *Medal*; as in that under *Philip*, *An. VIII.* under *Decius*, *An. XI.* &c. which, 'tis said, some have so improv'd, as to be able to tell us the very Age of the *Emperor* by the *Medal*, of which more when we come to *Inscriptions*. In the mean while as to *Colonies*, we find them bear the Names of the Founders, or of such as either fortified or settled them; v. g. those call'd *Julie* were founded by *Julius Cesar*, as was that at *Berytus*; *Municipium Augusta Bilbilis*, by *Augustus* and the like; these by

single Persons: But when more were exprest, as sometimes two Names together immediately, and without distinction, or any word between (and not else) one is then to reckon the first to be the Founder, and the second the Restorer. Thus in the Medal where we read *Colonia Julia Augusta Detrofa*, there *Julius* sett'd and planted the Colony, and *Augustus* Recruited it: But when *Augustus* is let before *Julius*, there *Augustus* Repair'd only what *Julius* Founded, as *Monsieur Vaillant* nicely criticis. By the way observe, that we meet with no Heads in any *Italian Colonies*, that honor it seems being allow'd to those Cities only which were Priviledg'd to stamp Money, which Immunity is mark'd upon the *Medal*, whether granted by the Senate alone, or together with the People, or solely by the Emperor: When by the first the mark is *S. C.* tho the *Medal* be *Greek*: If by the People *A. E.* Upon *Antioch* of *Pisidia* *S. R.* of the same import. So Colonies when Priviledg'd by the favour of the Emperor, it is *Permissu Cesaris*, or *Augusti*, the Indulgence always exprest, &c. As to the now mention'd *Antioch* of *Pisidia*, 'tis observ'd to be the only City among sixteen of the same name, which affected to bear the *Legend* in *Latin*. We moreover learn of him, that such Colonies as were sent out by the *Consuls* before *Cesars* Usurpation, bare the Name of *Roman*. For example, that of *Sinope* in *Asia*, which struck a *Medal* in recognition of the young *Cordian*, *C. R. I. F. S. Colonia Romana Julia Felix Sinope*, An. CCCVIII. The *Epoche* noting the year that *Lentulus* made it a free City and Colony, after he had vanquish'd *Mithridates*, and which *Julius Cesar* considerably enlarg'd. Nor did Cities and Colonies only do honor to the Emperors, and Benefactors in *Medals* and *Reverses*, but whole Provinces also; as *Syria* to *Trajan*, *Dacia* to *Philip*, &c.

We mention'd Dedication of Cities, the *x̄n̄m*, or *Conditor*, as *Romulo Conditori*; and so the Foundations, as in that of *Nicopolis* by *Augustus* after the Victory at *Actium*; in which *Medal* there is noted its Privilege and Immunities: In that of *Hadrian* the Year and Date when the City *Amisus* recover'd her Freedom under *Augustus*: So that of the City *Soli* in *Cilicia*, chang'd to *Pompeipolis* her Benefactor; in others *Restaurator Urbis*, who was esteem'd equal to the Founder: Such again for instance was that of *Constantinople* its *Dies Natalitius*, suppos'd

supposed to be the very Day when that *Medal* or *Coin* was struck, like that of old *Rome cum Urbis Imagine*, tho as some think, the Dedication was not at the laying of the ^{* Zonaras.} first Stone or Foundation (as now the custom is) but rather at the finishing and consummation of the Work; and these usually bore the *Heads* of the Founders, or such as rendred them famous; as the *Tarentines* and others. Thus the Island *Cos* had *Hippocrates*, *Samos* the Image of *Pythagoras*; *Smyrna* that of old *Homer*, &c. tho happily not stamp'd at the time when they flourish'd, but from such Pictures, or antient Statues as were doubtless thought to resemble them.

Nor is *Critica* and *Grammar* (besides what concerns Religion, History, Jurisprudence, and other parts of the politer Erudition) oblig'd a little to this delightful Study. The *Digamma F* invented by *Claudius* we read in *Medal*, and much more infer'd from that single instance of the learned *Sigonius*'s *Treatise De Nominibus Romanorum*, subjoin'd to his *Fafsi Consul*. And to be gathered from the Dialogues of *Agostino*, *Vossius*'s *Etymological Lexicon*, the *Orthographic Abbreviations of Words*, &c. so as they no longer wonder to find why *Medals* stamp'd so long since at *Corinthus*, spake *Latin* in their *Inscriptions* under the *Roman Empire*, seeing the Colonies which that victorious People planted and sent forth, had so worn out and extinguih'd the natural Inhabitants and their Language, that the *Greek* was in a manner totally disus'd and forgotten.

As to Names what more Vulgar, than that the *Cesars* was deriv'd *ab utero Cæso* (by * *Solinus*'s mistake of *Pliny*, attributed to the elder *Scipio*) but if that of *Spartanius* might pass, they would deduce it *ab Elephanto Cæso*, divers *Medals* bearing and *Elephant*, with the word *CÆSAR*, and a *Reverse* fill'd with such Weapons and Instruments as the *Romans* made use of to kill and destroy them: And indeed *Servius* ^{* V. d. Grec. Annotado. in Suet. Tranq. Edit. 2.} relates a story of that Emperors Grandfathers killing an *Elephant* in *Africa*, that was so call'd in the *Punic* tongue, as if he had thence deriv'd his Name: Whereas doubtless it was from neither, but from *Cæsaries* rather (and the *Critics* herein all mistake) the Instruments on the *Reverse* being only such as belonged to Sacrifice: Of which the learned *Sequing. in Nomimb. Rom.*

We

A Discourse of MEDALS.

We have already spoken of a Reverse in the Consular of Lepidus's being delegated by the Senate and People of Rome, to young Ptolomie of Alexandria. And in another, Marcus Antonius's carelling of Cleopatra. In a third, Marcus Brutus, with the Reverse of a Poniard and Cap of Liberty, denoting his bold attempt to have freed the Commonwealth by the death of Julius Caesar. But what is most singular and conspicuous in it is, the Notation of the very day, when that bold stroke was given, namely, on the Ides of March, of which he had fair warning before.

In a Reverse of Trajan we have represented the manner of their restoring Kingdoms to a vanquish'd Prince; and so in others of the Imperial there might be produc'd abundance of Examples illustrating the like Histories; some of them (as we said) no where else to be met withal, others confirming things doubtful, &c.

To return to Names, Historians had not known that the Son which Antoninus had of his Wife Faustina was call'd M. Annus Galerius Antoninus, but by a Greek Medal of that Lady; or that Barbia Orbiana was Wife to Alexander Severus; or Hetruscilla the Spotife of Trajanus Decius, and not of Volusianus. It is in the Reverse of Medal, that the knowledge of many antient Families are preserved, which neither Ursinus, or any other Author makes mention of; as among several more Alitia, Barbatia, Carrilia, Epira, Fabricia, Grania, Helvia, Juventia, Menia, Nautia, Papilia, Sextilia, Trebonia, Vatinia, &c. enough to fill an Alphabet. It is in the Reverse of Medal only where we are shew'd in what manner that Statue of Colos Magnitude, representing the noble Emperor Trajan, was clad and plac'd (which that egregious Painter Julio Romano has design'd, and the learn'd Ciacconius describ'd) upon that stupendous Column, yestid in his Imperial Robes, and holding in one of his hands a Golden Ball, in which were contain'd his own Ashes; in the other a Scepter, with the Cancelli of Copper about the Plinth of the Capital; it being the only Column in Rome which, I think, had any considerable Figure upon it. There are besides what this Pillar exhibits divers Medals of this Prince, whose Reverses shew us his Aqueducts, Via, Forum, Circus, Triumphal Arch, and the Bridge he made over the Danube, besides those of his Reduction of Armenia, Mesopotamia, &c. We

A Discourse of MEDALS.

We learn from the Reverses of Medals, as well as by Statues, that of old they made use of no Stirups to get up, or ease their seat on Horseback, and other things of new Invention.

Again, we gather from Reverses of Medals the extraordinary care they took of the Sea and Navigation, as well as to celebrate their Victories. In that of Augustus, Neptune Conservatori; Victoria Nep. in that of Gallienus; and especially that of Pompey the Great, with his Titles of Praefectus Classis, & ora Maritima, together with a Trophy on the Prow; and in the Reverses of Augustus, whom we mention'd, frequently with the Rudders, Rostra, Tridents, Ships and Galleys, and other marks of Sovereignty.

Moreover, we behold in Reverses of Medals the manner of Military Adlocutions, Congiaries, Liberalities, and Royal Donatives to the People, taken, as they report from Callistratus, who, that he might encourage the People of Athens to come and frequent again the Courts and Publick Assemblies of the City (now during the Civil Wars in a manner quite deserted) caused Money to be flung and scatter'd among them in those Places: In imitation whereof great Princes do at this day disperse Coins, Nummi Augurales, and Medals at their Coronations, and other solemn Occasions; as was that at the Nuptials of Frederick Duke of Austria, with Anna Daughter to Vladislaus King of Hungary, An. 1515. Thus also the Pope, when he is Crown'd, scatters Money and Medals among his Adorers, which is first but of Brajs, pronouncing the words of S. Peter, Argentum & Aurum non est mihi, &c. Silver and Gold have I none, but such as I have give I you; and then by and by (as soon as his Holiness is lifted up, and exalted in his pontifical Chair) he sprinkles Silver, with that of the Psalm, Dedit pauperibus, &c. He hath given to the poor; his righteousness endureth for ever. With this holy Rallery sporting with Scripture after a pleasant manner. But to proceed,

The Reverses of Medals gave intimation of extraordinary Laws and Ordinances; as that of Tenes against Adultery, stamp't at Tenedos, and described by our learned Graves, who from a Medal of his own, recites the History at large out of Heraclides. For as it was accounted a glorious Thing to have enacted wholsome Laws and Constitutions revok-

ing others; so was it often expres'd in these more lasting Records; witnes amongst the Romans, those Medals of the Families *Cassie*, *Papie*, *Coelie*, *Partbie*, &c. and in that famous one of *Augustus de Maritandis Ordinibus*; with other excellent ones of the Emperor *Cocceius Nerva* to the public Benefit; the generous Remission of this noble Emperors Right over the *Vehiculation*, and all the Carriages of *Italy*, which was so grievous an oppression to his Subjects, is, I think, made known to us from the Reverse of a Medal only, which the People caus'd to be stamp'd in Recognition of the Grace. To these add his establishing free Commerce, repressing Disorders in the Commonwealth; which procur'd him those deserv'd Titles of *SALUS GENERIS HUMANI* in his Medals, where commonly the Reverses express some Symbols of them; as in their due place.

And now that we have mention'd Symbols in Reverses of Medals, they shew us, with the Images and Names of the Pagan Deities, *Custodes*, *Auspices*, *Patrii*, *Genitales*, *Nutritores*, &c. their Ensigns and Distinctions: *Jupiter* by the Eagle; by the Harp or *Chelys Apollo*, and sometimes a *Gryphon*; *Neptune* by his Trident and Rudder, sometimes on a *Dolphin*, but never on the *Marine Horse*, tho it be Consecrated to him; *Pluto* his Fork; by the Tyger or Panther *Bacchus*; *Hercules* by the Club and Lions Skin; by a Serpent *Esculapius*, &c. *Venus* by *Cupid*, or the Doves, Helm of a Ship, and sometimes *VICTRIX* by a Target, Cask, Bow and Arrow, to express the power and force of Love. Nor was that Symbol of the Doves attributed to their noblest *Venus* for their salacity, as the common mistake is, but too the veneration they acquired by the story of *Semiramis*, whom they report was fed by those gentle Birds, into one of which she was fain'd to be Metamorphos'd, and in that shape ador'd by the *Syrians* under the Name of *Astarte*. There is yet a more virtuous Goddess of the Name, the *Celestial Venus*, represented holding an Apple in one hand, and a Spear in the other; and if with a little Infant, *GENETRIX* or *FELIX*, betokening the fecundity of Marriage; *Juno* has her Peacock; *Diana* her Crescent, quiver of Arrows, Dog, and sometimes we find her naked and full of Breasts, a Basket of Fruit on her Head, as they picture Nature, and not seldom also with a brace of Harts or a Doe standing by her: she is likewise accom-

accompanied oftentimes with some Egyptian Deity, as *Serapis*, *Iis*, or *Apis*, and now and then the *Pharo's*, for the Friendship between *Epheſus* and *Alexandria*. Others there are relating to *Arcana Imperii*, and *Mysteries of State*, *Gryphons*, *Harpies*, *Syrenes*, &c. requiring Study and Interpretation. And hence we now and then encounter with *Sphinges* in the *Reverses* of *Augustus*, signifying Prudence and Courage; and if plac'd before a Temple, the *Mysteries* of Religion. The Thunder-bolt according as 'tis plac'd, betokens several Passions, as well as Regal Power, or that Sovereign Princes are more immediately under the Divine Protection: For *Jupiter* tho but one, we find, denominated from divers Places and Attributes, according to which he is benign, propitious, displeas'd or offended; as where he is *Capitolinus*, *Olympius*, *Conservator*, *Stator*, *Liberator*, *Optimus*, *Maximus*, *Ultor*, *Fulgurator*, &c. In like manner for his Age, *Crescens*, * *Jove non venis*. A naked Youth with a Glory about his Head, and ^{dum Barbato.} holding a whip in his Hand, denotes the Rapidity of the Suns diurnal Course. *Mercury* wing'd *Cap à pie* with the *Caduceus*, intimates peace, diligence, and conduct in Enterprises. Juv Sat. 6.

But to commence at the *Head* in this Recension also (besides what we have already mention'd) without insisting on the *Laurel*, which was the Symbol of *Apollo* (and of that Genius of the Senate ΘΕΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC and ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑ) every body knows, that Ears of Corn, Chaplets of *Roses*, and other Flowers; *Ivy*, *Pine*, &c. belong to *Ceres*, *Flora*, *Bacchus*, *Pan*, and their Companions: Casks and Helms to the God of War; and when with the *ΩM*, to *Minnerva*. The *Phrygians* wore a crooked Bonnet pointing backwards, the *Persians* forward, and sometimes upright, not unlike the *Commodes* affected by our Ladys at present: The same was challeng'd by the *Epicane* God *Lu-nus* (as of either Sex) ever represented with the *Crescent* behind his shoulders, in great Veneration among the *Antiochiens* of *Pisidia*: *Juno* is cover'd with a *Flameum*, and in the larger Veil is *Pronuba*: If in a Goats Skin, Horns and all, she is *Sospita*. *Pantheons* are coifed, and have their heads dress'd like several of the Deities; sometimes with a Bushel like *Serapis*, sometimes like the *Sun* with beams. *Jupiter Hammon* wears Ramis-horns; and with these, and divers other Pagan Superstitions often adorn'd they their peculiar

Lares; nor were the *Genii*, Topic, as well as Personal, wanting in Reverses: They were figur'd by naked young Men, holding the *Patera* in one hand, and in another a *Horn of Plenty*, sometimes standing by an Altar pouring out of the *Patera*, and were as many as there were Places, Societies, or Persons under their imaginary Guardianship.

The *Egyptians* (whose Αἴαντος Διογόνος was a *Serpent*) had their *Apis* figur'd like a *Bull* with the Flower *Lotus* between his Horns, a white blaze in his forehead, under a *Crescent*: The same have *Osyris*, *Isis*, *Canopus*, and the Dees *Eumenytha*, with a *Lily-form Flower*, or as some, the *Abrotomus*. We likewise find *Canopus* in the shape of a large Earthen Jar or Pitcher, out of which there peeps an human Head; but the *Bust* of *Anubis* is a Dog's Head. *Amazons* carry the Battle-Ax on their shoulders, or a small Pelt or Buckler *Crescent-fashion*: In deeper *Busts* and the *Reverses* of larger *Medalions*, we meet some of these with Cask and Shield holding a bridl'd Horse, betokening Victory in Fight, or some Publick Shew. If the Figure have lying by it a Sledge, Hammer, Anvil, Tongs, &c. conclude it *Vulcan*, or some of his brawny *Cyclops*.

As *Heads* and *Busts* in the Reverse of *Medals* (as before observ'd) so are *Hands*, and what they hold and carry in them to be consider'd. Thus the *Hasta pura*, or unpointed Javelin suits with all the Gods, denoting their universtal Benignity: So does the *Scepter*, rounded or blunt on both ends like a Generals Commanding Staff, or what they call *Parazonium* (frequently taken for a short Sword) found in some *Reverses* of the Emperors *Galba*, *Domitian*, *Vespasian*, and others, about which the Critics yet are not well agree'd; for in that of *Antoninus Pius*, 'tis a Javelin or half Pike arm'd at both ends.

The *Patera*, or some such Religious Character, did usually accompany the Emperors, which sometimes they held in their hand, seeming to pour an Offering upon the Altar.

Termini, are Figures without either Arms, Hands, or Feet, so represented, says *Polybius*, to shew that all quarsels and contests about the Limits were determin'd. Such is the *Mercurius Herma* in a *Reverse* of *Augustus*, standing upon a Thunderbolt, which some interpret to be in relation to that Emperors Device, *Festina Lente*.

A branch of Laurel in the hand of an Emperor, signifies Victory; of *Olive* Peace, and hand joined in hand Friendship and Unity, also Adoption, as in that of *Trajan* and *Cocceius Nerva*, where two figures take hands, inscrib'd *Providentia Senatus*.

In whole and intire Figures are commonly represented the *Vertues* applied to the *Roman Emperors* by their Flatterers, as *Piety* like a veil'd Matron, holding a Temple, or box of Incense with a Stork standing by; but *Vesta* with a Taper; *Providentia* seems to touch a Globe with her staff; *Pudicitia* is modestly veil'd with one finger at her lips. If pressing them with two Fingers, taken for Silence; to this add *Moderatio*, *Quies*, *Indulgentia*, *Religio*, *Utilitas Publica*, φιλαθελφία, &c. *Æquitas* holds the balance, and so does *Moneta*, who is said to be a Deity, represented by three Figures with the *Cornucopia*, and near them as many melting Furnaces, and a heap of Money, to note the three principal Metals, inscrib'd *Æquitas publica*, or *Moneta Aug.*

The *Graces* are also three naked and beautiful Virgins, holding each other by the hand; by the same number is symbolized *Æternitas* shaded with a swelling sail over their heads, importing time past, present and to come, and sometimes by a single Figure holding the Sun in one hand, in the other the Moon. Lastly, the *Eumenides* and *Furies*, arm'd with a Torch, a Poniard, and a *Serpent*: *Nemesis* or Revenge is pourraïd with a Wheel, shewing that the Divine Vengeance has long patience, it comes at last with speed: But the Wheel which we find at the foot of *Fortuna*, denotes inconstancy. She is also sometimes sitting, sometimes standing, and sailing, with her hand on a Rudder, or *Cornu-Copia*, distributing good and bad, and is but one and the same Deity. *Security* is typified by a woman leaning negligently upon a Chair. The four *Annual Seasons* are represented by as many naked Figures, one excepted, who is clad for winter. The other three have an *Hare*, a Basket of Flowers, and a Sickle. We sometimes meet a little Child bestriding a *Dolphin*, and such equally appertain to *Melicerta*, *Palemone*, *Portunus*, three names of the same Deity. Figures cumbent upon Pitchers and Jars, represent great and famous *Rivers*, and sometimes the *Bust* only emerging out

of the Vessel. *Nilus* has several naked Boys playing about him, to signify his many streams: Where we meet Figures lying along upon Beds, a *Leptisternum* is represented, on which they usually plac'd the Image of *Apollo*, *Diana*, *Neptune* or some other Idol, with solemn Ceremony in time of calamity, or Epidemic Sickness, as well as upon more joyful and festival entertainments.

To go on with things animate upon *Reverses*; the *Phenix* symboliz'd Consecration, and Immortality; the *Stork* Piety and filial Duty; the *Bird of Athens* Wisdom and Science, Vigilancy and Providence, as one sees in a *Medal of Constantine*: the *Cock* is often with *Mercury*; the *Horse* feeding represents a Country in peace, rich and abounding; the *Elephant* some Publick Spectacle, and sometimes Eternity; as the *Serpent Aesculapius*, or the Deels *Salus*, and is now and then the mark of a *Genius*, or some famous Hero, and therefore Victory if under foot: *Nero* had such a *Reverse*; a *Serpent* within a Garland of ears of Corn and Poppy, importning Plenty: the *Ox* signified strength and patience, and when accompanied with a veil'd Priest, some *Colony*; if for *Victor* destin'd, the Beast had Ribbons dangling about his Horn: Liberty of Commerce and Dominion on the Sea, were both represented by a *Dolphin* clinging about a Trident, &c.

Characters of *Inanimates* on the *Reverses* of *Medals* were likewise frequent. Thus the *Cap*, or Hat and Wand, proclaim'd Freedom, *Slaves* being uncover'd and under Discipline; the *Cornu-Copia*, or *Anathean-horn* was the *Symbol* of Plenty; as *Serapis's Bushel* was of Providence: the Port or Gate of a City, found in the *Reverse* of some *Medals*, with the word *Providentia Augusti*, shews a Magazine and Provision of Corn for the People; and if a Star appear over it, the City of *Constantinople* in particular: A fortified Camp is expres'd by a fort of *Cathorp*; a *Tripos* with the *Jackdaw* and *Dolphin*, is the mark of the XV. *Viri*, deputed Keepers of the *Sibylline Oracles*; the Sacerdotal Cap or *Miter*, is known by the appendant *Apex* and *Flamine*, either alone, or with sacrificing Instruments, denoting Pontifical Dignity.

Bucklers and *Votive Tables pro Salute Principis*, and other Occasions, are very frequent in *Reverses*; a *Wheel* is the Character of some famous Way made or repaired by the Em-

peror;

peror; as in a *Reverse of Trajan*. In short, the *Zodiac* describ'd in all its Figures with the *Moon* in Center, was Emblem of the universal Happiness of a Princes Government; such as we meet in a *Reverse of Alexander Severus*; and *Augustus* was fortunate under *Capricornus*.

The Temple of *Janus* shut proclaims an universal Peace thro all the *Roman Empire*: A *Gally*, or *Vessel* under Sail and in Course, betokens Joy, Felicity and prosperous Success; but if we find it placed beneath a Figure wearing a *Turreted Crown*, shews it to be a Port of Commerce; if under a *Victory wing'd*, the vanquishing of an Enemies Fleet.

But besides all these, Kingdoms, Countries and Provinces, are distinguished in *Reverses* by their respective Symbols; *Europe* by the *Horse*, or the *Rape* by *Jupiter*; some affirm there never was any *Reverse* at all appropriate to her: *Asia* is known by the *Serpent* and the *Rudder* of a Ship, as a Country of Commerce accessible by Sea, and the first of *Navigators*; *Africa* is Cask'd with the head or spoil of an *Elephant*, having by her a *Scorpion*: Of the *European Provinces*, *Macedonia* is represented by a Carter with a whip in his hand, as a Country of excellent Horses, and sometimes also by *Hercule's Club*; *Achaia* had a Flower-pot; *Dardania* a *Cock*; *Spain* a *Coney*, or *Olive-branch*, and a woman in a *Soldier's Calf-sock*, a small Target and two Javelins; *Gaule* is with a Spear, and in the close Military Coat or *Sagum*; *Dacia* is figur'd by a Woman with a Spear also, and sometimes an *Affes Head*; *Pannonia* by two Women warmly clad, with Military Ensigns, denoting the coldness of the Country, and courage of the Inhabitants; *Italy* is represented by a Royal Lady Crowned with a Tower, sitting on a Globe and holding a Scepter with an *Horn of Plenty*; *Germany* by a goodly Dame with a long Shield, and holding a Spear; *Britannia* represents a Virgin in a flowing Vest, sitting on a Rock or Island with a Spear in her hand, and leaning on the Rudder, the Prow of the Ship at her Feet; *Bœotia* has the God *Bacchus's Thrysus*, or a Cluster of Grapes; *Rhodes* the Sun, or a *Rose* the Solar Flower; *Sicilia* shews three Thighs and Legs, issuing from a Man's Head in the Center, to signify the three famous Promontories of that Island, and sometimes by a *Sickle* and *Ears of Corn*, denoting Plenty and Felicity; of *Asia*,

Afia, *Judea* is represented by the Palm-Tree; *Arabia* by a Camel; *Persia* by a Dart; *Armenia* by a Cap or Hood, Bows and Arrows; *Parthia* by a Woman in that Country Dress, with the like Weapons and a Quiver, to shew their extraordinary dexterity in shooting; *Cappadocia* has a Woman wearing a Turreted Crown, and sometimes with the Mountain *Argus* in her hand or near her feet. And now we speak of Mountains, we find in the Reverses of some Medals a rude Stone in shape of a Mountain drawn in a Chariot, representing the Sun, as he was ador'd by *Helagabus* his Priest, fancying that glorious Planet an huge Ignite Stone with the Star or *Phosphorus* over it, preceding its Rising, to distinguish it from those of *Caracalla*: But Stones have other significations; as that in the form of *Pyramis* with a pair of Turtles plac'd in a Temple resembling that of *Venus*'s worship'd at *Paphos*; and *Jupiter* was himself sometimes ador'd in the shape of a Mountain; whence perhaps it is we meet *Argus* so frequently in Reverses. But to return to Countries:

Mesopotamia is represented between the two famous Rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, with a kind of Miter upon her head. In *Africa*, *Egypt* has the Crocodile and *Ibis* for *Symbolum*, and sometimes the ancient *Taber*, an Instrument play'd on by their Priests, as was the *Sistrum* by those of *Isis*. With these a Medalist has notice of the most famous Rivers by their several Figures, *Tiber*, *Rhenus*, *Danubius*, *Nilus*, &c.

With the *Nymphs*, *Naiads*, *Sirens*, *Satys* and *Sylvan Deities*: The true Figures of the *Hippopotamus*, *Crocodile*, *Rhinoceros*, *Elephant*, *Cameleopard*, *Panther*, and other rare and exotic Animals, usually led, and exhibited in Triumph, or prepared for Combat and the *Amphitheater*, are express'd to gratifie and divert the People, especially during the *Secular Shews*. Other Reverses present us with divers Flowers, Fruits and Plants, &c.

And as Countries and Rivers had their several Emblems, so had their chief Cities: *Rome* her *Romulus* and *Remus* sucking the Wolf; *Corinthus*, *Pegasus* and *Bellerophon*: the *Sphinx* and *Harp*, the City *Gabala* in *Cælo Syria*; *Constantinople* the *Thuny*, and other places abounding with that Fish; *Tyrus*, the *Spaniel* with the *purple Shell*, the *Shell* is common alone upon those Reverses, but the *Dog* is rare; *Ephesus* is presented by the *Hart* or *Stag*, sacred to her *Diana*. But I con-

confess some of these belonged rather to their *Coins* as *Money*, which, as we noted, had denomination from these Badges; for so that of *Ephesus* was stamp'd with the Image of *Diana*; those of *Creta*, *Jupiter*; the *Ægyptians* with a *Crocodile* or *Ibis*, *Nilus* or *Serapis*; *Lacedæmon* with the Head of *Lycurgus*; *Delphi*, the Fish of that Name; of which see more in *Alexander ab Alexandria* and other Authors.

Lib. 4. c. 13.

A Military *Ensign* plac'd upon an Altar, denotes a new *Colony* of *Veteran* *Souldiers*, whose Felicity depends on the Gods. If there be many Weapons, it signifies their being drawn out of several *Legions*, but Military *Ensigns* alone, if more than one, sometimes import the Victory of some particular Legion, or betokens an Oath of Fidelity to the Emperor.

Besides the *Eagle*, which is the Standard-*Ensign* of every *Legion*, the Rest are distinctions of *Cohorts* only, or *Guidons* and *Cornets* of the *Cavalry*.

The *Acroteria* or *'Axeosòlæa*, which is the ornamental bending Prow, gives notice of a Naval Victory, or some Maritime City: the *Rudder* of a Ship on a Globe with the *Faces*, is sovereign Power: so a Spear lying cross a *Curule Chair*, signifies a *Consul*, *Ædile* or some person of Pontifical Dignity, it is likewise a Symbol of *Juno* and Consecration: By the way, there is an *Ivory Chair* at *Somerset-house*, said to be a *Roman Curule*, but the Shape of it does by no means answer; for they were not only plainer, but made with arched Legs and round-back'd, more resembling that easie Chair, which is wont to be plac'd under the Imperial or Canopy of State, at Court.

The *Cornucopia* is common to all the *Deities*, Symbols of Beneficence and Abundance, especially where there are two; nor is the *Caduceus* always attributed to *Mercury* alone, but to Royal and Universal Power and Authority; for so 'tis found with a Horn of Plenty and the Pontifical Mitre in a Reverse of *Julius*.

Abundance is also symboliz'd by Ears of Corn appearing out of a Bushel, with the heads of Poppy, which of all Plants produces the greatest plenty of Seeds. Other Characters of Abundance and Fertility are Clusters of Grapes, Panniers of Flowers and Fruits, &c. With the *Augural Lituus*, we oftentimes see two Pulletts, or some other Bird which they

Cap. 13.
ad 17.

they kept for Divination, and not seldom in their Coops and Cages, &c. And may these suffice with others enumerated by Mr. Walker and the late Author of the Science, and such as we have already named; where one has their descriptions more at large, but which for being so very necessary to be known and remember'd, ought not to be counted a needless Repetition: For Heads and Effigies may be easily distinguish'd by their Inscriptions, not so Reveres, which having relation to Symbol only, require particular Explication, as do other Emblems, Devises and Hieroglyphicks, inclosing Morals, recondite Mysteries and Actions; recommending and representing the most conspicuous Virtues of the Persons and things they relate to. And thus all that was heroical and great, peculiar and eminent, and properly regarding Antient History, its Circumstances and Accesories, is, we see, fetcht out of Medals and their Reveres, as Agostino amplly, and Suaresius more contractedly have given us a Taste.

Upon this account it is, that such Memoirs were consigned to the most lasting Materials; and that the Heroic Ages bore such Veneration to Antiquity and the Exploits of their Renowned Ancestors, that they hung up the Skins and Spoils of Lions and Serpents, and other destructive and furious Beasts as wasting whole Countries, had been killed and cleared by them.

They adorned the Vestibules and Porches of their Temples, Halls and Palaces with Armour, Weapons, Trophies, Statues, Urns, Tables and Inscriptions, and all sorts of Antiquities. As among the Gaditani (for instance) they shew'd Pygmalion's Auream Olivam; the Argives, Atrei Phialum; the Skin of the Caledonian Boar apud Arcades; those of Delphi, Pindar's Chair; as did the Metapontines that of Pythagoras; the Parma Antæ made Tanger famous; Phalaris's Bull, thole of Agrigentum; Leda's Egg, thole of Lacedamon; the Area Cypseli, those of Olympus, &c. Others the Spear of Achilles; the Harp of Timotheus; Fair Helens Necklace; the Lamp of Epictetus. These, and the like (long since lost and decay'd, and not to be compar'd with Medal) rendered many Countries and Cities famous; and so fond they were of them, that Cicero tells us, *Nulla unquam Civitas tota Asia & Gracia signum ullum, Tabellam pietam, ullum denique ornamentum urbis, sua voluntate cuiquam vendidit, &c.* They would not alienate or part with them for any price; as neither of late years would

In Verrem.

would they of Rome sell to that magnificent Collector of Antiquities, Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the fragments only of a broken Obelisc which had lain neglected so many Ages in the Circ of Caracalla, since piec'd together, and erected on that goodly Fountain of Piazza Navona by the famous Bernini, a stupendious Monument of his admirable Talent.

There are still at Rome, Florence, Pisa, &c. other Antiquities belonging to the Cities, and daily purchas'd and augmented, Statues, Historical Columns, Trophies, Altars, Urns, Inscriptions and Pictures, which they keep to adorn, and for the honor of the Place and Nation, which I know not that they do in any other; for if they did, those Statues and other venerable Antiquities search'd out, and with so great diligence, affection and vast expence, brought from Athens, Delphi, Smyrna, and other parts of Greece by that noble Earl, would not have been dispers'd, as I find they were; thole Inscriptions only excepted, which were frankly bestow'd on our Athene (the University of Oxford) at my sole Request to the late illustrious Duke of Norfolk; and I had his promise of that Colossal Minerva to have follow'd, but his Grace's so unexpected Death prevented my timely getting it remov'd. I know not whether it was not since purchased with many other Statues by the Lord Viscount Lesther, who for his great love of all that is magnificent of this kind, and for his no less civilities to me, I think my self oblig'd to mention with much regard; glad that they are fallen into the hands of one who both knows how to value and preserve them. For by such Collections (as I said) Countries and Cities become Schools of Art, attracting learned Persons and many Strangers to visit their Antiquities, as now abroad to the Churches, Shrines, and reputed holy Places. Nor did all, or any of these Circumstances of old Smyrna, with the advantage of her famous Port and Haven, render it so celebrious as the antient Picture of Agathocles; nor the Marmarites, as that one Collection of C. Hejus, of which the Orator (describing the Antiquities of his Palace near Messina in Sicily) *Messanam ut quisque nostrum venerat, h.e.c. visere solebat: Omnibus h.e.c ad visendum patebant quotidie; Domus erat non Domino magis ornamento, quam Civitati, &c.* One nobly furnish'd Houle was not, it seems, a greater Reputation to the

In Verrem.
Orat. 4.

Salust.

Orat. pro
Archia.

illustrious Owner, than to the whole City it self. And thus *Thepsia* for an excellent Statue of *Cupid* only (the work of *Praxiteles*) was visited by Travellers and Strangers, *nam alia visendi causa nulla est*: It had nothing else, says *Cicero*, in it worth seeing. Upon this account it is, that the Palaces and Studies of the *Farnesi*, *Medici*, *Barberini*, *Pozzi*, *Angeloni*, &c. at *Rome*; the Duke of *Tuscany's* at *Florence*; *Septianus's* at *Milan*, with their Cabinets of Medals, Statues, Inscriptions, and other Antiquities, &c. make Italy still venerable in her very Ruins: And for what Use and End all this Cost and Curiosity we are told by that noble *Hystorian* (*de Bello Iugurth.*) not for nothing or merely to look upon and delight the Eye with only: *Nam sèpè audiri Q. Maximum, P. Scipionem, præterea Civitatis nostræ præclaros viros solitos ita dicere, cum majorum imagines intuerentur, vehementissimè sibi animum ad virtutes accendi: Scilicet, non ceram illam, neque Figuram tantum vim in se habere; sed memoria rerum gestarum, eam flumam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, neque prius sedari, quam virtus eorum famam atque gloriam adequaverit.* The very sight of their Effigies call'd to their minds the glorious Actions they had perform'd, and even inflam'd them with an Emulation of their Virtues; nor did it rest there till they themselves also had done something worthy their Example. To this the incomparable *Cicero* again (pleading the cause of an excellent Poet) *Quam multas nobis Imagines non solum ad intuendum, verum etiam ad imitandum, fortissimorum virorum expressas Scriptores & Græci, & Latini reliquerunt; quas ego mibi semper in administranda Repub. proponens, animam & mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum conformabam, &c.* And in good earnest, where there is no more Superstition paid, than what upon the sight of modest Pictures, Statues, Medals, and other productions of Art, these learned Pagans shew'd them for ought appears: I should be no *Iconoclast* and Demolisher, tho I abhor *Idols*, and cannot but wonder that Men of Reason and Power to Reform, should give and continue Scandal to so many excellent *Christians*, and to so many who are not *Christians* but would be so, were they either taken away, or (if left standing) their Cult abolish'd, not the imitation of the Sanctimony and Virtues of those whom they represent. For thus (to return to *Reveres*) it seems they so inspir'd Men with their very looks, that

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the noble *Alphonſus* us'd to say, he never beheld *Cæſar* in Medal without some extraordinary Emotion, inflaming his breast with an Emulation of imitating his greatness of Mind and conspicuous Virtues. For the same reason of old, they plac'd and set up their *Signa*, *Busts* and *Pictures* in their *Pinacotheca's* and *Repositories*, especially in the *Vestibules* and *Prima Aedium parte*, Porches, Halls, and particularly in their *Valerius l. 5. Libraries*, some of Marble, others in Wax; nay says *Pliny*, cap. 8. ex-*Non solum exauro, argento, aut certe ære in Bibliothecis dicantur illi, quorum immortales anime in iisdem locis ibi loquuntur*; cap. 2. *qui nimo etiam que non sunt, finguntur, parvumque desideria non traditi vultus, sicut in Homero evenit; quo majus (ut quidem arbitror) nullum est felicitatis specimen; quam Semper omnes scire cupere, qualis fuerit aliquis, &c.* Celebrating those immortal Hero's, who seem to breath and speak to us as they stand. Thus things not really present, appear at least as if they were, inciting us with a desire of enjoying the abtent Person: For instance, the Poet *Homer*; there being in my opinion (says he) no greater felicity, than this universal Inclination of knowing what manner of Man such and such a Person was.

How strong a passion the sight of *Alexanders* Statue alone kindled in *Cæſar*, when it made him shed Tears, out of Anguish or Ambition, that such a stripling in comparison to his Age, should have so far exceeded his Conquests! having subdu'd the whole World almost, e're himself had yet been Master of a Province. And doubtless there is nothing does more stimulate a noble and generous Spirit than a Virtuous Emulation; and therefore *Sir Thomas Moor* allow'd the use of Statues also, in that ingenious Idea of his Republic (where otherwise we find him very sparing of unnecessary Pomp and Expences) when discoursing of Rewards and Punishments; *Non paucis (says he) tantum deterrent à flagitiis; sed propositis quoque honoribus ad virtutes invitant: Ideoque Statuas viris insignibus, & de Rep. præclare meritis in foro collocant, in rerum bene gestarum Memoriam, simul ut ipsorum posteris majorum suorum gloria calcar & incitamentum ad Virtutem sit, &c.* And therefore of old they never decreed thole Honors of Statue or Medals, but to such as had perform'd some signal Exploit, or Invented some uieful Thing. In this manner they Dignified and made them Noble, as *Emilius* and others: and

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again, overthrew and broke their *Images* in pieces, and recall'd their *Medals*, when upon any vile Action, or notorious Treason they deserv'd ill, or betray'd their Country; of which Histories afford innumerable Examples. And indeed, when Men (be they never so great and well born) degenerate from their illustrious Ancestors,

Juv. Sat. 6.
Stapleton.
Prom. of Cr. &c. ad.

Stemmata quid faciunt? quid prodeft, Pontice, longo
 Sanguine censit, piëtösque ostendere vultus
 Majorum, & stanies in curribus Aemilianos,
 Et Curios jam dimidios, humerosque minorem
 Corvinum, & Galbam auriculis nasosq; carentem?
 Tota licet veteres exornent undiq; ceræ
 Atria; Nobilitas sola est atq; unica virtus.

— — What is't our Ancestors to show
 In Paint or Statues? the *Aemili* plac'd
 Intire in Chariots, *Curi* to the waist,
Corvinus, that by th' Shoulders less appears,
 And *Galba* wanting both his Nose and Ears?
 The House, why do so many Gen'rals fill
 Breathing in Marbles? — —
 Fill all thy Courts with old wax Imag'ry,
 Virtue's the true and sole Nobility.

They put them (as we have shew'd) not only in mind of those brave and glorious Persons they represented, but they look'd on them as yet alive, and observers of their Actions; and were so charm'd with their Conversation, that they carried them in their Triumphs, and went with them to their very Funerals and Graves; nor would they at any hand sell or alienate them from their Families, but fixt them as *House-Looms* to the Inheritance. He that could shew the greatest number of them (as we now Coat-Armor and Pedigree) was reckon'd the Noblest. Tis really strange to what prodigious numbers the Statues and Figures of this sort should otherwise amount, when in the little Island of *Rhodes* alone were counted above thirty thousand; those of *Olympia* and *Delphi* more; in *Corinth* innumerable. By a noble Contention (lays Sir *Henry Wotton*) in Point of Fertility, 'twixt Art and Nature, and not only arguing an infinite plenty of Artists and Materials, but likewise of magnificent and glorious Thoughts, even in

in the common Persons of those Ages, besides the Relation those goodly Monuments and Memoirs of well doing and meritorious Persons had to nobler Designs; not as a bare and transitory entertainment of the Eye only, or gentle deception of the Time, but that it had a secret and powerful Influence, even towards the advancement of the best of Governments, by their continual representations of great and virtuous Examples; So as in that point Art became a piece of State.

Remarkable for this sort of Magnificence, and one of the first was *Marcus Varro* (the most learned and knowing Person of the Age) who made a Collection of all the famous Men from the Foundation of *Rome* to his own Times. *Cicero*, *Atticus* and others, follow'd him to that height of Curiosity, as 'tis reported of *Alexander Severus*, that he sought to have the Portraits of our *Blessed Saviour*, the *Patriarch Abraham* and other extraordinary Persons, as well as of *Achilles*, *Alexander*, *Plato* and others of the Gentile Hero's and Philosophers.

We have seen, how instead of Ensigns and painted Banners, they carried them in Pomps and Processions of State, stamp'd and cut in all sorts of Metal, Stones of price, Porphyry, and the most durable Marbles; and this they did for almost Two Thousand Years, especially in Money and Medals innumerable, whereof much is yet remaining, much more 'tis probable than what is yet come to light, found here and there casually in single pieces, and often in heaps, full Urns and Jars, to shew the immense Treasure of that once flourishing State, and vast Extent of its numerous Colonies, which not only inlarg'd their Conquests over Men, but (as in recompence of the Changes and Devastations which they made) Civiliz'd the Barbarous World by their Laws and Learning, useful Arts, and exemplary Virtues.

And now after all we have produc'd in favour of *Statues*, *Medals* and other Collections of this nature; we are far from approving or encouraging that abandon'd and passionate love which some have shew'd, in a restless and expensive pursuit of these Curiosities, and that like *Damasippus* *In sanguine veteres Statuas emendo*, as some ill advised, and, as I may say, Luxurious Antiquaries have done, to the prejudice of their Fortunes, or any nobler Parts of Life, ranging over all the world, and compassing Land and Sea to feed an unbounded Appete-

titie, and turn that into Fault and Vice, instead of a laudable and useful Diversion: *Eft modus in rebus* — I remember a French man (lover of *Intaglios*) who told me he had for many years long'd for the death of a Gentleman, who having an Head of the Emperor *Hadrian* cut in an *Onyx* (antique and very curious) which he would by no means part with; he hop'd that he might obtain it of his Executors, as at last he did. And I could tell of another Great Person, who, when the *Turks* Invaded *Candy*, and alarm'd the *Venetians*, was wont (not without some secret pleasure) to reckon, at how easie rates *Statues* would be purchas'd, should the *Turks* set foot in *Italy*.

Asking pardon for this digression, not altogether foreign to our Subject of Heads and Effigies, and the plenty of *Statues*, *Medals*, and antient Coins which may be yet extant in the hands of the curious. That which has been perverted by ignorant Mechanicks, and Avarice of others, may, for ought we know, be as much as what remains intire.

Pignor. Epist. Laurentius *Pignorius*, writing to the Abbot *Barisonus*, tells us (with no small indignation) what a World of Antiquities lie buried, broken, and neglected. And as to *Medals*, of a Venetian Merchant that melted down abundance of rare *Coin*s to make a Chain of Gold for his Wife to wear. And *Schottus*, of a Spanish Apothecary who cast a Mortar for the use of his shop of an invaluable Collection of *Medals*, which had been left him by his curious Father: *Dignus utique ipse pistillis; sed in grandiore Mortario Anaxarchi more tundi*: Nay, my Author adds, that when, *An. 1506.* at *Rome* a Goldsmith was wont to cast little Shrines and *Statues* of gold and silver *Medals*; he did often use to boast, that he made none but of such precious things. Such another encounter I remember

** Busbeg. Epist.* the noble *Busbequius* * tells us he met withal in his Embassy passing through *Amasia* to the Ottoman Court: That enquiring of a Brasier whether he had any *Medals* (or as the *Turks* call them, *Infidel Money*, using them for weights only) the Pagan Tinker told him, he had a shop-full of them a day or two before, but that he had newly melted them all, to make *Pots* and *Kettles*. But this of old the nobler *Romans* (as if foreseeing it) took such care of, that besides a Law expressly prohibiting the melting down of any *Coin* or *Medals*; to preserve all other noble Monuments from being so much as any

any ways marr'd or injured (expos'd as many of them were abroad in the streets and about the Cities) they had their *Curator Statuarum*, as well as their *Tribuni rerum Nitentium*; especially *Libraries*, Buildings of Magnificence, and other publick Decorations and Ornaments.

The truth is (whatever care there was of old) 'tis not above an Age since they were even at *Rome* it self so negligently Barbarous, that some *Harpies* would have demolish'd the *Arch of Constantine*, and so obliterated the Memory of that great Emperor and Revolution, as far as in these wretches lay, had not *Pope Paul the Fifth* taken care to prevent them: They had already pull'd down the *Septizonium* of *Severus*, so as there now remains no *Vestigia* of that noble and singular Antiquity, nor of many a *Triumphal Arch* besides (as that of *Druſus* over the *Germans* and others) except it be in the *Medal*; and were proceeding upon the only remaining *Amphi-theater of Titus*, miserably defac'd already; so as that renowned City had by this time been hardly known so much as in her Ruins.

To resume then our Subject, and at once, & *in star omnium*, to shew their incomparable Use, and how vastly they might contribute to the Universal Republic of Letters, were it possible to make a complete Collection, and uninterrupted Series of *Greek* and *Roman* *Coin*s, as doubtless they have been stamp'd and distributed upon all signal Occasions, when great numbers were utter'd and dispers'd from time to time, besides those which were also frequently found under the Foundations of Public Edifices (on whose *Reverses* was usually the Model or Picture of the Fabric) I affirm, were such a Treasure to be met with, the learned World would be furnish'd and enrich'd with a World of rare Antiquities; vouchers subsidiary to good History, and of what there has past of Memorable, with far more certainty than from any other perishable Records whatsoever, since *Medals* are not justified by Books and Authors, but Books and Authors by *Medals* rather. I cannot (says the illustrious *Scaliger*) but admire how many noble Records, rare and recondit Mysteries are contain'd, and have been transmitted to us in *Medals* and *Inscriptions*, *que nos fugiunt*, and of what we could never else have had such clear and perspicuous Testimony! But he who has a mind to see how *Medals* vindicate and support

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antient History preferable to Books, may consult the learned Spanheim's Preface and Notes on *Julius Caesar*.

And here I must acknowledg, that I have been more confirm'd by that *Bass Relieve* still extant on that *Triumphal Arch of Titus*, which at my being at *Rome* I caus'd to be most accurately Delineated by *Carolo Morotti* (since, for his incomparable Talent advanc'd to be the *Popes chief Painter*, and worthily now esteem'd the first of *Europe*) with all the *Lacunæ* and Detritions in so long a tract of Time, to prevent the being impos'd upon by most, if not by all those Sculptors (not excepting *Francis Perrier*, esteem'd to be the most faithful) whole Prints I have ever seen, and who presume to supply what is quite worn out with their Conjectures. I say I have been more edified by this undoubted Antiquity, and by the *Medals* representing to us the sad and deplorable Eversion of that once glorious Temple, and Destruction of that obstinate People for their prodigious Ingratitude and Malice in putting to Death the Son of God, than by all that *Josephus*, and other Historians of that time or since, have left us in their Books.

I am not ignorant that many passages of moment have been falsely grounded upon these venerable Monuments; as from that known *Inscription SANCTO. SANCO. SEMONI, &c.* by the Holy Martyr *S. Justin* and others since; whilst prejudice and superstition make others to mistake the most grossly; as the learned Dr. *Spon* clearly shews in his Letter to Father *Chaise*, who pretended to derive and prove the Antiquity of the *Popish Mass* from a *Medal stamp* in the time of *Constantine the Great*; because forsooth, in a certain *Reverse* of that Emperor, one sees a little round thing upon an Altar, which being more heedfully inspected (without the aid of *Microscopes*) evidently appear'd to be a *Mund* or *Imperial Globe* only; but which the zealous *Jesuit* took for a *Consecrated Wafer*: Thus *quod volumus facile credimus*. But the instances we have hitherto produc'd are Authentic and without Reproach, evincing and establishing what is pretended from them beyond exception. And for the Historical Part, by what is already among the Curious and lovers of this Study, we cannot reasonably question, but those Kingdoms and flourishing States who took such care to preserve and transmit thole noble and worthy Actions to Posterity, were not less diligent and curious

curious not to suffer any thing of Signal and Illustrious to escape them, than a very Modern State and Commonwealth near us, have to this day (to our reproach or neglect at home be it spoken) in their most laudable Imitation of the wisest, most renown'd and prosperous Commonwealth we find Celebrated for their Wisdom and Virtue.

An egregious Instance of this may be seen in what *Monsieur Bizot* and his Continuator have Publish'd, in the *Histoire Metalique de la Rep. d'Holland* (Printed first in Folio, since in three elegantly Design'd and Insculp'd Octavo's) where one has the intire History of whatsoever has pass'd of Public and Memorable by Sea or Land, in Peace or War of any sort, relating to that wonderful Commonwealth. All of it deduc'd, represented and supported by, and from the Records of *Medals*, Stamped and Publish'd in the year, and at the times when such and such Actions happen'd to be done and were fresh in memory; and that from the very Infancy of that State, and defection from the Crown of *Spain* to this day; together with apposite *Decives* and *Inscriptions* both of Things and Persons, Monumental, and highly conducing to divers Passages of our Modern Histories and Revolutions (abating of some Liberties which perhaps might decently have been pass'd by, not so well becoming the gravity of *Medal*, but which are yet Matters of Fact) namely, their Wars, Sieges, Expeditions, Truces, Peaces, Alliances, Negotiations, Discoveries, Colonies, Adventures, Plantations, Companies, and Improvements of Arts and Manufactures. In a word, nothing Memorable has escap'd the *Medal*; nor what of other Countries that have had any relation to them: Sometimes to the Honor of their Nation, useful and full of profitable Diversion: Verily a Curiosity, together with the Historical Discourses upon them, worthy both the Collection and Cabinet of the Curious.

To proceed therefore with their *Reverses*: We have there represented (besides *Heads* and *Effigies*) all that has fall'n out of Great and worthy the notice of History, frequent Events referring to most Actions not of *Europe* only, but of both the *Indies* and the whole World, in any sort relating to (I think) the most Industrious People in it. For instance,

They have *Medals* of the very first occasion of their *Revolt* and *Emancipation* from the *Tyranny* and *Oppression* of

Philip II. under which they groan'd, upon his endeavouring to introduce the *Inquisition*, and in order thereunto erecting new Bishopricks and Tribunals, infringing their antient Immunities and Constitutions: And how from that contemptuous Name of *Gœux* and Vagabonds, to *High* and *Mighty*; they in less than a Century asserted their Rights and Liberties against all the Power and Policy of then, the most potent and formidable Monarch of Christendom.

We have in the Reverse of their *Medals*, their Original Confederation and Union with *Utrecht*; their early application and submission to Queen *Elizabeth* for her Protection; the Cautionary Towns and Fortresses made over to, and Garrisoned by her, with their Reddition; their deplorable and cruel Sufferings after their first Governor *Philip Emanuel Duke of Savoy*, and Governells *Margarete Dutchess of Parma*; Cardinal *Granvil*, under that fierce and truculent *Alvarez de Toledo Duke of Alva*; his Son *Frederic, Don Lovis de Requesens*; *Don John of Austria*; the Arch-Duke *Matthias*; the Princes of *Parma*; Count *Mansfield*; Arch-Duke *Albert*; *Clara Eugenia*; the Cardinal *Infanta*; the late *Fran. de Mela*; *Leopoldus Monterey* and the rest.

They represent the Executions, and Catastrophes of Count *Egmont* and *Horn*; the several *Massacres* which follow'd; the Heroical Acts of Prince *William of Nassau*; his Assassination; the Effigies and Exploits of those who pursued that great Persons Victories; what was, (or rather indeed what was not done) during the Government of the Duke of *Alençon*, and our Earl of *Leicester*; the wonderful Successes and Triumphs of *Grave Maurice*; *Henry Frederic, William the Second and Third*, the Renowned Princes of *Orange*, even to the late stupendious Revolution.

We have in the *Reverses* of their *Medals*, the Surprizes of *Brill* (which was their first Exploit) and *Harlem*; the memorable Siege of *Leyden*; the Stratagem at *Breda*, *Sluice*, *Bergen-op-zoom*, *Bois le Duc*, *Venlo*, *Ruremond*, *Sas de Gand*, *Hulst*, the later Siege of *Maestricht*, &c. the famous Leagues and Battels of *Ostend*, *Newport*, *Seneff*, with the Heads and Portraits of Sir *Francis* and *Horatio Veres*, and other English Heros; their brave Exploits and Successes against *Don Juan*, *Parma*, *Spinola*, and others the most renowned Captains and Commanders of that Age.

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There is a *Medal* of Prince *William the Second's March to Amsterdam*, and of whatsoever else has fall'n out of Remarkable for more than an hundred years past. But these, for being acted in their own Country, I mention together, not forgetting such Exploits as their *Medals* have Consecrated to their Renown abroad upon the Sea, and in other Lands; as a *Reverse* of the famous Battel of *Lepanto*; the bold Action at *Damiata in Egypt*; the Naval Fight in *Eighty Eight*, upon our dispersion of that Invincible *Armada*, with that other signal Combat in An. 1639. their surprizing of the Spanish *Plate Fleet*; several Contests with ours during the late Rebellion, with their Admirals *Trumps, de Ruyters, Opdams, &c.* Engagements with the Duke of *York*, Prince *Rupert*, Duke of *Albemarle*, and Earl of *Sandwich* (worthy a kinder fate) and, to our reproach, their Insult at *Chatham*, and Action at *Bergen*; Relief of *Denmark* and *Copenhagen*, when streightened by the *Swedes*: there is a large *Medalion* of *de Ruyters* Exploits in *Sicily*; Succours formerly yielded to other Princes their Allies, as during their Peace with *Albert* and *Isabel*, in the affair of *Cleve* and *Juliers*; they stamp't *Medals* of the late Incursions and Excursions of the French An. 1673. since the Peace of *Nimegue*, and several other Treaties and Conventions since that general one at *Munster*, and what paf'd with that Martial Bishop; *Groningen, Narden, Breda*; the *Triple League*, and several others with Foreign Princes and Potentates.

There is a *Medal* asserting their Liberty of Commerce; of their Expeditions to the *Eastern Indies* by the Cape of *Good Hope*; in sum, of their Circum-Navigations of the whole *Terrestrial-Terraqueous World*, penetrating to the *Antipodes*, and even to the sight of both the Poles: Others of their Wars with the *Indian Monarchs*; the Establishment of both *East* and *West India Companies*; their Colonies, Cities, Forts, Factories in the *Moluccas, Javan, Ceylon*, and other Spice Islands; their Fisheries and Adventures at *Nova Zembla*, and attempts on the North-west Passages; of their Expeditions and Success of Prince *Maurice* in *Braſile*. In short, there's not a Discovery, Colony, Munition, Plantation, Negotiation, Factory or Scale of Commerce, City, Citadel, State-house, Bourle, Church, Hospital, sumptuous Edifice, Harbor, Canal or the like Public Charge, but they shew

shew in *Medal*: Witnes those struck of the Erection of *Leiden*, and other Cities into Schools and Universities; the Effigies of their famous Professors and Countrymen, renown'd for their Learning, Souldiers, Statesmen; *Medals* of the Authors of several Inventions, Arrogating the Arts of *Printing*, *Painting* in *Oyl*; *Mills* and *Machines*; their *welferous Chariot*, and other great and useful Things.

They struck *Medals* of several Triumphs and magnificent Pomp's on sundry occasions, setting forth the Reception and Marriage of the unfortunate *Frederic Prince Elector*, and *Lady Elizabeths Landing at Flushing*; another, when the King and Queen of *Bohemia* took their sad flight after the decretry Battel of *Prague*; they caused *Medals* to be made of the Refuge which they gave to *Mary de Medices*, Mother of so many Crown'd Heads when she had none to shelter her own: Of the Nuptials of Prince *William the Second* with the Daughter of *England*; another of the generous Entertainment which they gave our late King *Charles the Second* at *Breda*, and of his Transportation into *England* at his Restoration.

To these succeed their *Medals* of the late Duke of *Monmouths Invasion*; the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*; of our Bishops confinement in the *Tower of London*; as formerly I had found one in memory of the *Gun-Powder Conspiracy*; a delivery (for ought I know) wholly neglected by us who were most concern'd, with any lasting Record of this nature, or bare Inscription.

The late stupendious Expedition, and Descent at *Torbay* is celebrated in a large *Medalion*; as is likewise the Recels of King *James II.* and the Coronation following.

They stamp'd a *Medal* upon the memorable Siege of *London-Derry* in *Ireland*, with lundry more relating to divers other Passages and Events extraordinary and worthy Record.

I have seen a *Reverse* of the famous *Synod at Dort*; of the fortunate escape of the learned *Grotius* (Author of so many incomparable Works) convey'd out of a strong Prison, instead of a Trunk of Books, whilst his unfortunate Companion *Olden-Barnvelt* lost his head; of which, as of the unhappy *De Wit* and his Brother *Cornelius* there are *Medals*.

They struck a *Medal* and several *Medallions* on the Violation of the solemn *Edict of Nantes*, and of the ensuing, and present Persecution of the French Protestants and severities exercised

ercised upon them; another of the *Prophetic Juriel*, and of that of the Count *D'Avaux* in contradiction to him; and to give them their due, they freely consign to the Record of *Medals*, as well their disasters as their Triumphs; the Inundations of their Country, and several Conspiracies against it.

All these, and many more which we pass over, elaborately and curiously Design'd, Engraven and Coin'd in *Gold*, *Silver* and *Copper*, together with apt Inscriptions and Symbols; so that none seem more laudably ambitious either of Immortalizing their Actions, or for the benefit, incitation, and imitation of Posterity, or vindication of Authors and Inventions than this Republique; none more addicted to Public Works and Improvements, therein emulous of, and in some things even transcending the antient *Greeks* and *Rome* herself.

It is true, that *Jacques de Bie* did, in the year 1646. set forth his *France Metalique*, beginning at *Pharamond* (according to their *Genius of Romance*) to the Father of the present Monarch *Louis XIV.* exceedingly well Engraven and Explain'd, but with little of those fastidious, swelling and insulting Titles, the Flatterers of late have publish'd in a more pompous Volume. But as it is intirely taken up in those flattery Differencies, so to the dishonor of those excellent Uses we have celebrated *Medals* for; we should altogether have omitted the mention of what we do in this kind, were not some passages so notorious, and some of them so disingenuous, and such as may serve to convince the present, as well as future Ages, that whatsoever impartial History shall hereafter record, of Actions the most inhumanly Barbarous that any Age has produc'd among *Christians* (or indeed the most Savage Nations) may be justified by the *Medals* and *Inscriptions* both Stamp'd, and daily Publish'd to acquire the Name of G R A N D, and establish it upon unheard of Ambition, Cruelty and Oppression, and the shedding of human Blood, Banishments and Desolations; which, methinks, is so far from deserving the Honor of *Medal*, *Inscription* and *Triumph*, as the best of Princes have merited them all, by the grateful and immortal Memory of true and lasting Glory; not by Titles only of Piety, Zeal and Justice, but by their *Clemency* and *O B. C I V E S . S E R V A T O S.*

From the year 1638. to this present, we have the Majority, Coronation, Marriage, Children; Education of this Great

Great Monarch; his Sieges, Conquests, Buildings, Academies, Treaties, Truces, Leagues, Conventions, Parliaments, Laws, Abolutions, Military Orders, Marshals, Colonies, Forts, Triumphs, &c. It would require a Volumne but to recite a little of them all; nor indeed am I willing to believe them half approv'd by the Prince; tho' by those Royal Flatterers *Perault*, *Carpentier*, *La Chapel*, and other Court-Wits they seem to be, who have labour'd those *Inscriptions*, divers of them appearing so boldly prophane, and with Attributes of Omnipotence; others so fulsomly Arrogant and Vain-glorious, and some again scandalous; mean, and trifling; which, tho' added to the French second Edition, are yet Historical of considerable Passages. To give a Specimen of but few.

There is a *Medal* representing the King standing between the two Cities of *Genoa* and *Luxemburg*, holding the World on the point of his Sword:

Victori perpetuo, ob expugnatas urbes ducentas.

That is, *Pyrgopolinices* like, laying whole Cities and Countries in Ashes and Desolation. Another, *Rhen*, *Batavisque una superatis 1672.* upon that surprizing Invasion, and since more fatal one *Ultimo Aditu Hostibus Germanis Gallie*, &c. and actually, during all the Blood-shed and Violation of the solemnest Treaties, *Pacatori Orbis*; which brings to mind that Raillant *Medal Galienæ Auguſte*, with the Legend *Pax ubique*, when, through his negligent Government, the whole Empire was torn in pieces by *Thirty Tyrants*. Thus now, as of old, *Ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant*. But what is most stupendious *Ludovicus Magnus XIV. &c.* The Reverse two Columns upon one Pedestal, one of which is thrown down, with the *Edict* of *Nantes* lying by on the ground; upon the other is engraven *Romain ou Rebel*, Papist or Rebel: On the Pedestal *Edictum Nantesium, Nimesiumque abrogatum est mense Octob. 1685.* In another *Heresis extincta Edictum Octobris 1685.* And contrary to the most Sacramental Obligations and Acknowledgments of the good and great Services his Protestant Subjects had done the Crown, rewarded by *Templis Calvinianorum eversis*, with that Triumphal one of *Vicies centena Millia Calviniane Ecclesie revocata*, &c. For having converted *Two Millions* of Protestants by a *Million of Dragoons*; such terrible *Inscriptions* are extant of *Dioceſian*, (*Nomine Christianorum Deleto*, &c.) but of no Heathen Emperor else that I can learn.

I confess when I turn over *Code Louis XIII.* from *An. 1598* for now almost an hundred years, comprehending at large all these *Edicts* with that solemnity Reiterated, Verified and Registered in several Parliaments, and other Sovereign Courts, confirmed and granted under the Hands and Seals of *Henry the Fourth*, and all his Successors since; together with the Oaths of the Supreme Magistrates, and Judges, to observe it as a Law perpetual and irrevocable, as if Enacted by the *Medes* and *Perſians*, without any exception. I cannot, I say, but be astonish'd at what is since done, and made boast of not only in time of peace, but without the least provocation of his suffering, and (by his own confession) meritorious Subjects! But such is this Monarchs pleasure;

— — *Stat pro Ratione, Voluntas.*

But the following are modest, *Sufficit Orbi.*

They radiate the King with the Sun-beams (nor do they more in their Pictures of *God the Father*) as if alone sufficient to govern the Universe;

Non alio cerni Majestas se velit ore,

Non aliud Mundus poscat habere caput.

Comparing his Majesty to that illustrious Planet in no fewer than seventy five *Derives* and *Inscriptions*. To which add (what most of all they seem fond of) *Nec pluribus impar*. But which was indeed the *Impress* of *Philip the Second of Spain* (as already we have shew'd) written about a Globe of the World; which, how since from so glorious a Rise and Meridian it is declin'd and ready to Set, might be a *Document*, and shew how short and transitory all worldly Prosperity is; but, to prevent that fate, we are told in another Reverse, *Nec cesso, nec erro*. And, *Cæsar-like*, in another, *Ut vidi, vici*; nay, far exceeding all the *Cæsars*, *Satis est vidisse*, kills with his very looks; and so does the King of Serpents the *Basilisk*: And in another *Solo lumine terret*, sending forth Rays not like the benign Sun to light and comfort, but to burn and destroy. Thus in another upon the Conquest of the *Franche Comté*, where the Reverse represents a Mountain of Snow dissolving at the Suns approach; and of the same kind that unsatiably Ambitious one,

Nusquam meta mibi.

I know no bounds.

Swallowing all under the pretence of Appennages; which reminds me again of another of the former Philips, *Non sufficit Orbis.* The Reverse a Spanish Courier unbridl'd, and galloping round the Globe of the Earth. But we have seen how lamentably he was tired before he came to his Journeys end, within eight or nine years after.

But what may not he do, whose Law is his Will? For so 'tis declar'd in the Medal Bombarding of Genoa:

Quid D. LIBERT. LICEAT.

What I list is Law.

Whereas in truth, *Pauciora licet ei quam ulli, cui licet omnia.*

These, and the like, exceeding all that's Modest, truly Great, and Christian, makes me with good reason question; whether these Medals were ever so much as seen, or approved of by *Le Roy Tres Chrestienme,* the most Christian King. Wherefore, after all, I cannot but impute them all to that bane of Princes, and worst of Subjects, Sycophants and Flatterers; who, to shew what he has perform'd by Sea, as well as at Land,

*Tu Dominaris Potestati Maris: Ut Maris Imperium
Virtute paratum, Religione tueretur, Seminarium*

*Brevenje extraxit: ET PATRIBUS SOCIETATIS JESU
Administrandam commisit, An. 1685.*

Under whom to be sure it cannot but prosper, unless they chance to meet an English Fleet, which will not so easily part with this Dominion; 'tis however a glorious Boast, and should make us look about us, whilst we see in another Reverse

Bello & Commercio Nautarum

LX Millium Conscripto 1685.

That he has Threescore Thousand Seamen in Pay, &c. We pass over the *Sub umbra alarum Suecie;* the *Sidera Lodovicia;* Satellites, about *Saturn,* &c. but must not omit that glorious Medalion of the Adorations paid by the Orators *Regis Siam,* 1686. resembling that which we read, and see pictured of the *Queen of Sheba,* when she came from the utmost ends of the Earth, to hear the Wisdom of *Solomon,* *Ob Famam Virtutis,* as tho a greater than *Solomon* were here.

There are others representing the Juncture of the Ocean and Mediterranean; the mighty Aqueduct he is leading through Rocks and Mountains to his Palace of *Versailles*; attempts

truly

truly Great; and like another *Alexander* (which I do not reprove) *VIR O IMMORTALI.* We sum up all in that Epigraph on the Reverse of another illustrious Medalion struck in the year M. DC. LXXXVII.

*LVDOVICO MAGNO QVI BATAVIS DEBELLATIS HISPANIS.
TOTIES DEVICTIS HOSTIVM CLASIBVS FVGATIS ET.
INCENSIS TOT. FERE. EVROPAE CONIVRATAE ET.
FOEDERATAE PACEM. DEDIT. IMPERAVIT.*

That is, in short, of mere pity, having vanquish'd all the Powers of Europe, he commanded her to accept of the Peace which he vouchsafed to offer,

Regna Superstat, Qui regnare jubet.

Or, as another has writen under his Effigies,

Natu, Rex stabunt Regna cadentque tuo.

— At his nod, all
Kingdoms do stand and fall.

*Louis quatorzieme, Roy de France, les delices, &
la terreur du genre Humain.*

*Louis the Fourteenth, King of France, the delight (truly said of that incomparable Prince *Titus Vespasian*) and terror of Mankind:* Which I think was never recorded or said in *Pagan* or *Christian* of any *Christian* Prince, or perhaps *Pagan* before, excepting *Atila the Hunn;* which makes me perfisit, and still to doubt, and even to hope, that these flattering Titles are the product only of those abject and servile *Parasites,* the *Pest of Courts* and of Princes. And of this I am the more confirm'd, by the deserv'd Censure which I find given of the * publisher, to disabuse the curious Mons^t. Schermeier, who valu'd and look'd upon his Collection of a great deal of this stuff, as a *Treasure to his Cabinet of Medals.*

* *Bat. Relat. II. p. Relat. 2. p. 54.*

And yet what is all this to the *Medalion of the Statue Erected by the Duke de la Feuillade in the Place Victoire?* The egregious Vanity of which (not to say Profaneness) with all that *Herba Parietaria* of *Emblems,* and *Symbols* and *Adulatory Devices* about it, is publish'd and makes up a whole Volume too long here to recite, as they are design'd by those great Masters *le Brun, Mignard, Varin, Cheron, Roussel, Bernard, Molart, de la Hay,* and the rest.

Those who thirst to see, and would be entertained with abundance more of this kind of *Pagantry,* may please to peruse the History of *Lewis the Great,* set forth in a pompous Folio by the *Jesuit Menestrier,* 1691. whose Dedication thus belpeaks him.

M

To

To Lewis the Grand.

The Invincible, the Wise, the Conquerour, the Wonder of his Age, Terror of his Enemies; Lover of his People: Arbitrator of Peace and War: Administrator of the Universe, and Worthy to be its Master, &c. are offer'd with profound Submission, the Medals of an Accomplish'd H E R O: Presenting him the History of a Reign Worthy Immortality, and the Veneration of all Ages.

To which somebody has unhappily Subjoyn'd by way of Reprisal

Les Heros de la Ligue, ou la Procession Monacale, conduite par Louis XIV. pour la Conversion des Protestans, de son Royaume, &c.

In good earnest, who can seriously allow any Countenance to this Abuse of Medals and Inscriptions, which I look upon and esteem as the noblest Repositories of great and serious Matters? So as I have frequently wish'd, that we of this Nation had oftner imitated the laudable Examples of those Wise and Noble People, who (as we have shew'd) suffer'd nothing of truly Great and Worthy to pass, which they did not transmit to Posterity by Medals and Inscriptions; Modest and Pertinent, and far from that turgid Vanity and gross Adulation, as to the most perennial and lasting Records.

Nor does this Excess of Flatteries reign among the Wits and Poets only, or such as Blaspheme for Bread; but is gotten among the Clergy too: nay and crept into the Monasteries and Cells of the very Minimi Monks and self-denying Orders, without any Reprehension or Notice at all taken by their Superiors, to discountenance or repres it: Witnes their late publick and famous Theses, in which Intrepidly and sans reserve, they compare a Mortal Prince, whose Breath is in his Nostrils, to the True and Eternal God, no fewer than twelve times; ascribing to him all those Attributes and Perfections, which the Holy Scriptures make only due to the Divine Majesty; thereby inferring, that the Transcendent Wisdom of the most Christian King, is Argument alone sufficient to Convinc all Atheists of the Existence of the Deity, and of his Angels too:

which

which, whilst these meek and creeping Souls, who profess so much Evangelical Simplicity (and would above all others, be distinguish'd for their extraordinary Sanctity) presume to affirm; gives not only great scandal to others, but to some worthy Persons also of that Communion; wondering that the Bishops and Clergy (who are set to be the continual Protectors and Guardians of those Boundaries which are plac'd to separate that which is due to God alone from that of Caesars) should suffer such Bold and Impious Theses to escape the Spunge and Index, so worthily perstring'd by * Monsieur Amelot in his * *La Morale de Tacite* learned Treatise of Flatterers, upon the *Morals of Tacitus*, to *de la Flater.* which I refer the Reader: But so (as one well observes) the *Pavis, 1686.* Great Alexander, by his *Adulators*, was made at last to believe, not only to be himself a God; but that he had power to make Hephestion a God also; so True is that,

Nil est, quod credere de se
Non posse, cum laudatur Deus aqua potestas.
Once equal Men to Gods, there's nothing they
Refuse to credit Flatterers can say.

Juvem. Sat.
iv.

But of this Pagan and Slavish Adulation of Princes, see copious Instances in *Casaubon's Animadver. in Atheneum, lib. vi. c. c. 14, 15, &c.*

In the mean time, let not yet the ill use which two or three Prodigies of Men, and their Parasites have made of them (for we read but of few exceeding that number, even amongst the Domitians and Pagan Emperors) who prevented those venerable Monuments of the bravest Actions; and were therefore noted with Infamy; had their Statues broken, their Medals call'd in, and Effigies defac'd: I say let them not discourage us from Imitating those Illustrious Princes and States, who have modestly deliver'd to us many brave and profitable Notices, by their Medals, which had else utterly, and perhaps irrecoverably been lost to the Learned World: For so the Lives, and worthy Memories of several Great Emperors are left and transmitted to us (as those of *Julius, Augustus, Vespasian, Titus, Nerva, Trajan, Antoninus, M. Aurelius, Septimius Severus, &c.* with innumerable Rare and Remarkable Things and Passages of their Reigns, by the Study and Industry of many learned Authors upon this Subject.

Since then the greatest Nations for Renown and Virtue have been thus celebrated, and incited to brave and glorious Actions, by having the *Memories* of them, among other lasting Monuments and Records, thus consign'd: It would raise Pity, with just Indignation, to find a Kingdom so fertile of Gallant and Illustrious Persons, so poorly furnished, to shew (by any accomplish'd *History* or *Series* hitherto extant) what has been done and atchiev'd by Ancestors truly Great, and permit me to add, worthy the Consideration in *Medal*; and whose Effigies alone were desirable for their Virtues, equalling many of them to the most Celebrated of the Antients, and deserving the stamp of the most precious and lasting Metals. I grieve to find so very few *Medals* of this kind among us, in an Age so polite and knowing, during all the Changes, Revolutions, and signal Events either of this, or foreign Countries, where we have been concern'd in Voyages and Discoveries, Conquests, Colonies and Plantations: So many prodigious Fights and Conflicts at Land and Sea, wherein those *Heroes* have signaliz'd themselves comparably with any which former Ages can produce: For what People of the Universe can boast of greater Men for Arms and Arts? But to name them, and yet neglect them, would be more to our Reproach.

For besides some Coronation-Pieces and *Medals* stamp'd on the Births, or Nuptials of two or three late Princes, &c. We have ('till *Charles the First* of Blessed Memory) almost nothing to shew which can well pretend to *Medal*: 'Tis true (speaking of the Barbarous Ages) we have summarily mention'd what *British*, *Saxon* and other later Coins remain among our Modern Collections, genuine, and of good Antiquity, as to this Island (exceedingly well engraven in Mr. Speed's *Chronicle* from the Coins themselves, collected by Sir *Robert Cotton*, and now augmented, and improv'd in the new Edition of *Camden*) without *Reverse*, Shield or Inscription; besides perchance a rude *Cross*, Name of a King, and sometimes of the *Mint*, with that vulgar Sentence *Dieu & mon Droit*, in use 'till King *James the First*, and the Union with *Scotland* made some little alteration; none of which are to be look'd upon, or consider'd as *Medals*, but as *Money* only.

^o *Nat. Hist.* cap. x. My worthy and learned Friend * Dr. Plot tells us of a Coin, or Token rather, bearing the Head of *Edward Confessor*, somewhere found in his Perambulation of *Oxfordshire*, which

which by an hole or appendant Ring, he conjectures to have been given to wear about the Necks of such as had been touch'd for the *King's-Evil*; that Religious Prince being it seems, the first who had the *Charisma* and *Sanative Gif*, derived to his Successors *Kings of England*: But this, tho' for its Antiquity, (and as it related to that particular Effect) it deserv'd our Notice; yet is it neither to be reckon'd amongst our *Medals*, as having neither *Legend* nor *Reverse*.

To commence then with the very first and earliest that it has been my hap to see of *Historical*, and which may pass for *Medal*: A *Golden Royal* of *Edward the Third*, represents him standing compleatly Arm'd in the middle of a Ship at Sea; holding a Sword in his right hand, the Shield with the Arms of *England* and *France*, in his left: The Royal Standard *arbour'd*, and displaid at the Stern, &c. Justifying as well his Title to the Dominion of the Sea, as Sovereignty of *France*: This *Medal*, for so I call it (tho' it also pass for *Money*) being purely *Historical*, appears to have been struck about the time of the Treaty of Peace between that glorious Monarch, and King *John of France*, in behalf of themselves, and their eldest Sons; namely, *Edward the Black Prince*, and *Charles Duke of Normandy*, the *French King* being Prisoner. This Treaty, dated the 8th of May, An. 1360. near *Chartres in Britany*, was confirm'd at *Calais in Picardy*; whereupon Hostages were given us by the *French King*, who was himself obliged to come in Person, and pay the Ransom we have formerly made mention of. The *Medal* follows.

a mistake.
the medal is
lost of Edw:

EDWARD.

Medal I.



EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z, FRAN. DNS. IB.

Reverse,

A Rose (whence also call'd the Rose Noble) with many Rays extending to four Lions paffant ; over them a Ducal Coronet, and as many Flour de Lyes in a Compartment of eight Gode-roons, Inscrib'd,

IHS AVT TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORVM BAT.

Which some Interpret Enigmatically of the Secret of the famous Elixir, by which the Gold was made : Others for an Amulet, superstitiously applying the Words of the Gospel, which render'd the Wearer thereof Invulnerable. But this Remark is obvious, that we find no such Pretence by any Authentic Medal or Claim of the French Kings, or of any other Potentate : That Stamp in the late Wapen or Arms of Zealand, being nothing to this purpose; as Importing only the Situation of those few Islands: concerning which, and of all that is said of Allectus to corroborate our Claim and antient Right, see the Learned Selden's Mare Clausum, lib. II. cap. 25.

There was another of Henry V. and Queen Mary of leis Value, which likewise bare the same Shield and a Cross in the midst of a Ship ; Reverse, St. Michael and the Dragon ; but neither of these, or of the former have I seen in Silver. There was also Golden Money stamp'd at Paris, and in Normandy by the same Henry, bearing the Angel's Salutation of the Blessed Virgin; but for that they contain nothing of Medal, I pass them over. Another goodly Medal of the same Metal

^{Who first} (as I am assured, but have not seen) and of considerable Value, bearing the Effigies of King Henry VII. and his Queen France in joyning hands, with this Verse,

^{currieratque} *Jungimus optatas sub Amico fædere dextras.*

III. did in Gold.
the Reverse was not told me.

His

Medal II.



1514

His Son and Successors Effigies half Fac'd (which was neither usual in his Coins or Picture) arm'd in Bust ; a flat Bonnet on his Head, a Ducal Coronet in a void Place behind,

HENRICUS. VIII. ANG. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse,

A penile Cataract or Portcuse and Coronet between the Chains.

SECURITAS. ALTERA.

with relation to his locking up the Seas ; as was also afterwards on the Coin made for the East-India Company.

This Medalion was stamp'd both in Gold and Silver, at what time Henry had the Emperour Maximilian in Pay, and Militating under his Banner, at the taking of Tournay from Lewis XII. of France, Ann. 1513. as the whole Triumph is incomparably set forth, in that inestimable Painting of Hans Holbein, still fresh and at large among his Majesty's Pictures at Whitehall.

Of the same date we find another of James IV. of Scotland.

With

Henricus
Barlandus
Belg.

Medal III.



With his Effigies in Bust, Arm'd; about him the Order of St. Michael crown'd with a Crown of two Bars.

IACOBVS. III. DEI. GRATIA. REX. SCOTORVM.
Reverse.

A Doric Column upon a Bank or Rock, near the Sea, having on its Capitol a Janus, or two-headed Figure twind with Laurel, regarding opposite Capes or Promontories jetting into the Sea.

Over the Biceps,
V T R V N Q V E.

Which Medal was it seems coin'd in that fatal Year this young Prince was (together with a great slaughter of Scottish Nobility) slain, Invading England during the absence of our Henry, then upon that famous Expedition above-mention'd.

A Fourth is indeed that truly Remarkable one, being a Medallion with the Effigies of Henry half-fac'd in his usual Bonnet, Furr'd Gown, and invaluable Collar of Rubies, sold since abroad to give the Royal Family Bread.

Medal IV.



The

The Legenda taking up a double Circle.

HENRICVS. OCTA. ANGLIÆ. FRANC. ET. HIB. REX.
FIDEI. DEFENSOR. ET. In the second inner Circle,
IN. TERR. ECCLE. ANGLI. ET. HIB. SVB. CHRIST.
CAPVT. SVPREMVM.

Note, That the Circles made into four equal parts, have the Rose, Portcuse, Fleur-de-Lys and Harp crown'd.

Reverse.

דָּנִירִיכְשׁ
שְׁמֵינִי בָּמֶלֶךְ בַּאמְנוֹן
גָּדוֹן וּבָעֵנָה אַנְגָּלִיא
וְהַבְּרִונִיא מְחַקֵּת מְשִׁיחָה
רָאשׁ עַלְיָהּ

ΕΝΡΙΚΟΣ ο. ΟΓΔΟΟΣ ΤΡΙΣ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΙΣΤΕΩΣ ΠΡΟ-
ΣΤΑΤΗΣ ΕΠ. ΤΗ. ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ.
ΤΗΣ ΑΓΓΛΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΙΒΡΝΙ-
ΑΣ. ΤΠΟ. ΧΡΙΣΤΩ ΑΚΡΗ
* Η. ΚΕΦΑΛΗ *
Londini 1545.

I omit the *Henry Noble*, little different from that of *Henry the Third*.

Edward VI.

Of King Edward VI. I remember not to have seen any *Medal*, save that of his Money, which is indeed elegantly stamp'd; though I cannot but think some Memorial must needs have been of that hopeful and virtuous Prince; whilst in the mean time, other Countries did not fail of taking occasion to celebrate an Exploit of theirs against him, in a *Medal* struck by Henry II. of France, when Bullion was delivered to him.

N

The

V.



V

*Savage sculp'*

The Reverse was Andromeda's being freed from the Monster.
The Words,

ΘΒΟΣ. ΑΠΟ. ΜΗΧΑΝΗΣ.

upon the unexpectednes of the Surprise: But this for not
being to our Honour (though it concluded in a considerable
sum of Money, and a Treaty of Marriage intended to be be-
tween a Daughter of *Henry* and *Edward*) I only mention, as
belonging to the History of his short Reign.

VI.



VI

*Savage sculp'*

Queen Mary.

Of *Q. Mary* there was a very large *Medallion* struck upon
her restoring the *Roman Religion*: her Head is dressed in
plain

plain Coiffure (as she's commonly painted) with a Lace, or
Fillet set with Pearls and Precious Stones, *Inscrib'd*,

MARIA. I. REG. ANGL. FRANC. ET. HIB. FIDEI. DEFENSATRIX.

Reverſe.

Represents *Peace* with a Radiant Crown, half-sitting on a
Curule Chair and kneeling on a *Cube*: in her Right hand a
Torch letting fire to an heap of Arms and Trophies, before
a Temple *à l'Antique*; in her Left, branches of *Palmy* and *Lau-*
rel, as delivering several People out of a *Dungeon* covered
with *Imoak* and *Hames*, under which runs a stream of Water;
'tis supposed in allusion to that of *Psal. lxv. Transivimus per*
ignem & aquam, & eduxisti nos in refrigerium, which the Do-
ctors of that Church usually apply to *Purgatory*.

CECIS. VISVS. TIMIDIS. QVIES.

This *Medallion* is said to have been stamp'd *Anni. 1553.* soon
after the Defeat of the Duke of *Northumberland*, and the Ri-
sing in *Suffolk*; upon which followed her Coronation, and
at which Solemnity there were scatter'd *Ryal*s of broad Gold,
The *Queen* Vested in the *Regalia* and Inthron'd.

VII.



VII

*Savage sculp'*

MARIA. D. G. ANG. FRA. Z. HIB. REGINA. M. D. LIII.

N 2

About

About the Reverse,

Which is a plain Escutcheon of the Arms of *England* and *France* quarter'd, and plac'd in the Center of a Rose full blown.

A. DNO. FACTVM. EST. ISTVD. Z. EST. MIRA. IN. OCVL. NRIS.

There are of this Queen divers Coins of Money, wherein she is join'd with her Husband *Philip II.*, in some whereof he has the Title of *Anglia Rex*.

The Reverse *Bellerophon* killing the *Chimera*, representing the Suppression of the Western Insurrection of *Wyat* and *Carew Ann. 1554.* as also that of *St. Quintin, Ann. 1557.*

The Angelot of this Queen bears the Arms of *England* quartered with *France*; the Shield fix'd to a Cross erected in the middle of a Ship at Sea, on each side of the Cros M+58. the Reverse, *Michael* and the *Dragon*.

Queen Elizabeth.

During the long, prosperous and prudent Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, I find very few Medals; at which I the more wonder, when I consider how many famous Exploits and signal Passages the History of her Life are full of: The very first which I have seen, and that I think may properly come into this Recension as it concerns the Story of that Renown'd Queen, is a Medal of *Mary Queen of Scotland 1588.* and her Husband, whose Effigies are Face to Face, a Crown between them.

VIII.



FRAN. ET. MAR. D.G.R.R. SCOTOR. DELPHIN. VIEN.

Reverse

Reverse.

Assuming the Arms of *England* and *Scotland*: in another (which I could never light on) those of the *Dolphin*, which was laid as a Capital Crime to the Charge of that unfortunate Lady; another with those of *France* and *Scotland* only, and a Reverse of the initial Letters of their Names, &c. with these Words,

Vicit Leo de Tribu Juda. 1560.

which because they little concern us I might pretermitt; the other being in the Year of Q. *Elizabeth's* entring upon her Reign, but of which I find (as yet) no Inauguration Medal, or any besides, 'till the Year 1574. when there was made an ample Oval of her Majesty in *Bust*, and about a double Circle

IX.



ELIZABETHA. D. G. FR. ET. HIB. REGINA.
HEMIHI.QVOD.TANTO.VRTVS.PERFVSA.DECORE
NON.HABET.ÆTERNOS.INVIOLATA.DIES

Reverse.

A *Phenix* rising out of flames, over its head E. R. crown'd.

FELICES.ARABES.MVNDI.QVIBVS.VNICa.PHOENIX.
PHOENICEM.REPARAT.DEPERIVND.O.NOVAM.
O. MISEROS. ANGLOS. MVNDI. QVIBVS. VNICA. PHOENIX.
VLTIMA. FIT. NOSTRO. TRISTIA. FATA. SOLO.

This

This Medal is said to have been struck, to express the extraordinary Affection of the People towards this incomparable Prince; but not by any publick Order, as was that ever memorable and Triumphant Piece of the Defeat of the Spanish Armada (Anno Mirabilis 1588.) which in its Antic and Fore-Table presents us with

X.



A formal Convention of the Pope and Cardinals, Bishops, Emperour, K. Philip II. and other Potentates in their Robes of State, sitting in Consultation; bound about their Eyes and Blindfold; the ends of the Fillers sticking up (mistaken by Monsieur Bigot for Asses Ears) on their several Heads, on which this

Inscription.

O. COECAS. HOMINVM. MENTES.

O. PECTORA. COECA. and about the Circle,
DVRVM. EST. CONTRA. STIMVLOS. CALCITRARE.

In Poetica:

A Fleet of Ships dash'd against Rocks and sinking.

VENI. VIDE. VIVE.

1588.

About the Circle,

TV. DEVS. MAGNVS. ET. MAGNA. FACIS.

TV. SOLVS. DEVS.

This

This Medal weigh'd in Gold near three Ounces. Speed tells *Chron.* us there were several more stamp'd upon this signal Deliverance and Defeat, with the Words,

Impius fugit nemine sequente.

The next in order of time, is one which those of Zeland coin'd in Silver, with an English Inscription.

Glory to God alone.

The Reverse a Ship sinking: the Exerge,

*I Came, Went, Was.
Ann. 1588.*

Besides this, there is that of the Confederate States of the Belgick Provinces, when the Queen received them into her Royal Protection; the History whereof being so fully set down by our Learned Camden, I only present in Medal.

XI.



Two Hands Manacled, and lifted up towards an Heart Crown'd, on each side whereof P. B. (Provinc. Belg.) and over the Chain between the Hands,

SPES.

About the Circle,

COR. NOBILE. AFFLICTIS. OPTVLATVR. +

Re-

Reverse,

1586. BELGIA. HISPAN. TYRANNIDE. OPPRESSA.
PORTV. SVBITA. VI. OBRVTA. AVXIL. A. DEO. ET.
SER. ANGLIÆ. REG. EXPECT.

We have in a Second, their delivering of the Sword (Ensigns of Sovereignty) to her Majesty seated on her Royal Throne, and receiving their Oaths of Fidelity and Allegiance, Represented by the Book, &c.

XII.



E. REGINA. EST. ALTRIX. ESVRIENTIVM. EVM.
1586.

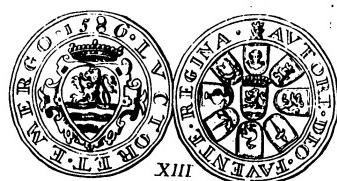
Reverse.

Jehova in Hebrew Characters, with a Crowd and Flames about it, and a Naked Sword pointing up.

SERMO. DEI. QVOVIS. ENSE. ANCIP. ACVTIOR.

Another bears the Arms of *Zeland*, representing a *Lion* c. merging out of the Sea.

XIII.



LVCTOR. ET. EMERGO. 1586.

Re-

The same, environ'd with the Ensigns of Eight more of the Provinces.

AVTORE. DEO. FAVENTE. REGINA.

This Medal stamp'd in *Gold*, was strow'd (says my Author) *R. Dinotbus Pet. Operar. Amstelodam in Opera Chronograph.* among the People, in Recognition of the Assistance they received from the Queen.

There were several more Stamp'd and Publish'd by that op-
pres'd People of the *Low-Countries*; which because they have
so ingenuously acknowledg'd in their *Histoire Metalique*, we do
not repeat. These were coin'd Ann. 1586. with another, a-
bout Fifteen Years after, as appears by the Date, very elegantly and curiously Ingraven, surrounding the Queen's Effigies with this *Inscription*,



VNVM. A. DEO. DVOBVS. SVSTINEO.

Reverse.

her *Majesty's* Cypher Crown'd, 1601.

AFFLICTORVM. CONSERVATRIX.

Which I mention, for that it appears to have been stamp'd in *England*, by the Queen's express Order: for I willingly receive none for Genuine (and fit to come into this Series) save what had the Allowance of the Regnant Power, or were otherwise Notorious and Matter of Fact: Such as is that which *Robert Dudley*, the Great Earl of *Leicester*, caus'd to be made in *Gold*, and distributed among his Friends; representing the Complaints were made of him; at which, having born himself more imperiously than his Commission from the Queen allowed (and for which he was recall'd) he took high Offence;

" O presuming

XIV.

presuming that the great Power they had invested him with, would have justified his Behaviour. That it was indeed very ample, we have the Authority of an excellent Historian of their own.

H. Grotius
Lib. V. Art.
nat. 1586.

— — *Prefectura totius Belgicæ, qualis Caroli temporibus fuerat, & omne Terræ, Marique Regimen, cum Pecunia publicæ Administratio: Senatus ita illi additus; ut Adfessores è Nominatis ipse legeret, & quodammodo omnium suffragiis unus aequaliter.*

The Earl of Leicester (says Grotius) was look'd upon as the sole Restorer of their lost and divided Fortune, — — So as the Belgians offer him the Government of the *Low Countries* in as ample manner, as in the time of Charles the Emperour; together with the Absolute Command at Sea and Land; the ordering and disposing of the Publick Fisque, and in the Senate, Power to Elect Assessors out of such as should be Nominated, with Definitive Voice in all their publick Suffrages, &c. But to our Medal.

XV.



The Earl's Effigies in Bust Arm'd;

ROBERTVS. DVDELV. COM. LEYC. BELG. GVBER.

Reverse,

a Stoppard's Dog, looking disdainfully back upon the Flock he was leaving and going from:

Under the Dog's Legs, Exurg.

INVITVS. DESERO.

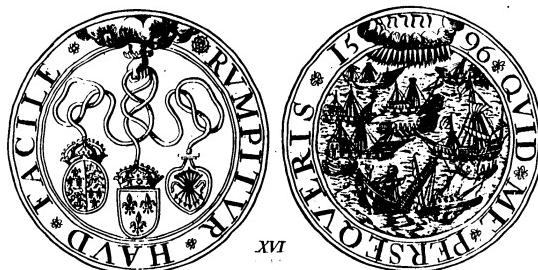
About the Circle,

NON. GREM. SED. INGRATOS.

Divers

Divers more of this nature were on both sides retorted a little *Sarcasical*, which I chuse rather to pass by, than that which follows; to show how wonderfully Interests and Politicks are chang'd in Europe, within less than an Age; and the House of *Austria* (which we now behold so despically low) gave Terror to a Monarch, who is now culminating and growing up in its place.

XVI.



The Medal of the Arms of *England*, *France* and *Belgia* united with a three-fold Knot, and let down by a hand out of the Clouds; represent a Triple League against Spain, upon the *Ar' Arme* menacing those three Nations, on the Surprise of Calais, which was Ann. 1596.

RVMPITVR. HAVD. FACILE.

Reverse.

a Navy of great Ships at Sea, over which the Name *Jehova*, environ'd with a Glory, and this Epigraph,

QVID. ME. PERSEQVERIS. 1596.

Nor may we forget that other most worthy of her Memory, for having reform'd the Money, and brought it to the present Test and Standard.

O 2

In



XVII

In gilt Metal, the Queen in full face, Crown'd, and dress'd in her large Ruff, in Bust, as usually pictur'd,

Inscribed,

ET. ANGLORVM. GLORIA.

Reverse,

Moneta, sitting with a pair of Scales in her Right hand, and a Sword in her Left; Clouds and Rays over head, with a Star or Sterling between two Mullets in the Exerge:

About the Circle,

BENE. CONSTITVTA. RE. NVMARIA:

by which appears what early care was taken of that, which by us has been so long neglected

As for any other great Persons in this Queens Reign, (than which none, since it was a Nation, had greater and wiser men managing Publick Affairs) I find one onely Medal, with the Arms of Sackvil within the Garter, &c.

Superscribed,

T. SACKVIL. B. D. BUCH. Ang. Thef. Eq. Aurat.

Reverse, a Lyon.

SEMPER. FIDELIS. 1602.

*There was a
noter of R.
Cecil, Ld.
Treas. also,
with a Re-
verse of his
Arms only.*

in which Year that most Renowned Queen departed this Life, and made room for her Successor,

King

King James I.

The first Monarch of Great Britain, whom we behold in his Imperial Robes, Throne and Titles.

JACOBVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse,

the Arms of Great Britain placed in the middle of a large Rose, just like to that we described already of Q. Mary, and with the same *scription*, which I therefore omit: it was coin'd in Gold only, and sometimes (though rarely) receiv'd as Money: Another in Silver.



XVIII

the King's Effigies depicted in a narrow taling Band, a Laurel about his Head; Bust Arm'd.

JAC. I. BRIT. CÆ. AVG. HÆ. CÆSARVM. CÆ. D.D.

Reverse,

a Lyon Rampant Crown'd, holding a Beacon on fire in his Paw, a Wheat-sheaf in his left.

ECCE. PHAOS. POPVLIQ. SALVS.

This Medal is said by Scaliger, to have been scattered as a Largeis at his Coronation, but was afterwards it seems call'd in and re-coin'd; whether for the *Cesar Cesarum* (which that Critic a little ridicules) or for what other Cause I pretend not to judge.

Effigies

XIX.



XIX

*Effigies,***JACOBVS. D G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.***Reverse.***HENRICVS. ROSAS. JACOBVS. REGNA.**

alluding to the Union of the two Houses of York and Lancaster; represented by the Red and White Rose, on which John Owen bestows a Witty Epigram. *Lib. 3.*

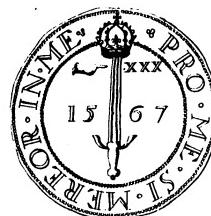
XX.

*Effigies,***JAC. I. TOTIVS. INS. BRIT. IMP. ET. FRANC. ET. HIB. REX.***Reverse.**The Kings Arms Crown'd,***JVGI. CONCORDIA. FLORENT.***Another**Another in Silver.*

XXI.



SCOTORVM. LACOBVS. R. DE. GRATIA. REX.



PRO. 1567. SI. MERITO. IN. ME.

XXI.

*The King on Horseback.***JACOBVS. SEXTVS. REX. SCOTORVM.***Reverse*

a Hand from Heaven holding a Sword pointing up to a Crown, with that Worthy Saying of the Emperour *Trajan*, delivering a Sword to the *Pretor*;

PER. ME. SI. MEREOR. IN. ME.

But this I suppose must have been struck in *Scotland*, as perhaps might that which follows, being the only Medal I have seen of that Hopeful and Beloved Prince *Henry*.

XXII.



XXII

*Effigies in full-Face, Arm'd to the Buff.***HENRICVS. PRINCEPS.***Reverse,*

Reverse,

his Arms with the *Label* and Coronet over it, Beams out of the Clouds.

FAX. MENTIS. HONESTÆ. GLORIA.

agreeable to his Magnanimous and Princely Mind.

XXIII.



XXIII

This *Medal* of his Mother Queen *Ann*, for the Elegancy of the Drefs, and that it is Rare, &c.

ANNA.D.G.REGINA.MAG.BRIT.FR.ET.HIB.FILIA.ET.
SOROR. REGV. DANIE.

Reverse,

the Arms of *Denmark*, with two Scutcheons of *Pretence*, under a Coronet. *About the Circle,*

ASTVTIA. FALLAX. TVTIOR. INNOCENTIA.

XXIV.



XXIV

CHARLES

CHARLES the First.

His Effigies Crown'd, Vested in the Garter, Robes, Collar, and Ruff.

CAROLVS.I.D.G.MAG.BRITAN.FRAN.ET.HIB.REX.

Reverse,

An Arm out of the Clouds arm'd, and holding a Sword.

DONEC. PAX. REDITA. TERRIS.

Exurge,

CORON. 2. FEB.

1626.

Being for ought I have seen, the only Inauguration-Medal,

XXV.



XXV

The King's Effigies as in the former.

CAROLVS. I. D.G. ANG. SCOT. FRAN. ET. HIB REX. FIDEI. DEF.

Reverse,

The Achievement, or Arms of his Kingdoms in the same Escutcheon. In another joyn'd to it, the Arms of *France* Crowned; between the Points or Base of the Shield, the Queen's Cypher Crown'd.

P

HENER.

HENER. MAR. BORBON. D.G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REG.

XXVI.



The King in his Ruff, George in a Ribbon about his Neck, looking on the Queen drest in her Hair curl'd up short, with something like a knot of Ribbons on the top : about her shoulders a Band or Gorget plaited and standing up spred like a Fan; a Necklace of Pearl, another rope of Pearl above, hanging down before her Breast; Clouds and a Glory over their heads.

CH. MAG. ET. HEN. MA. BRIT. REX. ET, REG.

Reverse.

Cupid strewing Flowers, Roses and Lilies, Clouds and Rays above.

Exurge,

1625.

About the Circle,

FVNDIT. AMOR. LILIA. MIXTA. ROSIS.

This appears to have been a Nuptial Medal.

There is yet one more struck three Years after, which, since by the Date it might perhaps have been upon Occasion of an Expedition for the relief of *Rochel*, I here subjoin.

Effigies,

XXVII.



Effigies.

K. Charles I. in complete Armor on Horseback, much like our fairest Half-Crown Pieces of his Reign, the Inscription alter'd.

O. REX. DA. FACILEM. CVRSVM.

Reverse.

The Arms of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland* within an Oval Shield crown'd, the Year of our Lord 1628.

About the Circle,

ATQVE. AVDACIBVS. ANNVE. COEPTIS.

upon a second Attempt to have reliev'd that City, fatal to the Great Duke of *Buckingham*.

To this I subjoin another small Medal.

XXVIII.



XXVIII

Reverse
The King, *Bust*, bare-headed in his Ruff.

CAR. D. G. ANG. SCO. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse
the Scepter and Trident lying cross, and bound together by a loose Knot.

REGIT. VNVS. VTROQVE.

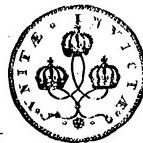
P. 2

Ano.

XXIX.

Another.

XXIX.



Effigies Naked to the Breast, crown'd with Laurel; his left Lock of Hair appearing, as then the Mode was to wear it longer than the other, and which Fashion his Majesty kept till the Civil War began.

CAROLVS. I. D. G. ANGL. SCOT. FR. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse,

Three Crowns in a Knot of as many Bowts.

VNITÆ. INVICTÆ.

Another.

XXX.



XXXI.



Effigies Crown'd in the Garter, Robes, wearing a Falling Band; which new Mode succeeded the cumbersome Ruff: but neither did the Bishops or Judges give it over so soon, the Lord Keeper Finch being, I think, the very first.

CAROLVS.

CAROLVS. D. G. SCOTIÆ. ANGLIÆ. FR. ET. HIB. REX.

In this *Scottish Coronation-Medal* are both the Orders, that of the *Garter* and of the *Thistle*.

Reverse,

HINC. NOSTRÆ. CREVERE. ROSÆ.

by that prudent Match of Margarite Daughter of *Henry VII.* Married to *James IV.* of *Scotland*, Uniting the *White* and *Red* Roses.

*Exurge.*CORON. 18. Junii.
1633.

To this I add another, in whose *Reverse* is the *Thistle* only, as growing out of the Ground.

XXXI.



XXXI.

After which returning out of *Scotland*, we see the King on Horseback, Crown'd, and in complete Armor, pointing with his Commanding-staff to a Providential Eye in the Clouds.

CAROLVS. AVGVSTISS. ET. INVICTISS. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. MONARCHA.

Reverse,

The Sun in his Meridian over the City of London.

SOL. ORBEM. REDIENS. SIC. REX. ILLVMINAT. VRBEM.

1633.

Wc

We do not Insert such Medals as were struck upon the Nuptials of the Lady *Mary* Daughter of *England*, and her Illustrious Husband, Son of the Valiant, Wise, and Fortunate *Henry Frederic Prince of Orange*, &c. hapning in those Intervals already set forth: But return to this Triumphant Medal, representing this glorious *Cavalcade* following, not many years after (which my self beheld) with the Universal Acclamations of then the Happiest People under Heaven: A short Parliament following, and a too long one after it, shewed *quam breves Populi Romani amores*; and how uncertain all worldly Prosperity is: For that unhappy War ensuing, soon chang'd the glorious Scene to the Miseries and Confusions, which wantonly, and without all Reason, were brought upon a Nation: After which happy time (which had been much in Queen *Elizabeth*; all the Reign of K. *James the First*; and till our unnatural Divisions broke out, for almost a full Century of Years of a *Golden-Age*, and the greatest Tranquillity that any Nation could hope, or almost wish to Enjoy, whilst Men are not *Angels*, and the best of Men obnoxious to Passions and Infirmities) upon what Provocation the King found himself oblig'd to secure his Sacred Person and Character from a Violent, and Turbulent Party (by what Plausible pretence soever, some worthy, and well meaning Persons were unwarily drawn into it) the many *Declarations*, *Concessions*, and gracious Offers published from time to time; sufficiently Testifie; and that he was not readier to Assert and Justifie his Own, and Subjects Rights; than always disposed to Terms of Grace and Reconciliation.

These taking no Effect, upon the first Signal Battel given by his *Majesty* (and in which he was judged to have had the Advantage) there was struck one of the most Comprehensive Historical Medals, that was made during all the War; which being casually found in a Field of mine, and very Rare, I have Caus'd to be Ingraven.

The



XXXII

The Medal represents King *Charles the First* compleatly Arm'd and Crown'd, sitting hand in hand with the Queen, the *Sun* over his head, the *Moon* over her's, and both of them Treading a *Serpent* under foot with this *Circumscriptio*n,

XIII. IVL.
CAROL. ET. MARIAE.
M. B. F. ET. H.
R. R.
IN. VALLE. KEINTON.
AVSPICAT. OCCVRRENT.
ET.
FVGATO. IN. OCCIDENT.
REBELLIVM.
VICT. ET. PAC. OMEN.
OXON.
M. DC. XL. II.

Those who are but a little Vers'd in these Devices, will readily Interpret *Python* to denote a Viporous brood; which the Union of *Phœbus* and *Diana* (the King, &c.) had undoubtedly crush'd and destroyed; had his *Majesty* pursu'd, and improv'd that one days Succes, and marched directly to the Head of that pernicious * *Dragon*, instead of going a quite Contrary way; the fatal Consequence whereof I need not here enlarge upon.

In the meanwhile, we cannot but take notice, how about this time, his *Majesty* alter'd the usual *Inscriptions* of his *Coins* (to which we may observe he was the first who put the Garter on it) to EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI. And instead of the Shield of Arms in the *Fesse* point of the *Reverse* (over which three *Fleur de Lyses* and value of the Piece) RELIG,

* *Dragons*
Supporters of
the City's
Arms.

RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANGL. LIB. PAR. 1642.

Which in the larger Pieces coin'd at Oxford were in a Scroll : That he might by the most solemn, and universal Symbolum, Declare and Proclaim to all the World, how little Reason his Subjects had to be Jealous of what was so dear to him (namely, the Religion, and just Rights of his People) that to preserve them both, the Royal Martyr lay'd down his Life.

After many gracious Overtures Rejected, yet still retaining his inclinations to Peace, I found this Medal.

XXXIII.



XXXIII.

Effigies Crown'd with a *Laurel à la Romain*, &c.
CAROLVS. D. G. ANG. SCO. FR. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse.

An Olive branch lying Cross a Naked Sword, on each side the Letters C. R. under Crowns.

IN. VTRVMQVE. PARATVS.
1643.

Appositely therefore here I next place the following noble Medal and *Effigies*, Incomparably the most Resembling his Serene Countenance when fullest of Princely Vigour.

The



XXXIV.

The Bust is in plain Armour.

CAROL. I. D. G. M. B. F. ET. H. REX. & GLOR. MEM.

Reverse in the Table;

REX. PACIFICVS.
VICTVS.
VINCEBAT. HOSTES:
VICTOR.
TRIVMPHAT. IN.
COELIS.

For they had now taken away his Life, as Men of Blood had (among others) that of his *Precurors*; who about four Years before, fell under the Displeasure of a furious and angry *Parliament*.

'Tis a very fine *Medallion* of the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, in his *Ruff* and *Episcopal Vestments*.

Q

CVII

XXXV.



XXXV

GVIL. LAVD. ARCHIEPISC. CANTVAR. X. JAN. 1644.

Left side of the medallion. *Reverse.*

Two Angels supporting a Crown and a Mind over the City of London; Another carrying up a Mitre and Crozier to Heaven, joining with other Angels and Cherubs.

SANCTI CAROLI. PRÆCVRSOR.

The Relieve is excellently perform'd.

Upon this Occasion I am not to forget the Jubile, which the Sacrifice of this great Prelate caud among them at Rome; it being my hap to be in that City, and in Company of divers of our English Fathers (as they call them) and Clergy of that Church, when the News of his Suffering, and the Sermon he made upon the Scæfhold, arrived there: which I well remember they read and Commented upon with exceeding Satisfaction and Contempt, as of one taken off, who was an Enemy to them, and stood in their way; whilst one of the most Capital Crimes imputed to him here, was (as we may call to mind) his being *Popishly Affected*.

There were many Brave, Worthy Persons, and Royal Confessors (besides such as devoted their Lives and Fortunes in this Manner) that underwent incredible Hardships and Losses upon the Cause of Loyalty, who deserve to be remember'd with Honour, and of whom I have seen some Medals, which

I cannot

I cannot retrieve at present: but none of them more fair than a Medal of Col. Strangways, which may serve as a Specimen.



XXXVI.



XXXVI.

*Effigies in Bust à la Romain,**Inscribed,*

ÆGIDIUS STRANGWAYS DE MELBVRN IN COM. DORCEST. ARM.

Reverse

represents that part of the White Tower of London, called Cesar's Tower; the Royal Standard display'd, and the Sun darting light out of a Cloud.

DECVSQVE ADVERSA DEDERVNT.

*Exurge,*INCARCERATVS SEP. 1645.
LIBERATVS APR. 1648.

The Graving is of Roti.

But to return a little back, and resume our Metallic History. The first Martial Leader of the Rebellion, was that Idol of the abus'd People the discontented Earl of Essex (and last of that Antient Family D'Evreux's) of whom I have seen a clumsy Oval Medal bearing his Effigies in Full-face, and arm'd Bust, holding a naked Sword in his hand, another over his head by an Arm out of the Clouds, with this Legend,

XXXVII.



THE SWORD. OF. THE. LORD. AND. OF. GEDEON.

Reverse

representing both Houses of *Parliament*; and about it,
IN. THE. MVLTITVDE. OF. COVNCELLORS. THERE. IS. PEACE.
To this follows another of his Successors, who likewise headed the same *Cerberus*.

.... III.



THO. FAIRFAX. MILES. MILIT. PARL. DVX. GEN.

Reverse,*In the Circle, POST. HAC. MELIORA.**In the Middle, MERVISTI. 1645:*

And now for Ten Years that the Rebels (under the same Godly pretence, New Models and Projects of Government and

and Reformations) had perpetrated that execrable *Parricide*; and that through the Jealousie, Ambition, Avarice and Hypocrisie of their Chiefs and Parties they could settle in nothing; a Bold and Crafty Man among them, snatches the Ball they had so long been tossing, from them all.

Here then Enters the *Arch-Usurper O. CROMWEL*,

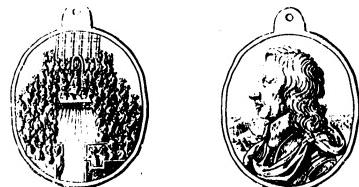
XXXIX.

Represented in *Effigie Arm'd, and Inscrib'd*

THE WORD AT DVNBAR THE LORD OF HOSTS SEPTEMB. 1645.

Reverse,

The Junto or Rump at Westminster.



It was but a little before this, that having prevail'd on the Weakness of *Fairfax* (who had been hitherto the Tool and Journeyman) he first made himself *General*; and by the same Arts of Dissimulation and Ambition still culminating, Usurps the Regal Authority under the name of *Protector*, and strikes Medals in the following Style:

His

His *Effigies Cæsar-like, Crown'd with Laurel.*

XL.



XL

OLIVARIUS. DEI. GRA. REIPVB. ANGLIAE. SCO. ET.
HIB. PROTECTOR.

Reverse,

A Lyon supporting, or rather grasping the Arms of the New Commonwealth, (as then call'd).

Inscribed,

PAX. QVÆRITVR. BELLO.

In another.

XLI.



XLI

OLIVAR. D. G. ANG. SCO. ET. HIB. PRO. &c.

Reverse,

With the Usurper's Paternal Coat within a Scutcheon of Pretence, between St. George's, St. Andrew's Crosses and the Harp, under the Imperial Crown of England.

PAX.

PAX. QVÆRITVR. BELLO. 1658.

And insolently about the Rim,

NEMO HAS. NISI. PERITVR VS. MIHI. ADIMAT.

For so Confident was this Bold Man of Establishing himself and Posterity (having now *Killed and taken Possession*) that his Presumptuous Son stamp'd another Medal,

XLII.



XLII

Representing his Father in Arms and Titles as above.

Reverse.

An Olive Tree, and a Shepherd with his Flock feeding under it;

NON. DEFICET. OLIVA. Sep. 3. 1658.

But this Scourge being at last taken away, the rotten Foundation quickly sinking (not able to sustain the incumbent weight) they fell into Confusion and Intanglements among themselves; when God Almighty call'd one from the North to revenge the Injured, and Relecte this disordered and miserably shaken Frame, on its genuine and steady Basis again.

Let therefore the Memory of that Illustrious H E R O live in the Annals of our History, and the Medal which presents us his *Effigies*.

No

XLIII.

No Inscription about the Head.

Reverse

GEORGIVS. MVNK. OMNIVM. COPIARVM. IN. ANGLIA
SCOTIA. ET. HIBERNIA. DVX. SVPREMVS. ET.
THALASSARCHA. *Ætat. 52.*

And Worthily he Merited all the Honours that were Conferred upon him, who had restored a Nation, with an Exiled and an Injur'd Prince.

CHARLES the Second.

During whose Reign, and Royal Brothers succeeding him, Medals and Medallions were struck, for Largeness, Design and Excellent Workmanship, equalling many that we have left us of the Antient Greek and Roman, by those rare Artists the *Rotis*.

We do not reckon those *Natalitian* and *Auguration* Pieces of theirs, with several others struck upon Emergencies, whilst the Royal Family was Eclipsed, and during the Civil War; but as they are Estimable for the History, I begin with

IN.



XLIII

IN. HONOR. CARO. PRINC. MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB. NATI.
May. 29. ANN. 1630.

Reverse.

The Arms of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland* in several Shields, with the Star that then appear'd at Noon-day, radiating from the Centre of the Medal, Inscriv'd,

HACTENVS. ANGLORVM. NVLLI.

As indeed being the very first Prince (excepting one that died an Infant) that was ever Born Heir to *Great Britain*.

There is another without a Star of the same, Inscriv'd with in a square: and a Third better wrought, wherein the Shield is Crown'd with a Prince's Coronet: *Motto* as above, but



XLV

The Reverse differing.

MEM. CAROLI. PRIN. MAGN. BRITANN. FRANC.
HIBERN. NATI. XXIX. MAJ. BAPTIZ. IVN.
M. DC. XXX. S.

R

Another.

Another,

XLVI.



XLVI

Charles I. in Honour of the Installation of our late Sovereign
C H A R L E S II. caused some *Emblematic Medals* to be stamp'd,
 with the Royal Oak under a Princes Coronet, overspreading sub-
 nascent Trees and young Suckers.

SERIS. FACTVRA. NEPOTIBVS. VMBRAM.

Reverse

The *Legend* on the Table of the *Medal*, within the Garter of
 the Order.

CAROL. M. B. REGIS. FILIVS. CAROL. PRINC.
IN AVGVRATVR. XXII. MAII. MD CXXXIX.*Another.*

XLVII.

The Prince in *Bust* full-fac'd, in the Garter, Robes and Cap.

CAROLVS PRIN MA BR NOB ORD GART MILES. 22. Maii 1638.

*Reverse,**Reverse,*

The Prince of Wales's Arms within the Garter, and on the out-
 ward Circle, •

MAGNI. SPES. MAGNA. PARENTIS.

XLVIII.



XLVIII

There is yet one more, in which the King his Father in *Bust*
 Arm'd and Crown'd.

CAROLVS. I. D. G. ANGL. SCOT. FR. ET. HIBER. REX.

Reverse,

The Prince on Horseback behind the Arms of the Prince of
 Wales, &c.

ILLVST. CAROLVS. PRINCEPS. WALLIÆ.

*Under the Horse,*Two C's link'd together between *Palm* branches and *Laurel*.

Besides these I find not any other *Medals* (though some there
 may have been) struck, 'til after his Royal Father's *Martyrdom*;
 when I meet with one *Lozeng'd*, and two *Octogone Obsidional*
Pieces circumscrib'd,

R. 2

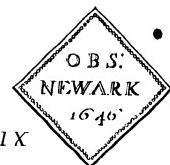
The

The first:

XLIX:



XLIX

**OBS. NEWARK. 1646.***Reverse*The Crown of *England*, and under XXX.*The second,*

L.



L.

**CAROL. II. D.G. MAG. B. F. ET. H. REX.***Under a Crown,***HANC. DEVS. DEDIT. 1648.***Reverse,**Pontfract Castle*, over which these Letters P. C. and on the side OBS.*Epigraph,***POST. MOR TEM. PATRIS. PRO. FILIO.**

Another

LI.



LI.



Another much like the former, with an Hand coming out of the Toures, holding a naked Sword; on the other side OBS. and under it 1648. Revers'd with a Crown over C. R.

*Inscribed,***DVM. SPIRO. SPERO.**

For it seems Lieutenant Col. *Morris* and Cornet *Blackburn* had bravely held it out, as long as there were any Hopes of being Reliev'd.

We proceed next to such as were stamp'd upon and after the stupendious Revolution of 1660. which his Majesty gratefully acknowledges, magnifying the Almighty Disposer in the following Medals.

LII.



LII.

*The Arms of England Crown'd.***PROBASTI ME DOMINE SICVT ARGENTVM.***Revers'd,*

Reverse.

MAGNA OPERA. DOMINI. 1660.

A second.

LIII.



The Kings *Efigies* Crown'd with *Laurel*.

CAROLVS. II. REX.

Reverse:

The Arms of the Four Kingdoms in separate Shields: The Kings *Cypher* interlaid and Crown'd with a Star in the Center.

MAGNALIA. DEI.

1660.

And



And in a *Medalion* of the largest size, exquisitely designed, his Majesty's *Efigies*, *Cæsar-like* to the Breast.

CAROLVS. SECUNDVS. D.G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse,

Justitia holding the *Fasces* with the Balance in her left hand, and with her right delivering the *Olive-branch* to *Britannia* sitting under a Cliff by the Sea shore, with a Spear in one hand, and the *Union-Shield* in the other; *Pallas*, *Hercules* and *Fame* standing by: An *Angel* over all with a *Palm*, and beneath,

FELICITAS. BRITANNIÆ.

29. MAY. 1660.

Alluding to that of the Royal Prophet, *Mercy and Truth are met together, Justice and Peace have kiss'd each other.* The Effects of which express'd in the following *Medalion*.

The

LV.



LV



The Kings *Effigies* in short Hair *à la Romain Antique.*

OPTIMO PRINCIPI CAROLO II: D:G: M: BRIT: FRAN: ET: HIB: REGI.

Phil. Roti.

Reverse,

Incomparably representing a *Matron* half-Veil'd, sitting, and holding a naked Sword and *Cornucopia* in her right hand; in her left a Book opened, in which is written *FIDES*. Under her feet *LIBERTAS*.

Inscription about the Circle,

FIDEI DEFENSORIS RELIGIONIS REFORMATAE PROTECTORI.

About the Rimb.

ARCHITECTVRÆ NAVALIS ET MONETÆ INSTAVRATORI.

Nor indeed could less have been said of a Prince the most knowing in Naval Affairs, and vigilant to Improve and Maintain the Safety and Glory of these Kingdoms in its highest and chieftest Concern, which is certainly its Strength at Sea; and appears to be the glorious Design now set on foot, of a truly Royal Foundation at Greenwich, deserving a Thousand Medals.

The

LVI.



LVI



The King in *Bust*, Garter, Robes and Collar, Crown'd.

CAROLVS. II. D. G. ANG. SCO. FR. ET. HI. REX.

Reverse,

The King sitting in his Robes and Crown'd, holding the Scepter; An *Angel* touching the Crown with his right hand, in his left a Branch of *Olive*.

EVERSO. MISSVS. SVCCVRERE. SECLO. XXIII. APR. 1661.

With another Coronation-Medal.

LVII.



LVII



Effigies Crown'd, and in the Collar of the Order.

CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HI. REX. CORONATVS.

Reverse,

The King at length in a *Roman Sagum*, standing with a *Pastoral Crook* like a *Shepherd* in the middle of his Flock feeding.

DIXI. CVSTODIAM. XXIV. APRIL. 1661.

S

All

All things now secure and in happy Peace both at Home and Abroad, is expressed in this following Medal.

LVIII.



LVIII

Effigies to the Shoulder, short Hair.

CAROLO. SECUNDO. P. R.

Reverse.

A Lyon Couchant-dormant, over him QVI ESCIT.

Exurg.

BRITAN.

LIX.



LIX

King in Peruke, Laureat, Bust à la Romain.

CAROLVS. II. D. G. M. BR. FR. ET. H. REX.

Reverse:

A Ship under sail.

NOS. PENES. IMPERIVM.

His

His Majesty had now Espoused the most Serene and Virtuous Infanta of Portugal, who bringing the greatest Portion, both in Territories and Treasure, that did ever any Queen of England before, deserv'd the Celebration of the following Medal.



LX.

LX.

The King and Queens Effigies, &c.

CAROLVS. ET. CATHARINA. REX. ET. REGINA.

Reverse,

A Terrestrial Globe, representing Europe, Africa, with part of Asia and America.

DIFFVS IN ORBE BRITANNVS. 1670.

Another thus,



LXI.

LXI.

His Majesty's Effigies, Laurel, &c.

CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

S 2

Reverse,

Reverse

Her Majesty's Head, Inscr'bd,

CATHER. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REGINA.

There is another of a larger size, rarely Insculp'd with the Queens Effigies.

LXII.



LXII



LXII

CATHARINA.D.G.MAG.BRI.FRAN.ET.HIBREGINA.

Reverse

The Figure of St. Catharine at length, holding a Sword point down in her left hand; a Palm in the right, and standing by the broken Wheel.

PIETATE. INSIGNIS.

LXIII.



LXIII

This

This Medal of St. Catharine standing on a Shield, with a Reverse of Fame holding a Branch of Olive;

Obv. Inscribd

PROVINCIA CONNAGH.

together with the next, seem to have relation to Ireland.

LXIV.



LXIV

Where a Crown'd King is (as we picture David) playing on the Harp, over which the Crown of England.

FLOREAT. REX.

Reverse,

A Mitred Bishop (or St. Patrick) holding a double Cross, and standing between a Church and a Serpent, which he seems to drive away.

QVIESCAT. PLEBS. is, I think Irish Coin.

LXV.



LXV

The Kings Head without any Ornament.

CAROLO. SECUND. O.

Reverse,

Reverse

A Rose full-blown upon the growing Bush.

ANTE. OMNES.

Returning to the King.

LXVI.



LX VI

A very noble Medal in Bust, short Hair and Roman-like.

AVGVSTISS. CAROLO SECUNDO P. P.

Reverse

Prudentia with Pallas supporting upon an Altar a Shield, in which there is represented Britannia; about whom stand Pax, Hercules, Mercurius and Abundantia, the last a cumbent Figure with this Inscription,

NVLLVM. NVMEN. ABEST.

Exurge

BRITANNIA:

In

Head

In another,

LXVII.



LXVII

CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse.

Pallas sitting on a Bank, with a Spear in her left hand piercing Envy under foot, and pointing with her right hand to this Inscription,

INVIDIA. MAIOR.

But all these being Fruits and Productions of Peace and Prosperity, were sometimes interrupted by those unhappy Mistakes and Disputes with our Neighbours; which caus'd his Majesty to turn his Thoughts on his Concerns at Sea, and to assert his Undoubted Title on that Element; according to the various Successes whereof there were struck the following Medals.

LXVIII.

Head Crown'd with Laurel.

Inscribed,

CAROLVS. II. D. G. M. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse,

The King in a Chariot.

ET. PONTVS. SERVIET. 1665.

This appears to be at the beginning of the first War.

Another noble *Medalion* of the largest size.

LXIX.



LXIX

Head in Peruke bound with a Laurel, &c.

CAROLVS SECUNDVS DEI GRATIA MAG BRI FRAN ET HIB REX +

Reverse,

The King at length in the *Roman Military Habit* and *Pallamentum*, standing under a Cliff, with a *Battail* or Commanding-staff in his right hand, and pointing towards the Sea; where a *Fleet* is represented ingag'd, and one of the Ships sinking.

Exurge

Exurge,

PRO TALIBVS AVSIS.

Which *Medal* was doubtless for an honorary Badge, to such as had most signally behav'd themselves.

There is another of the same design, in short Hair, and which I here subjoin.

LXX.



LXX

And towards the Conclusion of the War.



T

Effigies

Effigies in Bust, Crown'd with Laurel.

CAROLVS. SECVNDVS. DEI. GRATIA. MAG. BRIT.
FRAN. ET. HIBER. REX.

Reverse,

Britannia sitting by the Shoar under a Rock, holding in her right hand a Spear, and the Arms of *Great Britain* in a Shield with her left hand; looking towards a Fleet at Sea, the Sun shining and dissipating the Clouds.

FAVENTE. DEO.

Exwrg.

BRITANNIA.

About the Rimb.

CAROLVS. SECVNDVS. PACIS. ET. IMPERII. RESTI-
TVTOR. AVGVSTVS.

And indeed it is a most *August* Medalion, however less well perform'd by the Graver here.

LXXI.



LXXI

A

A fair Medalion of his Majesty's Head Laureat, &c.

CAROLVS SECUNDVS. DEI. GRATIA. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse,

The King in the *Roman* Military habit, standing on a square *Pedestal*, ascended by six round Steps, and holding a naked Sword with his left hand point downward, in his right a Commanding-staff; the Sea behind him full of Ships sailing to and fro.

REDEANT. COMMERCIA. FLANDRIS.

1666.

Neither is a far less remarkable *Medal*, both in respect of the *Stamp* and *Inscription*, to be here omitted; struck about this time, & *flagrante bello*, contending for this glorious Dominion at Sea:



LXXII

LXXII.

The Kings *Effigies* Crown'd with *Laurel*, &c.

CAROLVS. A. CAROLO. 1665.

Reverse

Britannia sitting as usually represented.

About the Circle.

QVATVOR. MARIA. VINDICO.

Underneath

BRITANNIA:

T 2

J

It being therefore upon the greatest Importance of these Kingdoms Concerns at Sea, that his Majesty Founded a Seminary at Christ-Church for the Institution of Children; who should be solemnly Disciplin'd, and made fit for the Service of his Royal Navy; this glorious Medalion was designed and struck.



LXXIII



LXXIII

The King in *Bust*, short Hair, richly Arm'd à l' Empereur.

CAROLVS. SECUNDVS. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverſe

A Blue-Coat Boy with his *Toag* or Bonnet under his arm (by the Sea side in view of Ships impell'd by Winds) is represented as newly Examin'd by the *Arts Mathematical*; *Arithmetick* laying her Hand on the Childs Head; *Geometry*, *Astronomia* and *Mercurius*; *Angels* and *Flora* above in the Clouds, sounding Trumpets and pouring down Fruits out of the *A-malthean Horn*.

Epigraph,

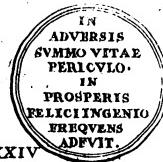
INSTITVTOR. AVGUSTVS. 1673

Upon

Upon what Occasion, or whom it does concern I need not inform the World, which has ever heard of the great and important Services Sir Samuel Morland did his Majesty from time to time, during the late Usurpers Power, by the *faithful Intelligence* he so constantly gave him.



LXXIV



LXXIV.

The Kings Head *Laureat*.

CAROLO. II. REGI. INSTITVTORI. AVG.

In the Table of the Reverse,

IN. ADVERSIS. SVMMO. VITAE. PERICVLLO.
IN. PROSPERIS. FELICITATIBVS. FREQVENS. ADFVIT

Which he told me, his Majesty gave him leave to wear, as an honourable Badge of his signal Loyalty.

There remains yet a *Medallion* bearing only his *Majesty's Effigies* in *Bust*, which for the accurateness of the Work I add to the rest.

CAROL.

LXXV.



LXXV

CAROL. II. D. G. ANGL. SCOT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse,

Displays the Achievement or Arms of Great Britain, France and Ireland Quarter'd within the Garter, and usual Supporters, Helm, Crest and Mantling.

DIEV. ET. MON. DROIT.

For such and the like Medals were now and then given as Gratuities of Respect, appendant to Chains of Gold; which puts me in mind of what was made by the present King of Sweden, in Memory of his Installation; and the Honour he received from his late Majesty Charles II. when he was presented with the Order of the Garter, 20. May, 1671.



LXXVI

CAROLVS.

CAROLVS. XI. REX. SVE. EQ. Nob. Ord. Peris. Inaug.

Reverse.

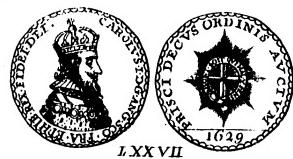
The Garter pass'd through two Regal Crowns, with both these Letters o c link'd together; St. George's Cross and Blaze all within the Collar of the Order.

About the Rimb.

SALVS. POPVLORVM. CONCORDIA. REGVM.

And indeed Medals were frequently givern, and sometimes Knighthood, as honourable Presents and Rewards to those Kings of Arms, and others, by whom that Noble Order was brought to Foreign Princes; of which see Mr. Ashmole, *Ashmole Inst.* p. 30⁴ where we also meet with a Medal of the Cross of the Order, 31¹. struck by K. Charles I. Ann. 1629. in the Robes of Installation, with the Cross of St. George Radiant in the Reverse, which I here subjoin.

LXXVII.



LXXVII

CAROLVS. I. D.G. ANG. SCOT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. FIDEI. DEF.

Reverse

PRISCI. DECVS. ORDINIS. AVCTVM. 1629.

To shew that the Glory issues from the Cross (as 'tis reported to have appear'd to the Great Constantine) not from the Garter.

We are come now in order of Time and Succession, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, afterward King JAMES the Second.

In

LXXVIII.



LXXVIII.

In a *Medal* within a *Chaplet of Roses and Lilies.*

IACOBVS. DVX. EBOR. NAT. 15. Oct.
BAPTIZ. 24. Nov. 1633.

Reverse

The Arms of *England*, with *Label*, &c. under a *Ducal Coronet.*

NON. SIC. MILLE. COHORTES.

Relating doubtless to the numerous Offspring God was Blessing his Royal Father with; that would more Establish and Secure the Crown, than a Thousand Guards and Armies; so short are humane Reckonings of the Event of Things.

Upon the first Engagement with the *Holland Fleet* (in which his Royal Highnes signaliz'd himself and gain'd a memorable Victory) there was struck the following *Medalion.*

The



LXXIX.

The Dukes *Effigies* in *Bust*, clad in the *Roman Mantle*:

IACOBVS. DVX. EBOR. ET. ALBAN. DOM. MAGN.
ADMIRALIVS. ANGLIE. &c.

Reverse

Represents the *Admiral* and whole Fleet in Conflict.

NEC. MINOR. IN. TERRIS.

3. June 1653.

And upon the same Action, another no less glorious *Medalion*, in memory of (perhaps) the most dreadful Battel that any History has Recorded to have been ever fought upon the Seas.

u

The

LXXX.



LXXX

The Duke's Bust, short Hair, &c.

IACOBVS. DVX. EBOR. ET. ALBAN. FRATER. AVGVSTISS. CAROLI. II. REGIS.

Reverse.

A Trophy and Ships in Fight.

GENVS. ANTIQVM.

Meeting no *Medal* of his first *Espousals* (though I presume there may and ought to have been) of the Second we have the following.

LXXXI.



LXXXI

The

The Dukes *Effigies*, &c.

IACOBVS. DVX. EBORACENSIS.

Reverse,

The Head of her Royal Highness the *Duchess*, &c.

MARIA. DVCSSA. EBORACENSIS.

1680.

The next and most Remarkable, is a *Medalion* struck upon his Royal Highness's wonderful Preservation; returning by Sea from *Scotland*, when so many perish'd in the sinking Vessel.

LXXXII.



LXXXII

IACOBVS. DVX. EBORACENSIS. ET. ALBANENSIS. G.B.F

Reverse,

IMPAVIDVM. FERIVNT.

When KING,

There was Coin'd this Noble *Medal*.

U 2

IACOBVS.

LXXXIII.



LXXXIII

IACOBVS. II. D. G. ANG. SCO. FR. H. REX.

Reverse

A branch of *Laurel* upon a Cushion, with an Arm'd hand out of the Clouds holding a Crown.

A. MILITARI. AD. REGIAM.

*Exurg.*IN AVGVRAT. 23. Apr.
1685.

I next place the following *Medal*, though almost the same that was stamp'd when he was Duke of York and High *Admiral*; the difference being only in the Style, and his Majesty in longer Hair.

THE KING IN A BUST CROWN

AND ARMED

The
KING IN A BUST CROWN

LXXXIV.



LXXXIV

LXXXV.



LXXXV

THE KING IN A BUST CROWN

The King in *Bust* Crown'd with *Laurel*, &c. plac'd upon a large *Basis* or *Altar*; on the front of which the *Arms* of *England*, &c. within the *Garter*, and over it the *Crown*.

Exurge

Exurge

ARAS. ET. SCEPTRA. TVEMVR :

Upon the Altar lie four Sceptres, bearing on their tops the Rose, Lilly, Thistle and Harp; upon each side is Represented the Sea, with God Neptune holding the Trident, drawn in a Chariot by Marine Horses, with two Vessels under sail on the other side.

Inscription,

IACOBVS. II. D.G. MAG.BRI. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. 1685.

Reverse

Justice (upon whose head the Sun darts his beams, and Lightning issues out of a dark Cloud) with Sword and Balance, holds in one Scale Mural Crowns which preponderate the other, in which there is a Scimiter, a Protestant Flail (as then call'd) with a Serpent; whilst she tramples on another Serpent near two headless Bodies, their Heads lying on two square Blocks on each side of Justice; on that of the right hand,

JACOBVS. DE. MONTMOVT.

On the left,

ARCHIBALD. D'ARGYL.

Upon one side of the Carcasses are Represented Soldiers routed and flying away; on the other a Castle with two Heads fix'd on spikes over the Gate, and on the Pedestal,

AMBITIO. MALE. SVADA. RVIT.

In a Second,

LXXXVI.



LXXXVI

We have the *Effigies* and *Bust* of the Duke of Monmouth himself, without any *Inscription* at all.

Reverse

Represents a young Man precipitating from a steep Rock in the midst of the Sea, upon which are plac'd three Crowns amongst Branches and Shrubs.

SVPERI. RISERE. IVLY. 6°. 1685.

Upon Occasion of the Spanish Silver Wreck, out of which great Treasure had been gotten from the bottom of the Sea, by our Bold and Ingenious *Urinators* (after it had lain submerged for many Years) was the following *Medallion* struck, bearing the *Effigies* of both their Majesties.

LXXXVII.



LXXXVII

IACOBVS.

IACOBVS. II. ET. MARIA. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB.
REX. ET. REGINA.

Reverse,

The Ship at Anchor which carried the *Divers* and *Engineers*.

SEMPER. TIBI. PENDEAT. HAMVS.

Exurge,

NAVFRAGIA. REPERTA.
1687.

There is another of the *Queens* alone, dress'd in her Hair, with a *Laurel à l'Emperresse*; a very fine Medal.

MARIA. D. G. ANG. SCO. FR. ET. HI. REGINA.

Reverse,

A *Lady* sitting upon a Bank, *Inscrib'd*,

O. DEA. CERTE.

Alluding to that in *Virgil*; when *Aeneas* was surpriz'd at the Beauty of his Mother. Lastly,
And indeed I think the very last which was struck by this King.

LXXXVIII



The

The Arms of *England*, &c. in a Crown'd Shield, supported by four *Angels*; one of them holding an *Escutcheon* with a *Ducal Coronet*; another the *Feathers* or *Prince of Wales's Arms*.

Inscrib'd,

HONOR. PRIN. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET. HIB. NAT. 10. IVN.
1688.

Reverse.

Represents a naked *Infant* set on a *Cushion* near the *Sea*; two *Angels* sounding *Trumpets*, and holding a *Crown* over the Babe, and a *Scroll* in which one Reads.

VENIAT. CENTESIMVS. HEROS.

LXXXIX.



xc

To which we add another in the hands of few, where a little Child like another young *Hercules*, is made strangling a *Serpent*.

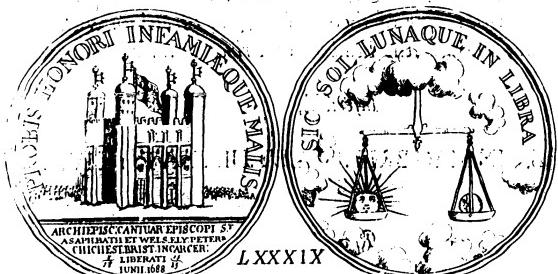
Reverse,

There were two or three Memorable and Historical *Medals* besides these, which were struck about this time, that are not to be omitted.

X

Shews

XC.



Shews the White Tower of London, Standard display'd, Imprisonment and Delivery of the Seven Bishops, after their famous Trial at the King's Bench.

PROBIS. HONORI. INFAMIEQVE. MALIS.

Exurge

**ARCHIEPIS. CANTVAR. EPISCOPI. S. ASAPH. BATH.
ET. WELS. ELY. PETER. CHICHEST. BRIST.
INCARCER. 5. LIBERATI. 15. IVNII. 1680.**

Reverse,

A Balance let down from the Clouds, with the Sun in one of the Scales and the Moon in the other.

SIC. SOL. LVNAQVE. IN. LIBRA.

There was likewise another of the same Volume.

Representing

XCI.



Representing the Archbishop of Canterbury to the middle in his Episcopal Robes.

Inscription. ...

GVLIELMVS. SANCROFT. ARCHIEPSCOPVS. CANTVARIENSIS. 1688.

Reverse,

In smaller Circles six of the abovenamed Prelates, with the Bishop of London's Head in the Centre, plac'd among the Stars. Nor unlike to this was a Medal Publish'd in Memory of the like number of Judges and Advocates, who Plead'd and gave Sentence for the Acquittal of these Venerable Prelates.

Finally in a lesser size this *Emblematic*.



XCII

XCII.

X 2

A

A *Jesuit* on one side and a *Frier* on the other, undermining a *Cathedral Church*, supported by an *Arm from Heaven*, with this *Inscription in English*:

THE GATES OF HELL SHAL NOT PREVAILE AGAINST IT.

All which *Medals* and *Medallions* (with a few more we shall have occasion to take notice of anon) being stamp'd and Publish'd before the soon following *Alterations*, and pregnant of *Matter of Fact* and *Popular Circumstances*, I think fit to mention, as the very last which I have seen whilst King *James* remained in *England*.

I should now proceed to those which have been struck since the late signal *Revolution*; were they not already extant in the late *Histoire Metallique de Guillaume III.* Published, and very Artifly Ingraven and Historically Illustrated by *N. Chevalier*, in *Folio, Amsterdam, 1692.* which will both deserve and require a Volume apart.

C H A P.

C H A P. IV.

Of other Persons and Things, worthy the Memory and Honor of Medals.

NO W albeit I will not Affirm that we can boast of such Numbers of *Medals* and *Counters*, as a Great Potentate does; We have yet you see, gotten together such a Collection, as with a few Links more, would serve to compose a Series Capable of furnishing an Historical Discourse with a Chait of Remarkable Instances, and Matters of *Fact*, without Fiction or Vain *Hyperboles*.

In the mean time, what other *Medals* there remains of this Sort, relating to our Country in the hands of the Curious; I can give no farther Account of: I am yet well pleased to find those of his late Majesty (*Charles the Second*) his Return, and Restauration; Though I could have wish'd the *Reverses* had been more expressive of that signal Providence, as it concerned the Church and state of this Kingdom; having ever looked upon it as a *Miracle* (and since some there are who establish their Faith so much upon the frequency of them) next to that of the *Babylonish Deliverance*, rightly consider'd in all its Circumstances, extraordinary and rare Events; by far surpassing any thing that boasting Party can produce to Affect their Cause; since the Great *Constantine*, to this day.

I have been the Longer in giving Account of what *Holland* alone has published in her *Medals* and *Reverses* (*Memorial, Votive, Triumphant, Gratulatory, Inauguratory, Obsidional, &c.*) because the Series is so Intire, and Historically Instructive, as may serve to shew what we have lost of the Antients; who, as frequently we have noted, left nothing Memorable in danger of being forgotten by Posterity, which might be perpetuated in some more durable and noble Matter, than *Egyptian Reeds, Skins of Beasts, Paper and Parchment*. And we see with what Succes the Learned and Curious have Improved their Diligence in this kind; by their being able to deduce and Justifie so much of the *Greek, Roman* and other noble History, even out of these few *Medals* alone that are come to light: Few,

I say in Comparison of the Numbers stamp't, and which yet lie buried. To how much Greater Perfection then, and Certainty might it be advanced, had we intire, and un-interrupted Series's and Collections of those which were truely Antient (yet desiderate and Wanting) to supply these Chasms and defects! We should then have had our *Caracticus*, *Cassibelan*, *Alfred*, *Athelstans*; our *Edgars*, *Arthyre*, *Riehards*, *Henries First* and *Fifth* in frequenter Medals: *Edward the First*, *Third*, and *Fourth*, and the rest of our Renowned Princes.

It is yet apparent, by what we have produc'd; that as our Kings have not been altogether Negligent of their Own, and consequently, of the Nations Honor, by preserving the Memories of Sundry Famous Actions; So there are Innumerable others, both of our own Princes, and even of their Subjects; whose Virtue, Courage, and noble Exploits (Emulous of the most Heroick and Brave of Antient times) merit the most lasting Records: So as when I again Consider how many Great and Memorable things, Illustrious Persons, Renown'd for Arms and Arts, worthy Consecration, these Nations have produc'd; I go on to Inquire (but without much satisfaction I confess) what Medals were Stamp'd from the Reign and Revolutions of our *Seventh* and *Eighth* *Henries* time, to almost this Age of ours? Had such Actions and Events happen'd among the Rest of the Polish'd World; we should not be now to seek for the Heads of Sir *Francis Drake*, *Cavendish*, *Hawkins*, *Frobisher*, *Greenvil*, *Fenton*, *Willoughby*, and the rest of the *Argonauts*; And surely they that first Circl'd this Globe of Earth and Sea (in whose Entrails so much Gold and Silver, and all other Metals are contained) might at least be thought Worthy the Honor of a *Copper Medal*, which yet I no where find.

To these Gallant Mens further Atchivements and Merits we number the defeat of that *Invincible Armada* in *Eighty Eight*; in danger of being quite forgotten, as to any such durable Monument among us, when ever those Incomparable Tapstries that now Adorn the House of Peers (so lively Representing to the Eye both the Persons, and Circumstances of that Glorious and Renowned Action) shall be quite worn-out; or by other fatal Accident, miscarry: I have therefore often wonder'd, that so many Great Princes, and Noble Lords, to whom that *Jus Imaginum* more especially belongs (divers of whose Ancestors

Ancestors are found in the Bordures of those Rich, and well designed Pieces) should for about this Hundred years past; neglect the having them so much as Accurately Copied-out, and Publish'd by some skilful Graver: But much more, that they have not yet been Painted in their full dimensions, in the Galleries, and Romes of State of those Noble Persons (Builders for Magnificence &c.) instead of Idle *Metamorphoses*, and other Fictions and fruitles斯 stories, as have of late prophaned the Walls of so many ample Apartments.

Certainly, we might select as Choice, and Noble Subjects perform'd by our own Nation (and in which none were so much Concerned as the Progenitors of our Nobility) to Decorate and Adorn their Courts and Palaces. They will therefore pardon this Zeal and occasional Excursion.

Of like Argument are those admirable Paintings of *Holbein* in his *Majesty's Privy-Chamber* at *White-Hall*; representing the Persons of the Two famous *Henries* and their Wives; together with those other Pieces (by the same hand) Historizing that Expedition to *Bullogn*: The *Just*, and Triumph at the Congres with *Francis the First*; The Juncture with *Maximilian* the Emperor, Militating, and receiving Pay under the Banner of *St. George*; The Battles of *Spurrs*, though of an Inferior Pencil: thole of *Cressey*, *Poictiers*, *Floddonfield*; The famous *Cavalcade of Queen Elizabeth*, when she went to the Camp at *Tilbere*, and that of the late *Charles the Second* through *London*, at his *Restauration*; than which there was nothing more August and Solemn, since the Triumphs of the *Cesars*, &c. with sundry more, whereof our *Annals* of former and latter times are full: And ah! what an Illustrious *Table* would the Conflict of *Agincourt*, fought by our *Henry the Fifth* against the whole Power of France, in the Reign of the Sixth *Charles* (as already depicted, and described in that noble *Poem* of *Michael Drayton*) produce; painted by the hand of a *Rubens*, or *Verrio*; as is the *Apotheosis of King James the First* in the *Banqueting-House* at *White-Hall*; and *Inauguration* of the *Black-Prince* in *St. Georg's* at *Windsor*, the magnificent *Cavalcade* of the *Four Inns of Court*. Antio 1633. described in *S. B. Whitlocks Memoirs*. His *Majesty's Charles II.* Entrance at his *Restauration*, 1660, and the *Anabasis* at *Tor-bay*? I say, how would these Out-shine the Stories of the drunken *Lapithæ*, *Sancho Panca*; or the *Golden Ajs*, &c. Things Ridiculous and Impossible; and that serve to no brave Thoughts.

But

But to return to such as deserv'd that of *Medals for Exploits at Sea*; I reckon not only those who found out *New Worlds*, Planted *Colonies* and Enlarg'd the *British Empire*: But even those *Brave*, though *Unsuccessful Attempts* to discover the *Nor-West*, and other hitherto impermeable Passages.

I know not whether there were any *Medals* of the Earl of *Essex's Expedition to Cales*, and the *Heroes* who accompanied him; and what though Sir *Walter Raleigh* miscarried at *Guiana*, he was a Person of extraordinary Merit for his Learning and Experience; and who is he that deplores not his being so unhappily cut off (and our since want of such as *Raleigh* was) to gratifie the * *Crafty* and *Malicious*?

* Conde Gon. damur

I have seen nothing of our taking *Ormus* in the Gulph of *Persia*; nor of those famous Navigators Victorious Conflicts and Discoveries of our *Owen Gwinedd* and his Son *Madoc*; of *Macha*, of *Sebastian Cabot*, born at *Bristol* (whom we may therefore Challenge ours) nor of the brave *John Oxenham*; for I have already mention'd Sir *Fr. Drake*, *Hawkins*, &c. But here come in again the Valiant Sir *Richard Greenvill*, Sir *John Summers*, Sir *Thomas Button*, *Bennet*, *Cherry*, *Carfeil*, *Edge*, Sir *Henry Middleton*, Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, the Heroical *George Earl of Cumberland*; our *Gilbert*, *Chanceler*, *Thorn*, *North*, *Ellis*, *Jones*, *Ponnet*, *Poole*, *Jackson*, *Jackman*, &c. who were our *Nearchus's*, *Theseus's*, *Jasons* and *Ulysses's*; that did, and * perform'd far greater Things and Actions in Truth and Reality, than all those put together were ever fain'd to have done: We have not mention'd the late Action at *Bergen*, let it be forgotten; not so the Bravery and Success of our daring young Capt. *Harman*, before *Cadiz* in the sight of innumerable Spectators yet alive.

• Graiorum Romanorum que Gloria, quies olim suas Navalia per acies afferuerunt, non dubio tunc Anglo-rum & fortunam, & virtutem respondit. Gro. Annal. l. 1.

Have we any *Medals* of *Blake*, *Lawson*, *Dean*, *Sprag*, *Mings*, *Munden*, *Allen*, *Kempthorn*, *Wetwang*, *Tyddiman*, *Young*, *Curtis*, *Haines*, *Haward* and others, and of what was Acted on that angry Element? I lay nothing of our *Buccaneers*, *Morgan* and the rest; because the most daring Exploits and Events, famous only for Spoil, Robberies, Cruelty and Injustice, ought to blot the Memory of their very Names were it possible: but when the Caule is Just and Laudable, Brave and Heroick Facts merit all *Encomiums*.

And here may some perhaps perstringe me for Celebrating the several Bloody Conflicts during the late War, and difference with our Neighbours of *Holland*, &c. I enter not into those Politicks, leaving them to such as were supposed to be the

the Judges of Right and Wrong; whilst yet the Actions of those Great Captains and Sea-men in National Wars, not tainted (that ever I heard) with barbarous Cruelties are highly worth our Remembrance: And such in the first Rank, was his then Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Illustrious Prince Rupert, George Duke of Albemarle; the Noble Earls of Sandwich, Marlborough, Portland, Muskerry; Sir *Thomas Smith*, *Ayscough*, *Holmes* and other stout Commanders, who signaliz'd themselves: Their Names are yet fresh, and both their Actions and Effigies due to *Medal* for what they did and suffer'd: Nor do I believe there were braver Men in all that numerous List of the *Paraxajot*, *Iliad. 2.* (States-General of those Provinces) mentioned and celebrated by *Old Homer*, and now on Record above two thousand Years.

Nor are we wanting of such as Honor'd their Countries, as well by Land as Sea: The Black Prince and his Glorious Father, *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, *Richard Plantagenet*, *Thomas of Woodstock*, *John of Gaunt*, *Charles Brandon*, the Noble *Talbots* terrible to the French; Sir *John Hawkwood* (whom the Italians have honor'd with a Statue of Brals;) the Illustrious *Veres*, *Sidneys*, *Cecil*, *Norris*, Sir *Charles Carlisle*, *Erpingham*, *Clifford Earl of Cumberland*, the *Ogles*, *Basset*, *Burrows*, *Cotton*, *Paulets*, *Chester*, *Gilbert*, *Pellham*, *Udal*, *Knolls*, *Broughton*, *Valvazor*, *Baskerfield*, *Harbert*, *Gerrard*, *Tyrell*, *Sutton*, *Bingham*, *Wilford*, *Ashley*, *Audley*, &c. these and more abroad; the famous *Wallworth*, our *Lindsey*, *Montros*, *Capel*, *Lucas*, *L'Isle*, *Birrons*, *Langdale*, *Hopton*, *Granvile*, *Stawell*, *Cavendish*, *Smith*, and such as unspotted Loyalty ingag'd at Home; too many to enumerate without Envy and Regret: Others, to be deplored for being the Occasions which depriv'd these Kingdoms of so many Generous and Magnanimous Spirits, whose flagrant Courage, Performance and Behaviour in the Field (abstracted from the Cause) pretend to Records of *Medal*: But

Cedent Arma togæ —

For how should one rejoice to find in more lasting Matter than painted Cloth, the true *Effigies* of such as were Famous for both! Such as were our *Sidney*, *Raleigh*, *Henry Howard Earl of Surrey*, the Cardinals *Poole*, *Allan*; the Chancellor *Cromwell*, *Burleigh*, *Cecil*, *Buckhurst*, *Leicester*, Sir *Fran. Walsingham*, Sir *Thomas Smith*, *Carie*, *Challoner*, *Ifam*, *Wotton*, *Randolph*, &c. with several others, who served their Princes and their Country with their Prudence and

and Counsel, to the Envy and Reproach of the following times.

Our late Discoveries of *New Worlds*, and Conflicts at Sea, the *Sanglant Battels* that have been fought at Land, the Fortitude and Sufferings of an Excellent Prince, the Restauration of his Successor, the Conflagration and Re-edifying of the Greatest City in the World in les than Twenty Years, (which had been near Two Thousand in Building, nor then half so vast, &c.) call aloud for their *Medals* a part : We yet see none of the

* Trajan's
Col. 147.
Roman feet.
Antonius's
175. Lon-
don 2. 9.
English feet.

lumni (erected in Memory of that dreadful Fire) the Biggest, and I believe, the * Highest all Europe has to shew : And infinite pity 'tis, that it had not been set up where the *Incendium* and Burning ceas'd, like a *Jupiter Stator*, rather than where it fatally began ; not only in regard to the Eminency of the Ground, but for the reason of the Thing, since it was intended as a

grateful *Monument* and *Recognition* to Almighty God for its Extinction, and should therefore certainly have been plac'd where the devouring Flames ceas'd and were overcome, more agreeably to the Stately Trophy, than where they first took Fire and broke out, and where a plain *Lugubrious Marble* with some apposite *Inscription* had perhaps more properly become the Occasion : But this was over-ruled, and I beg Pardon for this presumption, tho' I question not but I have the Architect himself on my side, whose Rare and Extraordinary Talent, and what he has * perform'd of Great and Magnificent ; this Column and what he is still about, and advancing under his Direction, will speak and perpetuate his Memory as long as one Stone remains upon another in this Nation.

* The Thea-
tre at Oxon.
St. Pauls.
Chelten-
College.
The Royal
Palace at
Hampton
Court, &c.
besides som-
ny Churches.
The Library
at Trinity
College
Cambr. &c.
|| Adig. 1.

Here the Improvement of *Arts Liberal* (as they are call'd) and *Mechanicks* put in their Claim to *Medal* : For if Aristotle pronounc'd || him worthy of a Statue, that first invented *Keramaria*, Rattles and Childrens Baubles, because they serv'd to busie and hinder their restless Spirits from spoiling better things : How just a Title to the Honor of *Medal* have they, who have at any time excell'd in Mechanical Works, useful and necessary to human Life, Ease and Refreshments ? To this we might add the Example of *Simon Coriarius*, whose Shop the Great and Wise *Socrates* was us'd to frequent, let us hear *Cardan* ;

*Card. de Con-
solat. lib. 1.*

*Non contemnda Eruditio Artificum, & ceterorum literis carentium,
tanquam ab intellectu aliena ; sed ut dici solet, Quantum ab Athenis
Megara, tantum à Megaris Athene : Sic quantum Eruditus loquendo
Artificem vincit, tanto Artifex sua cognitione prestat Eruditio, &c.*

Scholars

Scholars and Learned Men (says he) have no reason to despise the ingenious Mechanick, because forsooth, they are not so profoundly Book-learn'd as themselves : For as the Proverb goes, *Megara* is as near to *Athens*, as *Athens* is to *Megara* : What our Doctor exceeds the Artist in Talk and Speculation ; the other may go as much beyond him in the Knowledge and Skill of real and useful Things.

Leo Africanus tells us, That in *Cairo*, the first Inventor of any Ingenious Devices, rides thro' the City in a kind of Triumph, vested in Cloth of Gold, accompanied with Musick and other circumstances of *Ovation*, the People throwing him Monies as he passes along ; and we not only admire the *Machinements* of *Dædalus*, *Archytas*, *Cetesibius*, *Hero*, &c. But *Myrmecides* and *Callicrates*'s *Pismire*, little Ships and Chariots that a *Fle* might cover : *Regiomontanus*'s Wooden *Eagle*, none of which (says *Ælian*) a Wile Man would much command but as triflers of time. *V. w. H. f. i.* Yet to these, and even to him who enclosed the *Illiads* in a *Nut*. *e. 17.* *shel*, I might oppose our *Calligrapher* * *Peter Bale*, and *Mark* *s. e. C. A. D.* *Scalio's Flea*, with the Chain of three and forty Links, Lock and *VIII.* Key made all of Steel, and weighing a single Grain only, and these Recorded by many grave Historians too ; whilst to our Reproach, we have not so much as the || Name (or very un- *|| Lec or* *Loigh, a Cu-* *certainly*) of that ingenious Scholar, who Invented the *Weaving* *rate in some* *obscure part* *of Sullex*, such variety of Work in so short a time, enough to Employ an hundred. It is about Sixty Years since, that the poor Man's Wife it seems, being fain to Knit for the Support of her Indigent Family, he turn'd his Head to find out by what honest way he might alleviate the continual Pains she took, and at last lighted on this wonderful Invention, which being by stealth gotten abroad, and now propagated thro' France, Italy and other Countries of Europe ; earns the Livelihood of many, who would otherwise want Bread to sustain them : And does not this Person deserve a *Medal of Copper*, who merits a Statue of Gold ? Yea, and as *Plato* says (speaking of those that found *De Leg.* out such useful things) to be look'd upon as of middle Natures between Gods and Men, and were sometimes number'd among the Deities.

Who was the first Author of the so accurate dividing Instrument, for the exact cutting the Teeth of Wheels, and *Fusile* Machine for *Watches* and *Clocks* ? Sir *John Backhouse* (Assistant with Sir *Hugh Middleton* for the bringing Water to the City)

prodic'd

produc'd (as 'tis said) the first *Way-Wiser*, an Instrument of so great Use and Pleasure, were it improv'd, that I have often wonder'd it has been so much neglected, and not applied to more sorts of *Vehiculation* and *Measuring*.

Who does not admire *Watson* the *Black-Smith* of *Coventry*'s late elaborate Piece of *Clock-Work*? Its intricate, regular, and irregular, *Periodic*, and yet constant Motions and Revolutions far exceeding the *Silver Heaven* sent by *Ferdinand* the Emperor to *Solyman* the *Magnificent*; and what a Reputation have our *Tompion* Watches gain'd for the Justness of their going, which give Sound, and are heard to the farthest parts of *Europe*! Works, I affirm, and Workmen, that would have been Celebrated by a *Claudian*, as was the *Sphere of Archimedes*.

Nor may I here omit, without Injustice to his Merits, that *Ingenious* * *Gentleman*, who has brought to perfection the now so Useful, Cheap, Certain and Expeditious Intercourse of *Letters* by the *Penny Post*; such likewise as first set on foot the late Expedient for the Extinction of Casual and Ruinous *Fire*, or that have Invented more convenient *Lights* in Cities, &c. Authors and Perfectors of whatsoever other *Polychrests*, Inventions and things of universal or multifarious Use: Such as these (how trivial and mean soever the Instances may seem) would have had their Statues in my *Lord Verulam's Solomons-House*.

Nor let the Misadventure of the *Double Keel* in the least extenuate the Merit of the late *Sir William Petty*, whose accurate and expedite Survey of a large and ample * *Kingdom*, admirable and comprehensive Genius, highly deserved the Honor of the richest *Medal*, for tho' in the first we name he did not succeed,

— magnis tamen excidit Ausis.

nor did it perish (for ought I can yet learn, or is believed) thro' any defect of the Machination, or rather Contignation, but where 'tis likely no Vessel whatsoever could have then escap'd, no fewer than Seventy Sail besides suffering in the same Misfortune in a Sea reputed the most Tempestuous and Dangerous the whole World has upon its Surface, namely the *Bay of Biscay*, and that after it had already made a prosperous Voyage and Return before: I mention this the more particularly, and with the Circumstances of that brave Adventure, to stop the unkind Censures of such as would turn it to the Reproach of that extraordinary

ordinary Person, and discourage all Attempts that do not emerge upon the first Essay: But they who imagine and condemn for foolish and impossible all things which are not Accomplished, or Succeed not on * first or second Trial, but ^{Nat. lib. 6. cap. 1.} afterwards come to be the happy Products of Time and united Aids, may repair for Cure of their Prejudice to my *Lord Bacon's Instauratio*, rememb'reng that of *Seneca*, *Veniet Quo ista que nunc latent, in lucem Dies retrahet, & longio. l. c. 25. ris ævi diligentia.*

We Read that *Columbus* was first Ridicul'd in *England*, and are told by Divines, that *Noah* was laught at for an hundred Years together, whilst he was building and preparing the *Ark*, and doubtless he was thought a bold and daring Man;

— qui fragilem truci
Commisit Pelago ratem
Primus — — —

H. r.

And yet five hundred Wrecks deter not from adventuring still to the remotest *Indies*: It is not therefore the Conceit or Fancy of Men alone, that is sufficient Authority to condemn the most unlikely things for Impossible, unless they have been often attempted in vain by many Eyes, many Hands, many Instruments, many Ages: Then

Mischief, and true Dishonor fall on those
Who would to Laughter or to Scorn expose
So Virtuous, and so Noble a Design;
So Human for its Use, for Knowledge so Divine.
The Thing which these proud Men despise and call

Impertinent, and Vain, and Small;
Those smalleſt things of Nature let me know,
Rather than all their greatest Actions do.
Whoever would deposēd Truth advance
Into the Throne usurp'd from it,
Must feel at first the Blows of Ignorance,
And the Sharp Points of Envious Wit:
So when by various turns of the Celestial Dance,

In many Thousand Years,
A Star, so long unknown appears;
Tho' Heaven it self more beauteous grow,
It troubles and Alarms the World below;
Does to the Wife a Star, to Fools a Meteor show.

Hist. Royal Society, p. 24.

Cowley to the Royal Society. Stanz. Under 8.

Under this Head therefore I place the celebrated *Naupegs* of our late Monarchs : The Royal Sovereign, the Prince, *Britannia* and other Capital Ships, for the Nobest, most Useful, and in a Word, most Stupendious Creatures that mortal Hands produce : In the mean time

I do in no sort put the late Reverend Author of the *Real Character* among the unsuccesful, whose ample and generous Design shall one Day find a more grateful Recognition, large and universal as was his Mind, and as is that incomparably useful Work, manuductory to no less *Real Knowledge*.

Once more, and to Atone for all that may be thought Redundant or Deficient on this Occasion, (and e'er we take leave of these Great Men) To whom is the Consecration of *Medal, Statue* or even *Pyramid* more justly due, than to our Sagacious *Harvey*, and the late Illustrious *Boyle* ? the one for finding out the Circulation of the Blood, the other for the happy Improvement of *Otto Guericks Magdeburg Exhauster*, and for his Profound and Noble Researches into all the abstruser Parts and Recesses of the most useful *Philosophy*, and his Generous communicating of them, both of them Celebrated by all the Learned World, with a world of more to be enumerated, with all his other Virtues and Performances, by that Learned Hand (for so it needs must be) who ever shall oblige the Publick with his Life.

Other new and rare Discoveries, Instances both of *Light* and *Fruit*, have been made in *Anatomy, Astronomy, Opticks*, and other Parts of the *Mathematicks*, due to several of our Country : I might here also name the Author of the *Medicina Infusoria*, and that of the *Transfusion of Blood*, attributed to a *Clergy-man* somewhere about *Wiltshire*, now more than fifty Years past (improv'd by Sir Christ. *Wren*) however turn'd since into Ridicule by our *Fat Buffoons*, and late *Virtuoso-Maslix* : I conclude then with him, who ever the Person was, that first brought to so clear a Light, the late surprizing both *Dry* and *Liquid Phosphorus* and *Noctiluca's*, whether Extracted out of *Blood* (or that which flows from, and is tinctur'd with it) perfected from the Principles of the most Noble *Boyle* : Nor name I this bright Experiment without Reflection on a Providence extraordinary ; that it being found out, and so improved by Persons of much Integrity, it has escap'd the Hands and Heads of some who (before 'twas divulged) might possibly have made strange and prodigious Use of it to Religious Impostures and *Pious Frauds* : Some more to this Glorious Clas I yet might add, but I have named the Illustrious *Boyle*, and fix his *Trophy* here.

May

May these then suffice (for I am not transcribing *Pancirollus*), but confine my self to a few Instances instead of infinite others, the Product of our own Nation, inferior, as I said, to none for what they were wont to Deify their Antient *Heros* and *Demi-Gods*, Patriots, Benefactors, and Persons any way Eminently excelling, as who have just Right and Title to the Honor of *Medal* ; and even *He*, that *Glorious Man* among the most *Illustrious* (if I may predict without Offence to the Envious, and Tribe of Scoffers) who shall one Day emancipate from a yet precarious Station, and by Building, or some noble and ample Endowment, enlarge the Conveniences of that *SOCIETY* at *Gresham College*, will be the noblest Subject of *Medal* and *Statue*, and of all that I have hitherto said of Great and truly Honorable, to Crown the Memory of the most Munificent Benefactor of this or any Age : This Period, if to any obnoxious, they shall find it justified in the Preface to the last Edition of *Sylva*.

And now let none of these *Inventions* here and elsewhere * ci. • s. cap. 8. be the less Esteemed, because *Modern*; seeing the most Antient once were so ; and therefore we should be Curious to Collect, besides the Inventions and Improvers of other Arts; *Printing, Chalcographie, Painting in Miniature, Oyl, Fresca, in Glas, A-mel*; the stupendous use of the *Magnet, Algebra, Specious Arithmetick, Taeticks, Engyclops, Microscops, and other Optick Glasses, Pumps, Quench Fires, &c.* What our bold *Urinators* and *Divers* have excogitated and brought to that perfection for the taking up of Treasure, submerged *Ordnance* and other Wrecks from the bottom of the profoundest Seas ; improvements in *Shipping, Coaches, Plows, Mills, Barometers, Thermometers, Speaking-Trumps, Dulcifying Sea-Water, Sheetings of Ships with Lead, and sundry other Polychrests, Machins and Instruments useful to humane Life*, most of them due to the *English* and thole of the *Royal Society* : To these add *Tachography* and *Short-Writing* as they call it (so far exceeding the *Orator Tiro*, for its singular Use and Expedition) as of things, many of them altogether New, and unknown to the Antients ; but by whom the Authors would have been Celebrated among the *Minervas, Vulcans, Dedalus's*, and as we said, even the *Demi Gods*, and should have *Mercurius* on the Reveries of their *Medals*, as by some of which (to name only *Printing, Gun-Powder, and the Nautic Box, in Re literaria, Militari, & Navali*) the whole Face and Frame of the World, (as my Lord *Bacon* observes) has almost quite been chang'd.

Nor

Nor this out of Vain-Glory, Ostentation, or Ambition of a Name (tho' *Honos alit Artes* and is its due) but for Encouragement, and the Benefit of future Ages, as well as of the present : For who can Divine : (as all things are in continual Flux in this sublunary State, obnoxious to Changes and Vicissitudes) what, or when the Period of things, seemingly never so fixt and stable may be ? since we our selves have seen, daily read, and have before us the Fate and Catastrophe of the most polish'd and civil Nations ; the Greeks and Romans, that of China and other Famous and Antient Empires, over-run by barbarous People, who burnt and destroy'd all those goodly Monuments and remains of Learning and Ingenuous Arts, subject to such Deluges, Invasions and Revolutions : I say, who can tell but Medals may yet revive, survive and out-live the Generations and Ages to come ; as they have since done this of ours ? For how many obscure Passages of History, Geography and other parts of useful Erudition have been, and still are illustrated and supplied from Medals and Inscriptions alone ! They have we see (and is abundantly made out) discover'd the Religion, Rites and Superstitions of the Antients, the Deities of the several Countries, the Originals and Rise of Illustrious Families, Brave and Heroical Actions and Things as well Facetious and Tragical, Events which have escap'd the Teeth of Time, and surviv'd all its Revolutions ; they have given us the antient Names of many Cities, Situation of Countries, Rivers, Monuments, Temples, Solemn Feasts, and a thousand other useful Notices, no where else to be met with, or if nam'd, very corruptly, and so of divers Pontiffs, Governors and Proconsuls, &c. nor to be found in any Book : In a word, Medals (the truest Lydian Touch) have often prov'd the Best and Truest Comments on Authors, and are the most Delightful and Instructive Compendia's and Maps of the Antient World, in the most flourishing State.

But to go on, or return rather to the modern and later Centuries (which we left behind) one shall find, who among the most Curious and publick Spirited had begun the Metalick * History of Holland antecedent to *Bizot*, namely the *Antique-Modern Medals* of the Famous Princes of Sicily, Milan, Florence, Venice, Genoa, &c. for the most part moulded, and in the large Volume and richer Metal ; with these may *Luckius* and *Tytius* be consulted as the only Authors (I conceive) that have taken any considerable Notice of the several States and Republicks, and as *Molinet*, those of the *Popes* ; to which may be added other

Famous

* *Bizot tom. 2d. p. 3. Au Lecteur.*

Famous or Infamous Persons, celebrated or mentioned in later History, whecher Princes or private Persons.

The Studious therefore will sedulously inquire after the Medals of *John Hus*, and his Companion *Jerom of Prague*, *Maximilian*, *Francis the First*, and *Charles the Fifth* his Expedition into Africa, Anno 1535. as before this of *Solyman the Magnificent's Siege of Belgrade*, 1521. and that of *Vienna* Eight Years after ; *Philip Villier's de l' Isle Adam* brave and strenuous Defence of Rhodes, Anno 1522. Of *Charles Duke of Bourbon's Sacking of Rome*, and Imprisoning the Pope, 1527. &c. Of the Smalcaldian Famous Convention of the Protestants, 1530. &c. Of the Difference between *Henry the Second of France*, and our *Sixth Edward* when *Bulloign* was gotten from us already mention'd. That of *Charles the Fifth's* (indisputable) Abdication and *Recess*, 1555. That remarkable one of the Use of the Cup in the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist indulg'd to the People of *Bohemia*, 1564. *Valetta's* glorious Defence of *Malta*, besieg'd by the Turks, 1565. with the Reddition of *Nicosia* in the Isle of *Cyprus* to *Selymus*, 1570. Of the Famous Battel and Victory of the *Venetians* at *Lepanto*, Anno 1573. and the Year before that of the barbarous, bloody and inhumane *Massacre* perpetrated by *Charles the Ninth* thro' *France*, inscribed, *Virtus in Rebelleis*, the Reverse is two Columns, which was the King's Devise or Symbol, with this Inscription, *Pietas excitavit Justitiam* : In another, round his Head, *Carolus Nonus*, *Rebellium Domitor* ; the Reverse *Hercules* fighting against *Ehydra* with a Flaming Torch and Club : But above all, Pope *Gregory the Thirteenth* Reversing his stern *Effigies* with a Representation of that base and *Antichristian* Murder of the *Admiral*, the words *Hugonotorum Strages*, so honestly and impartially described and censured (as we noted) by the Pen of the Illustrious and Learned * *Thuanus* ; * *Tunc e. regum Imperatorum Lau in tam detestando facinore quaesita, nam cusi Numi Argentei & aurei, Regis; III. Non. VIII. Oblati in quorum antica parte Regis in Throno sedentis Effigies depicta erat, cum Inscriptione, &c. Thuan. Hist. Lib. III. A. 615. ICLXXII.* to which one may oppose that observable Medal of *Lewis ad summam delectis, amulatio veter-* the Twelfth, upon his being interdicted by *Julius the Second. infaniam delectis, amulatio veter-* PERDAM. NOMEN. BABYLONIS.

rum Imperatorum Lau in tam detestando facinore quaesita, nam cusi Numi Argentei & aurei, Regis; III. Non. VIII. Oblati in quorum antica parte Regis in Throno sedentis Effigies depicta erat, cum Inscriptione, &c. Thuan. Hist. Lib. III. A. 615. ICLXXII.

Moreover, there are Medals of all those signal Persons and Passages, Sieges, Battels, Treaties, Marriages and other remarkable Actions (Argument of History) not only happening in Europe, but in other parts of the World, where Christian Princes have been concern'd : But before I dismiss this Paragraph, I

must not omit such as have on small Occasions, and unlikely Causes and Accidents, produced wonderful Effects, threatening the sudden Subversion of States and whole Kingdoms; besides some of antient Times, those nearer our own. Instances of these are the *Medals* which thole notorious and truculent *Enthusiasts*, *John of Leyden*, *Knipperdolling* and their Associates, stamp'd with their *Effigies* and Heads during the Siege of *Munster*, Anno 1534. whose Story you have in *Sleiden*. To this Series belongs *Mafinello* of *Naples*, *Sabbati Sevi*, and such as like him have endeavour'd to make any sudden Changes among the *Mobile*.

There is a Curious *Medal* (but very rare) struck with the Prince of *Condé's* Head, about which was inscrib'd,

Premier Roy Chrétien des Francoys.

as *Brantome* affirms in his *Hommes Illustres*; but from what other Author *Spondanus* has it, I know not: *Sunt* (says he) *Autores qui afferunt, Condaeum apud Sandionysum Regem à suis Coronatum esse, Monetamque auream impressam cum hac Inscriptione,*

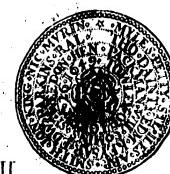
**LODOVICVS. XIII. DEI. GRATIA. FRANCORVM. REX.
PRIMVS. CHRISTIANVS.**

Monsieur le Blanc affirms that he found such a *Medal* in a *Goldsmith's* Shop in *London*, which he could not procure for any Price. Lastly,

Not to pretermitt such as among us here at home have lately distinguisht themselves (besides those already mention'd, and during our flagrant Broils and Exile of *Charles the Second*) under several Denominations; *Divines*, *Lawyers*, *Physicians* and *Soldiers*; *Mr. Prim*, *Dr. Bastwick*, *Burton*, &c. The Loyal Judge *Jenkins*, *Mr. Clement Walker* Author of the History of *Independency*, or *Cromwell's Slaughter-House*; to which may be added, *Killing no Murder*; and that Stout and Courageous *Affertor* the Famous *Lilburn*, who stood the no less Famous Tryal under the late Arbitrary *Usurper*, whose *Medal* is a Record.

The

XCIII.



XCIII

The *Medalion* Represents his *Effigies* to the Life, with this Remarkable

Inscription.

**JOHN. LILBORNE. SAVED. BY. THE. POWER. OF.
THE. LORD. AND. THE. INTEGRITY. OF. HIS.
IVRY. WHO. ARE. IVDGES. OF. LAW: AS. WEL. AS.
FACT. Oct. 26. 1649.**

Reverse.

In several Circles one within the other, a Rose in the Centre;

**MILES PETTY. STE ILES. ABR SMITH. ION KING.
NIC MVRIN. THO DAINTY. EDM. KEYSAR. EDW
PARKINS. ROL PACKMAN. WIL COMINS. SY.
WEDON. HEN TOWLIN. Octob. 26. 1649.**

The sad *Catastrophe* of *Sir Edmonbury Godfrey*, with the wonderful Consequences following it, and the Part it is likely to take up in the future Stories of our Times, prompts me to the mention of some *Medals* that I find were struck concerning him.

The *Medal* represents his *Effigies* in *Bust*, with two Hands appearing to draw a *Cravat* about his Neck.

Z 2

CER:

XCIV.



XCIV



CERVICE. FRACTA. FIDEM. SVSTVLIT. ALTAS. XNS.
1678.

Within the Circle.

MORIENDO. RESTITUIT. REM. E. Godfrey.

Reverse.

The Pope holding forth a Bull, and a Man strangling another on the Ground.

TANTVM. RELIGIO. POTVIT.

XCV.



XCV



XCV

Another represents him at length, walking with a Sword thrust through his Body, and coming out at his Shoulder; Head and Neck bending down as broken.

Inscrib'd,

Inscrib'd,

Godfrey walks up Hill after he is Dead.

ERGO. PARES.

Reverse,

St. Denis with his Head in his Hand.

Inscrib'd,

Denis walks down Hill carrying his Head.

SV MVS.

At the bottom upon one side PRO. on the other PA. denoting Protestant and Papist.

There is another with the like Inscription, but the Reverse

XCVI.



XCVI



presents one carried on Horse-back, held upright by a Man riding behind him; another leading the Horse near the side of an Hill, and pointing to these Words,

EQVO. CREDITE. TEVCRL.

And there follows yet one more Tragical, where in a large Medallion

W6

XCVII.



we have Sir *Edmond* strangling by two *Friars*; a rich *Sedan* conveying a Person in it; this between two *Inscriptions*; on the upmost of which, appears the *Pope* and *Devil*, with the Names of *GRENE. KELY. HIL. & BERY.* Under this, *IVSTICE. KILLERS. TO. HIS. HO.* beneath which Sir *Edmond* lies on the Ground with a *Sword* thro' him.

On the Circle.

**ROMES. REVENGE. on SR. EDMVNDBERRY.
GODFREY. MVRTHERED. IN. THE. POPES.
SLAVGHTER-HOVVS.**

1678.

I have seen nothing of *Coleman*: But
It were yet a greater Wonder, the Famous Dr. *Oates*, and
Mr. *Bedloe*, &c. should not appear in *Medals*, but of whom I
have yet seen none save this *Sarcastical* one,

XCVIII.



representing

representing two Persons in *Bust*, with their Heads *Janus-like*, looking contrary ways; the one in the Habit of a *Minister*, the other of a *Shaveling*, a *Jesuit's Cap* covering them both; the Words,

WHY. SO. FICKLE.

Reverse.

A Group of Seven Heads, whereof one in full Face and *Perruke*, the other six half Faces, fain'd to resemble the Detectors of the late *Papish Plot*,

Inscrib'd,

BIRDS. OF. A. FEATHER. FLOCK. TOGETHER.

Invented no doubt, to the Reproach of those who expect *^{*} *Prance*, *Dangerfield*, *Colledge*, &c.

To conclude, The extraordinary Activity of the Person during this restless and jealous Period, suffers me not to omit the Medal which follows.

XCIX.



Effigies.

ANTONIO. COMITI. DE. SHAFTSBVRY.

Reverse,

Is the Sun behind a Cloud, darting his Beams on the City of London.

aboue

About it.

LÆTAMVR.

Under.

24. Nov. 1681.

On which Mr. Dryden has been pleased to Comment in a Poem under that Title.

And now after this Assembly, and those many others whom I have set down in the Catalogue of both Worthies and Unworthies (and whom for many different respects, one would be glad to have remember'd) I do not as I said, affirm that there are Medals of one half quarter of them: But I mention the Names of those that are Conspicuous for their Virtue and Worth, as well as Notorious for their Villanies and Ambition; all of them Matter and Argument for Medal of great Use in good History, and by no means to be neglected or slighted of the curious and diligent Collector, as Occasion or Opportunity may one time or other present them, and for the Reasons I produce.

And thus having now done with HEADS and EFFIGIES, which are the BODY, and chiefly affect the Vulgar with the Picture and outward Person, and given as succinct an Account of REVERSES as the copiousness of the Subject would admit (which with the Legenda is the Soul and Spirit that animates all the rest) we in the next place proceed to INSCRIPTIONS, and to what remains of this Discourse.

C H A P. V.

Of INSCRIPTIONS.

INSCRIPTIONS upon whatsoever Species, as they pass'd for Money, and were only valu'd as such, were doubtless, at first but very plain and simple things, bearing only some Mark or Character denoting the Weight and Worth of the Metal; but when ambitiously they began to set Heads and Pictures, and to blaze their Actions on the Tables and Reverses of them; it was then they became valuable, not only for the intrinsic Worth of the Metal as Money, but for the Light they afforded to the Learned; and that so much Superior to the other, that a small piece of Coin, or morsel of Copper came to be estimated above its weight in Gold or Silver: This, as we shew'd, being first begun by the Monetarii, and follow'd by those Princes and Great Men who affected Glory; they often present us with their Names, Families and Titles, even before the Cæsars durst so much as shew their Faces on a Medal; that is, till the aspiring Julius usurp'd the antient Government: Neither yet did the Flatterers of those who succeeded him so far prevail, as that they used any Superscription about their Effigies, save that of the bare Name (and that with Caution too) or Quality of the Person for a considerable time.

But here, before we pass any farther, there is an hypercriticism started by the late Author of the Science, concerning the Difference between *Inscription* and *Legenda*, as to Propriety and nice Application; whether one to the Head and Effigies (or rather instead of Reverse where there is no Figure or Head at all) the other to them both. The First (according to this Learned Man) is properly where the Words or Epigraph are on the Table of the Reverse without any Figure or Emblem at all, as in that Medal of Antoninus, (besides the Head side) COS. IIII is all we can find on the Reverse; which nicely, and according to our Critic, is a lawful *Inscription*: That only allow'd to be the *Legenda*, where the Words are engraven about the Figure and explain the Meaning. In this Sense every Medal then may be said to have two *Legends*, one about the Head or Image, and another about the Reverse. The First notifies the Person by his proper or acquir'd Name, Office or Dignity; the Second proclaims

A a

proclaims his Virtues, Memorable Exploits and Glorious Actions : Such for Instance is another Medal of the same Prince, with the same Title on the Head-side, *Antoninus Augustus. Pius, Pater Patrie. Trib. Pot. COS IIII* : where we have his Name and Quality : On the Reverse three Figures representing the Emperor sitting, before whom stands a Woman holding an Horn of Plenty, and a Tablet marked with four Points ; another spreading her Lap in posture of Receiving ; the Legend, *LIBERALITAS QVARTA*, intimating the Fourth Act of Bounty confer'd by the Emperor on his Subjects, in distributing certain Measures of Corn among them. By this it appears that the Rule is not always constant, but that now and then, both Office and Names are mingl'd and interchang'd, part on the Front-side and part on the Reverse, with this Note, that the Title of *Pater Patrie* is most usually on the Head-Table, or that of *Censor, Pontifex Maximus, Augur, &c.* on the Table of the Reverse, together with the Symbols and Instruments of their Dignity, as may be seen in a Reverse of *Vespasian* and other Emperors. Nor are these Offices without their different Relations in Medals of Families, distinct from the Royal and Imperial. In Medals of the First occur the particular Charge and Office only, whereas in the Imperial, mention is made of the highest Office and Dignity, as Sacred and incomunicable to any other, as we shall see anon. In the mean while the Legend is then properly turn'd into an Inscription, when (as we laid) there fortunes to be a Reverse without any Head, as in that of *Tiberius*, struck in Memory of the Care he took in Re-edifying certain Cities in *Asia*, which had been subverted and ruined by an Earthquake. Here we find that Emperor on his Curule Chair, *Civitatibus Asie Restitutis*; and upon the Reverse, a simple Legend, without any Head, *Tiberius Cesar Divi. Aug. Filius. Augustus. Pont. Max. Tr. Pot. xxi.*

But these Examples indeed concern Imperial and Royal Medals only : Those of Cities or Provinces bear commonly the Head of some Genius or Deity in particular Veneration among them ; the name of the Place, Magistrate, or both for the Legend ; for the Reverse, some Emblem or Symbolum ; and for the rest, the worthiest and most signal Action of the Person represented in it, whether by Figure or Device explained by the Legend, and is therefore to be looked on as the Key of the Type, and as already we have shew'd in that of *Trajan* concerning the Parthian King. *Rex Parthis datus* ; or by the Emblem, as where

Julius

Julius and *Augustus's* Victories are symboliz'd by the Crocodile with *Ægypto Capta* ; the like by *Trophies, Palms, Afia Subacta, &c.* determin'd by the Legenda, celebrating their Singular Virtues and Actions of the Person, and that in a short and concise Mot, apposite to the Subject, proper and unaffected ; yet Great, Noble and as Comprehensive as may be, reserving the longer ones for Publick Edifices, Columns, the Fronts of Temples, Triumphal Arches, &c. where they are in their proper places, but in Medal would be impertinent, and instead of gracing, detract from Roman Majesty. Thus we meet the Name of an Emperor or Cypher only, and sometimes nothing more ; other whiles that of the Magistrate, as *Q. Æmilius. M. Agrippa. Cos. designatus* : In another the Simple mention of the City or Inhabitants only. *Cæsar. August. Sagobriga*, or perhaps an Epoch without any tustian or swelling Epithets : In a word, that one word *Parvus*, served to express whole Provinces assembling at publick Shows, and other solemn Occasions. For they did not then (no not in the time of their greatest Pride and Elevation of Empire) farce their Titles and Inscriptions with haughty and insolent Expressions, like the present Eastern Sultans, and some that are nearer to us : But as a Learned and Ingenious * Author of ours observes, *Licet veteres ingenio planè divino pollebant, elegantius tamen nimias laudes & numeros plusquam perfectos, semper consultò p. 13. fugiebant, & in Inscriptionibus, brevitati, non obscure studebant semper, &c.* So extreamly mistaken in this point is Monsieur Perault in his late Parallel between the Antient and Modern Learning, so amply perstring'd by the Learned Mr. Wotton.

What we have already * noted of a present Monarch's ^{Pag. 79.} charging the Marbles with large and lofty Titles, seems hereditary to the late French Louis, but a remarkable Modesty in *Louis le Grand's* ascribing to himself the Expugnation of *Ducennas Civitates*, Two Hundred Cities only, whilst we read in an Inscription (erected by Cardinal Richlieu) under his Father's Statue, the taking of no fewer than Three Hundred Castles (*in the Air*) and *Rochelle* above all ; in which Action, *Omnia Mundi Elementa vicit*. The Epigraph contains above Fifty Lines of this Stuff, but to which it seems, somebody has made an Antilogium with much more Truth. And now, tho' I do not affirm this Vanity to be only French, since 'tis reported that *Francis the First*, to whom *Charles the Fifth* sent a Letter fill'd with innumerable Royal and Imperial Titles (how many Kingdoms and Mighty Territories he was Monarch of) began

his Answer with only *Franciscus Dei Gratia Francie Rex, & Dominus Gonfesse* (which is one of the wretchedest little Villages in all his Dominions) I know not whether were the more Ambitious of the two.

But however the Stile runs now a-days, it was then sufficient so they open'd the Meaning of the Type without those horrid Sentences and Additions promiscuously used by the *Bas Empire*, and for the most part among the very worst of them (*Commodus, Caracalla, Julian, &c.*) with the most flattering Epithets, *Publica Orbis & Temporum felicitas*, that were the most unhappy and pernicious to the Ages they liv'd in : Of this sort are those with *Sæculum aureum, &c.* comparing them to *Bacchus, Hercules, Serapis, Alex. Magnus, &c.* but without the least Title to those Virtues which render Princes truly Great and Graceful to their People, and which indeed are the most ordinary and familiar in *Reverses*, as that of *Clement, Pious, Jus&t*, which is sometimes join'd to their worthy Name : So *Constantia Augusti, Spes. Augusti, &c.* So far, I say, were these Heathens from this turgid Exuberance of some in our days, that

* Trajan so called from the great number of Inscriptions which were set up in his Reign. even that * *Herba Parietaria* himself, is said to have gloried more in the Title of *Optimus and Clemens*, (Qualities of real Merit (not as afterwards of Custom) which the Senate bestowed on that worthy Emperor) than he did in *Magnus, Parthicus, Dacicus*, and all those other lofty Attributes and Strains of the Flatterers of Princes, so as nothing was more short and concise, especially where any Benefit was expres'd : v. g. *Fundator Pacis, Gaudium Reipublicæ, Afferitor Publicæ Libertatis: Recognitions S. P. Q. R. Ob Cives Servatos, &c.* and sometimes more distinctly, *Via Trajana, Restitutor Monetæ, Vehiculatione Italæ remissa, &c.* which were Graces, Concessions and publick Benefactions : To these add, singular and extraordinary Events, Victories and things highly monumental, distinguished by the Legend, as *Victoria Navalis, Portus Ostiensis, Forum Trajani, &c.* In a word, the shorter and plainer the better, and therefore fragments of Verse and points of Wit, were always rejected, and to be suspected wherever we meet them in *Medals*, and tolerable only in *Devises and Emblems of Parade and Carouzels*.

As to other Adjuncts, that of *Surname* was given for distinction of *Families*, and therefore continu'd Hereditary among the *Romans*, even after the Coalition with the *Sabines*; and such as they assumed were the *Gentilitia, Cognomina & Agnomina* (refer-

ving

ving still the *Prénomén* as we noted) as being deriv'd from the Place, Exploit, Vertue or what other Accident or Circumstance happen'd : Thus *TITVS, QVINTVS, PVBLIVS, &c.* Sometimes the *Binomen*, as *SCIPIO AFRICANVS*, who was the first that assum'd a *Surname*, affected and follow'd afterwards by others, as that of *GERMANICVS* by *Commodus*; by *Severus PARTHICVS*; and tho' rarely after this singly and alone, yet in *Medals* seldom or never exceeded three : But above all was the Name *CÆSAR AVGVSTVS* taken up by all the subsequent Emperors as a *Dignity*, and *AVGVSTA* by their Wives, not (*more veterum*) for any Noble Action or Vertue extraordinary, but by whatever Art or Policy they obtain'd the Power, and since of Custom retain'd to this day. As to the Name of *Cesar*, one is sometimes to consider it as Successor to the Empire, sometimes as *Cognomen*, and again, as denoting only the Family ; and so *Titus Cesar* differs from *IMP. Cesar Vespasian Aug. &c.*

After these came the Offices and Dignities frequently annex'd to the Family, as III. VIRI : *Monetarii, A. A. A. F. F. Aediles, Quæstor* distinguishing them from the *Imperial*, in which we only meet the most Eminent and Considerable, *PONT. MAXIMVS. IMPERATOR. TRIBVNITIA POTESTAS. CENSOR. PATER PATRIÆ*, which last was introduc'd with the Orator *Cicer*, upon his detection of the *Catiline Conspiracy*, tho' given at first to *Jupiter* only as Chief of the Gods : So *COS. or COSS. Consul, Consules*. Lastly, as to *Families*, we may not forget, that they often put the *Effigies* of some *Emperor*, as in that of *Gentis Cornelie, Arriæ* and others, stamp'd by their Friends in Honor of their Relations.

They had also their *Cognomina*, not only as an Adjunct, but *πανώντως*, from some more conspicuous and superlative Vertue, as was that of *PIVS* given to *Antoninus*; the Clemency, Moderation and pacific Disposition of other Princes, honoring them with those Epithets, as did that worthy saying of his, *Malle se unum Crem servare, quam mille hostes occidere*, which was indeed the brave *Scipio's* before him, as *Capitolinus* tells us.

And in this manner were distinguish'd the *Imperial Medals* by their *Legenda*, from such as bare the Images of the Gods ; to whom yet (as we shew'd) even some of the Emperors would be joyn'd : Others we have expressing their Devotion and Recognitions to them as Patrons and Protectors : Hence that of *Gordian IOVI STATORI. &c.* The like among the *Empresses IVNONI*

IVNONI LVCINÆ for easy Travel, and VENERI GENETRICI, &c.

In the *Inscriptions* of Fortresses, Provinces, Rivers, and the like, we sometimes meet *Tiberis*, *Danubius*, *Nilus*, &c. and so of *Dacia*, *Africa*, *Alexandria*, *Bibilis*, together with their Qualities and Immunities, v.g. COLONIA IVLIA AVGSTA FELIX BERVTVS: MVNICIPIVM ILERDA, &c. of which we have given Instances before.

Moreover the *Legenda* acquaints us with the Names of the *Military Ensigns*, *Legions*, *Cohorts*, and indeed of whole Armies, as that *Anthony* had no less than xxx. by the numbers express'd, LEGIO. I. II. III. &c. together with their distinctions, whether design'd for Land or Sea Service: v.g. LEGIONIS PRIMAE ANTIQVAE. LEGIONIS XVII. CLASSICÆ. LEG. xx. *Hispanice*, &c. So in like manner COH. PRÆTORIANÆ. Armies and Expeditions. EXERCITVS. BRIT. Expeditio *Judaica*, *Partica*, &c. And when the *Emperour* himself design'd to lead it, we read PROFECTUS AUG. ADVENTVS AVG. *Iraeetus Augusti*, &c. To these add their Discipline, *Adlocutions*, Oaths of Fidelity, Publick Shows and VOTA, which rarely extended beyond xxxx. few Princes Reigns exceeding that number, tho' in their *Muchios Annios*, VOTA X. MVLTIS, and Acclamations, they flatter'd them with abundance more, of all which, consult the Learned Monsieur *Cange*.

In like sort the *Consular* (whilst that Wise and Glorious Republick flourish'd) are known not only by their Heads, Garments and Reverses, but by the mention of their respective Charges and Employments in the *Legend*. TRIVMVR. ÆDILE. QVÆSTOR. PROCONSVL, &c. I say, whilst the Republick flourish'd, and some short time afterwards, especially during the two first Emperors *Julius* and his Successor; for so long they retain'd indeed some sort of Credit, but soon it became a Title of Courtesie, till they quite lost them both. Great Light in the mean time would the Dates of the *Consulates* afford both to *History* and *Chronology*; and it were desirable Antiquaries had oftner given us the Heads as well as the Reverses, since it is on that side frequently found the Marks of *Consulate*, which reached down as far as to *Justinian*: But this may be much supplied and assisted out of our Countryman *Thomas Lydiat's Series Summorum Magistratum, & Triumporum Romanorum*, or by the *Tribunitia potestas*, which does not seldom make

make up the defect, by shewing the Year of the Emperors who since *Tiberius* usually assum'd the Title. I say usually, because not always, some for Years only, others refusing it, or conferring it on others, yet for the most part, taking it upon themselves, so as one may reckon the *Tribunitial Power* to keep even pace with the Years of the *Emperor*. Thus *Vespasian* gave it to his Son *Titus*, with the addition of *Augustus*, two Years after he was made *Emperor*, and so X or XI. TRIB. POT. tho' he Reign'd but three Years after his Father. Other Examples occur in *M. Aurelius*, *Caracalla*, *Geta*, &c. mention'd by the Learned both in the *Greek* and *Latin Medals*.

We have already shew'd how tenacious these Princes were of whatever venerable Title created any distinction, as that of *High Priest*, *Censor*, *Tribunitial Power* tho' usurp'd from the *Commons* as the other from the *Consuls*, reducing that once Illustrious Character to a Cipher only; and yet with what tenderness they at first seem'd to take them up, especially that of *King* (*Nomen invisum*) and odious only but to Name, and therefore wisely contenting themselves with that of *Emperor*, as then signifying no more than General of the Forces, till the Successors of *Julius*, insensibly, and by little and little, assum'd all those Dignities and Degrees without controul: *Augustus* yet himself appear'd at first with *Cesar Divi Filius* only, afterwards *Imperator*, and by Degrees, *Triumvir Reip. &c.* *Domitian* being both the first and last who stiled himself *Censor perpetuus*, and none before *Elianus* or *Aurelian* using that of *Dominus*, thence descending to *Basileus* of the *Greek Emperors*, who also afterwards omitted it, or very rarely bore any extraordinary Title, or so much as the Sculps of their own *Effigies*, to give place to that of *JESUS CHRISTUS*, or to some peculiar *Saint*, first begun by *Zemiscus* already mention'd.

In *Medals* of the later Emperors of *Constantinople*, we read, ΔΕΣΠΟΤΗC, which (like that of *Seignior* or *Dominus*) was certainly an abatement and decadence from that of *King*, as in a manner answering what the Name of *Cesar* did to that of *Augustus*. For albeit the *Greeks* gave antiently the Title *Basileus* to the *Cesars*, yet they would no more endure the Name of *Rex*, than that of *Tyrannus* (which was at first a Glorious Title) to shew what malevolent Influence the abuse of Power has upon the best of things: Notwithstanding some they yet flatter'd with the most blasphemous Titles of ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΕΣ. ΘΕΟΣ. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ, as so many *God Alighties*; nay, ΘΕΟΥ ΤΙΟΣ

τιος, which tho' tis said *Augustus* did not like, yet proceeded they to that height of Insolence and Pride, as that some of the Greeks would be call'd *Kings of Kings, Eupatores, Σωτῆρες, Saviours* (as in some Medals with Apollo and *Aesculapius*) *Epiphanei, Theopatores*, in short, ΘΕΟΙ Gods; arming themselves with *Thunderbolts*, and other Symbols of Deity as already we have shew'd. With the same Adulation to the Romans (when under their Dominion) we find ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΑ, with the Monster *Nero*, and tho' more frequently *Divus* only, yet seldom read we *Deus* in the *Latin*, tho' they often made too bold with his Divine Attributes, as *Magnus, Maximus, Invictus, Justus, Felix, Beatisimus, &c.* In summe, nothing was more false than the flavish and flattering *Eulogies* attributed to some of the very worst and most abandon'd Emperors and Empresses, auguring long and happy Reigns and many Years to them, whom they wish'd dead a thousand times, and proclaiming them *Chast, Pious, Just, &c.* who of all others were the most vicious and impiously wicked, and this towards some of the later Emperors especially, whilst with more modesty the very Pagans were content with that of *Pius*, first us'd by that most excellent Prince *Antoninus*, and their Empresses, with *Pia, Felix, Augusta*, tho' by some indeed who were not of that Degree; nor was yet that well deserved Surname given and bestow'd upon him by the Senate, granted to his Successor on the same account, but as a peculiar Honor to him alone, as was *Optimus* to *Trajan*: The Name of *Pius Felix* usurp'd by *Commodus* and those who follow'd, being a mere Title only, and as such affected by their Wives, without the least Merit or Right to it.

Other exorbitant Titles were *Julia Genetrix Orbis, Mater Senatus*; and as *Pater*, so would they be also *Matres Patriæ* too. In the lower Empire V. N. M. R. *Venerabilis noster Mater*, we find on a Medal of an *Apotheosis* or Consecration, Coin'd by those of Naples in Honor of *Constantine*, with the *Effigies* of his Mother *Helena*: Nor indeed were Mothers honor'd in Medals only, but Kindred, Friends and Alliances, as in the Φιλοεργάτης of *Ariobarzanes, Philopator, Philadelphus, &c.* The Names of *Pater, Mater, Filius, Filia, Soror, Cognatus, &c.* of no small light to History.

And here we may observe how the same Person now and then quitted their adopted Names, &c. for some other Compellation: Instance of this we have in *Trajan's* taking that of *Nerva* (who indeed first advanced him) and not long after leaving

leaving that off again; the like did *Hadrian*. Others ambitiously affected Titles of such as had them both. Thus the proper Name of *Antoninus* was us'd by no fewer than six Emperors, even down to *Caracalla*, and the Monster *Elagabalus*; that of *Trajan* assum'd by *Decius, &c.* which not seldom creates no small Difficulty among our *Latin Medalists*, as finding, neither Date or Epoch to direct them, which one does commonly among the *Greek*, religiously exact in that particular; and it is indeed of great Importance, since but for that, all History would be imperfect, and hardly would Authors have distinguish'd the *Antiochus's, Ptolemees, and other Princes* frequently found in them, without this Assistance to give Instance in no other.

Of this, and much more which I am yet to say (as in particular of the Names of *Magistrates* both in *Greek* and *Latin Medals*) Authors afford plentiful Accounts. One thing as to *Families* (which I had almost forgotten) is to be observ'd, that among the latter *Greeks, Commenus* and the following Emperors took the Title of ΠΟΡΦΥΡΟΓΕΝΝΗΤΟC, from that splendid Apartment or Chamber in the Royal Palace, which was pav'd and curiously inlay'd with that precious Marble, and in which it seems the *Empresses* were brought to Bed; the *Heir* when born being also wrap'd in purple Mantles.

We have already noted, that the Title of *Princeps Juventutis*, belonged to the young *Heir Apparent*, or so design'd, from the time of *Augustus*, tho' not found in the more antient Medals: *Cesar* with *Augustus* was afterwards taken up by the Emperors themselves; but neither *Cesar* given as a Title, but a Name only, 'til *Adrian's* Adoption of *Aelius Verus*. The young *Philip Augustus* was stiled *Nobilis Cesar*, a Title given afterwards to thole who had part of the Government committed to them, such as were thole four *Cesars* which *Dioclesian* created; much of which may be illustrated by that Noble *Medal* in which we find *Adventus Severi & Filiorum*, after the Conclusion of the *Parthian War*, in which their several Faces may easily be distinguished, tho' in so small a Volume, as they sit Galloping in a Posture of Commanding, and tho' unarm'd; *Severus* in the middle, *Caracalla* on his right side Laureated as principal in the Expedition, and acknowledg'd Partner in the Empire; *Geta* on the left hand, with the Name of *Cesar*, bare-headed.

Now as they were Concise and Frugal of the *Legend* on *Reverses*, in like manner were they no less sparing in the *Inscription*

tion about Heads and *Effigies*, so as in some (and those no very modern ones neither) a *Monogram* oftentimes serv'd the turn, as we find in those of *Martianus*, *Placidia*, *Valentinian* and the *Labrum* of the Great *Constantine*, with divers of the lower Empire, especially from *Charles the Great* (who 'tis said, could not so much as write his own Name), and thence downwards, tho' 'tis not always to be taken for a single Letter only, but many time for the *Cipher* or Character of the Prince (as now our *Merchants* use to mark their Goods and *Embalments*) as may be seen in some of *Trajan*; but of this, * *Mabillon de Re Diplomatica* abundantly.

* Lib. II.
c. 10.

In this manner we meet the Greek Ω in the *Coins* of the first *Christian Emperors*; and as for that * of *Constantine* which is sometimes found upon his *Cask* and *Banner*; it had indeed been born long before, as || *Pignorius* well observes in divers *Medals* of the *Egyptian Ptolemies*, and might happily compendiously signifie the Name of the *Monetaries*, as *Chrestus*, *Chrysogonus*, *Chremes*, *Chrysippus* or the like, and yet be afterwards made use of for the Venerable Character of our *Blessed Saviour*, who first took away the Ignominy of the *Crois*; there being likewise several other things profan'd by the *Pagans*, which were afterwards introduc'd among the *Christian Rites* and *Usages*. Thus the *Crois* it self ♡ (decussated at Right Angles) forming a *Stigma* of Infamie (abrogated since by the same *Constantine*) and commonly branded on the Foreheads or Collars of fugitive *Slaves*, with the Names of their Patrons and Masters to whom they belong'd (as do now our *Falkners* and Masters of Field-Sports, on the *Vervils* of their *Hawks* and *Dog-Collars*) is now exalted to the sublimest part of the *Popal and Imperial Crown*.

The very same Character we likewise meet with among the *Xp̄n̄ȳḡst̄z*, Notes us'd by Criticks, as *Loci Laudabiles*, of which *Plato* seems to have made use of several, as both the Learned *Casaubon* and *Menagius* in their Comments on *Laertius* describe the Figure.

Epoches are sometimes noted in words at length, as ETOC ΔEKATON; but more frequently by the *Cipher* and Abbreviation, v.g. ET. A. B. F. &c. and usually too for the Year L. So ELNATON. N. L. E. for the first Year; the Numeral sometimes placed thus, IΕ the ninth Year. So "A by the Greek for *Anno*, tho' as an ambiguous Figure rarely met with. Nor in any Authentick Medal the Number IV, but by IIII strokes. Epoches of Cities

¶ Symbol. E
pif. xxiv.

Cities began at the lowest Letter; for Instance, that *Pompeipolis*, which bears the Heads of *Aratus* and *Chrysippus*. Θ. K. C. not C. K. Θ. &c. And now we mention Cities, it was a piece of errant Flattery in Complementing the *Emperor*, to begin a new *Æra* or *Epoch* upon some signal Action, or extraordinary Benefit received, and in token of Recognition; as did they of *Antioch* upon *Julius Caesar's* permitting them to be govern'd by their own Laws. And so in another *Medal* of *Augustus* after his Victory at *Aëtium*, of which see the Learned * *Hardoin*.^{* Antirr. de Monsieur Vaillant believes that by one of these Antiochian Æra's Numis. Antig. Col. & (of which he reckons four) may be made out the certain Year Municip.} of our blessed Saviour's Nativity, which according to his Computation happen'd on the 749th. Year V. C. Lastly,

In the *Bas Empire* of the *Greek*, we sometimes meet the Year in the *Latin Letter*, as in that of *Justinian* thus,

A	x
N	x
N	x
O	ii

Caution is here given, that in Reading *Inscriptions* we mistake not the Names of Letters, as H.S. L.L. &c. (which are the Marks of *Sestertius*, *Dipondius*, *Bilibris*, &c.) for the *Legend*, and especially not to take them for *Prætors*, or *Numerals* for *Provinces*, and *Vice versa*, as it seems some have done; and others that exceed ordinary *Ciphers* and cannot be reckon'd for *Epocha*, such as (tho' rarely) are met with in the *Reverses* of Families, and in the Lower Empire xxx. xxxx. xxxv. &c. by none hitherto clearly explained. Lastly, Whilst we speak of *Numbers*, the *Gift* of *Largesses* and *Congiaries* in *Provisions* of *Corn*, &c. appearing in the *Reverses* of those bountiful Princes, by Figures specifying how often the People had been thus supplied: *Congarium* and *Liberalitas Aug. II. III. IIII. V. &c.* which is the true Reading: In like sort where one meets *COL. AN. X. XII. XIII. &c.* denoting how many Years that *Colonie* had been supplied under the Emperor named.

In some *Greek Medals*, Letters are now and then plac'd *similiter*, like the *Phœnician*; and in other *Roman* we sometimes find the *Legend* varied as to place: For Example, that of *Optimo Principi* in *Trajan's* is not constantly in the same *Table*: That of *Felix Pius in Commodus's* (which his Successor took up) is ever on the *Head side*: And such as betoken Victory over Provinces

Provinces, as *Britanicus*, *Dacicus*, *Germanicus*, &c. we meet sometimes on the Head, and sometimes on the Reverse; but such as denote Grandeur and Power, always on the Reverse, as *Genio Populi Rom. Restitutori Orbis Terrarum*, &c. found in several Medals, unless it happen to be where the other Sex is concern'd, as *Genetris Orbis* in that of the young Lady *Fauftina*, *Mater Patriæ*, &c. of which we have already spoken. The same alteration of Locality, may be also taken notice of in Medals of Consecration, where we read *Divus*, *Diva*; *Θεος*, *Memoriae æterne*, and the like.

We have likewise shew'd how the Title of *Imperator* was given, or wisely taken up by *Cæsar* and his Successors as a Surname, to decline the odious Name of *King* (tho' we sometimes find Βασιλεὺς) since it did the businels as effectually as Αὐτοκράτωρ; which is tant a mount *Augustus*, and Sovereign Power; albeit, given now and then by way of Acclamation, or otherwise, as *Cognomen* to a great Captain after some signal Victory, without other *Epithete* or Addition. The distinction to be heeded on this account is, by observing the Locality, and placing such Titles as we find before and after the Name of Emperor, and of the Figure or Number which often shews how the same Person merited both the Titles: Thus IMP. II. sometimes repeated in the same Inscription, speaks his having been more than once saluted *Emperor*.

It is further to be heeded, that the Position of the *Legenda* distinct from the *Superscription*, is generally but since the Emperor *Nerva* within the Grand Circle; beginning to read from the left Hand to the right, which was usually the contrary in those Medals of the first *Cæsars*; some on the *Exerge* only, others in parallel Lines one above the other beneath the Type, and some few *Salterwise*; others in *Pale*, or at the side of the Figure in the middle, and *Fesse-point*, (to speak in *Heraldry Language*) cut as it were by the Head or Figure; some in *Bordure*. In short, 'tis likely as pleas'd the Artist without any invariable Rule; nay, some Medals were without so much as any *Legend* at all, shewing an *Head* only, and consequently a Body without a Soul; for such are not only met with among the *Consular*, but *Imperials*, as before is noted. There are Reverses likewise that are but half animated; several *Augustus's* bearing no *Inscription*, and a world there be of stark *Mutes*, or speaking only the *Mint-masters* Name, or the simple S. C. of which sort there are three or four very rare Medals of *Pompeius*, with

with very curious Reverses; two of *Julius Cæsar's*, and others of *Galba*, &c. all of them charg'd with several remarkable Figures and Historical Emblems: But the fatall'st Error is, when either Letters or Numbers are mistaken, which causes great Confusion, especially in *Epoches*, and only to be rectified by comparing them with other Medals of the same Emperor: Those in the Orthographie are not so dangerous and material, tho' H be frequently omitted, as in *Ercules*, *Abe* for *Aue*, *Bixit* for *Vixit*, *Benus* for *Venus*; for *Valens*, *Balens*; *Jubentus* for *Jumentus*, *Renobatio* for *Renovatio*, *Fabe* for *Fave*, and the like.

The Capital REST, *Restituit* betokens some Renovation, or the Memory of some Famous Predecessor, v. g. *Claudius's* restoring certain worn-out Medals of *Augustus*: *Nero*, *Titus*, &c. those of almost all their Royal Ancestors; *Gallienus* (without any *Inscription*) new Coining the Consecration Medals of the precedent Emperors.

Now as above it was observed of the *Latin*, so have we likewise the Names of some *Archon*' or Magistrate in *Greek Medals* (of whom * *Diognetus* was the last among the *Athenians*) * *Marm. A. rundians terminus* as of the *Roman Kings* *Romulus*, *Quirinus*, *Ancus*, *Tullius*, Thoile of *Mauritania*, *Numidia*, *Macedon*; *Philip Juba*, *Jugurtha*, and the rest. But of

Nummi Iconici, such as represent Heads and *Effigies* only, without any History, and such as have neither Head nor Name to shew (for such there are) the Collection is little worth.

In the Inscriptions of *Christian Emperors* of *Constantinople*, one is not seldom puzzled and perplex'd what to make of them, where one meets *Initials* only, as in that Medal of *Constantinus Copronymus C. LEON. PAMVL. o* (id est) *Constantinus Leoni Perpetuo Augusto Multos Annos*, at least as Monsieur du Cange renders it; and in a *Latin* one of *Antoninus Pius S. P. Q. R. A. N. F. F. Optimo Principi Pio*; that is, *Senatus Populusque Romanus Annum Nonum Faustum Felicem*. Here also note, that F standing with P, if in *Elogie* of some *Légion*, it should be read *Fidelis*, as *LEG. II. PART. VII. Pia VII. Fidelis*, &c. Lastly,

One thing more is to be observed in Reading of *Greek Inscriptions*, (not so in the *Latin*) that the Proper Name does for the most part run in the *Genitive*, as if εἰκὼν or νόμος were understood; so *Βασιλίως Ἀλεξανδρίης*, the *Effigies* or Money of *Alexander*. In the *Roman Medals* we meet with almost all the *Cales*, v. g. *In*

In the Good Fortune of Princes, *Fortuna Augusta*, *Perpetua*, *Fortuna Felici*, *Fortuna Redux*, *Marti Ultori*, *Propugnatores*, &c. The same likewise of Names, as *Cesar Augustus*, *Divi Julii*, *Imp. Nervæ*; the *Accusative* excepted, or very rarely used among the Latin. Others there are more abbreviated, especially Roman Titles both *Consular* and *Imperial*, and accordingly give no small Interruption to the unacquainted; we will therefore borrow the Assistance of the Learned *¶* *Patin* for our Tyro mis. *Nu-*
c. xxiii. with some few Additions.

De Notis & Vocabis abbreviationibus que in Numismatibus Romanis occurunt.

A.

Aulus.
A. A. A. F. F. Acre. Argento.
Auro. Flandro. Feriundo.
ACT. Actiacus, *vel* Actium.
ADIAB. Adiabenicus.
AED. CVR. Ædilis curulis.
AED. PL. Ædilis plebis.
AEL. Ælius:
ALBIN. Albinus.
AET. Æternitas.
AFR. Africa, *vel* Africanus.
ALIM. ITAL. Alimenta I-
taliae.
ANT. Antonius, *vel* Antoni-
nus.
AQVA. MAR. Aqua Marcia.
ARAB. ADQ. Arabia Adqui-
sita.
AVG. Augustus, *vel* Augur.
AVGG. Augusti duo.
AVGGG. Augusti tres.
AVR. *vel* AVREL. Aurelius.

B.

BRIT. Britannicus.
BRVT. Brutus.
BON. EVENT. Bonus Even-
tus.

C.

CAEL. Cælius.
C. Caius.
C. A. Cæsarea Augusta. Car-
thago Antiqua.
C. *vel* CAE. *vel* CAES. Cæsar.
CAESS. Cæsares.
CEN. Censor.
CENS. P. Censor perpetuus.
CEST: Cestius *vel* Cestianus.
C. G. I. H. P. A. Colonia Gemella
Julia Hipponeensis Augusta.
C. L. V. Colonia Julia Victoria,
vel VALENTIA.
CIR. CON. Circum condidit,
vel potius Circenses conces-
sit.
CIVIB. ET. SIGN. MILIT. A.
PARTH. RECVP. Civi-
bus & Signis Militaribus à
Partitis recuperatis.
CN. Cneus.
COL. Colonia:
COL. NEM. Colonia Nemau-
ensis.
CONS. SVO. Conservatori
suo.
CONCORD. Concordia.

CL. V.

CL. V. Clypeus. Votivus.
COMM. Commodus.
CLOD. Clodius.
CL. *vel* CLAVD. Claudius.
COS. Consul.
COSS. Consules.
COR. N. Cornelius.
CVR. X. F. Curavit Denari-
um faciendum.
CARTH. Carthago.

D.

D. Decimus.
DAC. Dacicus.
D. M. Diis Manibus.
DES. *vel* DESIG. Designatus.
DICT. Dictator.
DOMIT. Domitianus.
D. N. Dominus noster.
D. D. N. N. Domini nostri.
DID. Didius.
D. P. Dii Penates.

E.

EID. MAR. Idus Martiaæ.
EX. CONS. D. Confenſu Decu-
rionum.
EX. S. C. Ex Senatus Consulto.
EQ. ORDIN. Equestris Or-
dinis.
EX. A. PV. Ex Argento pub-
lico, *vel* Autoritate publica.
ETR. Etruscus.

F.

F. Filius, *vel* FILIA, *vel* Felix,
vel Faciundum, *vel* Fecit.
F. F. Flandro feriundo.
FEL. Felix.
FELIC. Felicitas.
FL. Flavius.
FORT. RED. Fortunæ reduci.

G.

GERM. Germanicus.
G. P. R. Genio Populi Romani.
G. T. A. Genius tutelaris Ægypti,
vel Africae.

H.

HEL. Helvius.
HER. Herennius, *vel* Herennia.
HEL. Heliopolis.

I.

JVN. Junior.
JAN. CLV. Janum Clusit, *vel*
Clasit.
IMP. Imperator.
IMPP. Imperatores.
I. S. M. R. Juno Sospita Ma-
ter Regina *vel* Magna.
ITE. Iterum.
IVL. Julius, *vel* Julia.
IVST. Justus.
H. S. Seftertius.
I. O. M. SACR. Jovi Optimo
Maximo Sacrum.

II. VIR. Duumvir.
III. VIR. R. P. C. Triumvir
Reipublicæ Constituendæ.
III. VIR. A. P. F. Quartum Vir,
vel Quatuorviri Auro, *vel*
Argento publico feriundo.

L.

L. Lucius.
LAT. Latinus.
LEG. Legatus.
LEG. PROPR. Legatus Pro-
prætoris.

LEII.

LEII. Legio Secunda.	OB. C. S. Ob Cives Servato-
LEP. Lepidus.	tos.
LENT. CVR. X. F. Lentulus	P.
curavit Denarium faciun-	P. Publius, vel Pater.
dum.	P. P. Pater Patriæ.
LIBERO. P. Libero Patri.	P. M. vel PONT. MAX. Pon-
LIC. Licinius.	tifex Maximus.
LVD. SÆC. F. Ludos Saecula-	P. F. Pius Felix.
res fecit.	PAPI. Papius vel Papirius.
M.	PARTH. Parthicus.
MES. Messius.	P. L. N. Pecunia Londinii No-
M. Marcus.	tata.
M! Manius.	PERT. vel PERTIN. Pertinax.
MAR. CL. Marcellus Clodius.	PESC. Pescennius.
M. F. Marci Filius.	P. R. Populus Romanus.
M. OTACIL. Marcia Ota-	PR. Prætor.
cilla.	PROP. Proprætor.
MAG. vel MAGN. Magnus.	PROC. Proconsul.
MAC. Macellum.	PROQ. Proquaestor.
MINER. Minerva.	POMP. Pompeius.
M. M. I. V. Municipes Munici-	PRINC. JUVENT. Princeps
pii Julii Vicensia.	Juventutis.
MON. vel MONET. Moneta.	P. vel POT. Potestate.
MAX. Maximus.	PERP. Perpetuus.
MAR. Martia (aqua)	PLAET. Plætorius.
MAR. VLT. Marti Vltori.	PRAEF. CLAS. ET. OR. MA-
N.	RIT. Praefectus Classis &
N. C. Nobilissimus Cæsar.	Ora Maritimæ.
N. Nepos vel Noster.	PRON. Pronepos.
N. N. vel NOSTR. Nostri vel	PROV. DEOR. Providentia
Nostrorum.	Deorum.
NAT. VRB. Natalis Vrbis.	PRIV. Privernum.
NEP. RED. Neptuno reduci.	PVPIEN. Pupienus.
O.	PAC. ORB. TER. Paci Orbi
OF. Officina.	Terrarum.
OPEL. Opelius.	Q.
ORB. TERR. Orbis Terra-	Q. Quintus, vel Quæstor
rum.	Q. C. M. P. I. Quintus Cæcilius
O. Optimo.	Metellus Pius Imperator.
	Q. P.

Q. P. Quæstor Prætorius.	T:
Q. PR. Quæstor Provincialis.	T. Titus.
Q. DESIG. Quæstor Designa-	TI. Tiberius.
tus.	TER. Terentius vel Tertium.
	TEMP. Temporum.
R:	TR. P. vel TRIB. POT. Tri-
R. P. Respublia.	bunita Potestate.
R. P. C. Reipublicæ Constitu-	TR. MIL. Tribunus Militum.
endæ.	TRIVME. Triumphator.
RECEP. Receptis (signis) vel	TREB. Trebonianus.
Receptus.	
REST. Restituit.	V:
ROM. ET. AUG. Romæ &	V. Quihtum.
Augusto.	VII. VIR EPVL. Septemvir
	Epulonum.
S:	VIB. Vibius.
SARM. Sarmaticus.	VIL. PVB. Villa Publica.
SALL. Sallustia.	VIRT. Virtus.
S. C. Senatus-Consulto.	VIC. Victoria.
S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populiisque	VESP. Vespasianus.
Romanus.	V. C. Vir Clarissimus.
SEPT. Septimiusr.	VOT. X. MVLT. XX. Votis
SER. Servius, vel Sergius.	Decennalibus Multiplicatis
SEV. Severus.	Vicennialibus.
SEX. Sextus.	
SCIP. ASIA. Scipio Asiaticus.	X.
S. M. Signata Moneta.	X. Decimum.
STABIL. Stabilica (Terra.)	XV. VIR. SACR. FAC. Quin-
SIG. RECEP. Signis recep-	decim-vit Sacris Faciundis.
tis.	XIV. Quartum-decimum.
SEC. ORB. Securitas Orbis.	XIII. Octavum-decimum.
With abundance more, assistant to the Reading of such	
and other Inscriptions, as either occur in Medals or antient	
Marbles; for which may farther be consulted Goltzius, Ser-	
torius, Ursatus's Commentary de Notis Romanorum; or the	
Abbreviation of him subjoin'd to the end of Mr. Prideaux's	
Edition of the Marmora Oxon-Arundel. Mr. Fleetwood and o-	
thers.	
But besides these, different are Languages and Inscriptions;	
according to the several Countries and Nations where Coins	
C c	and

and *Medals* receiv'd their Stamps and Impressions ; especially those of modern Times, whether *Medals* or *Money*, of which there are some Persons as Curious in Collecting, as of the most Antient; tho' they be by no means of equal Consequence to the Learned upon that Account.

By the truly antient *Medals* (in what Country or Place soever struck) we find the *Greek* and *Latin Tongues* still prevailed, as the most Dominant and Universal; and as first begun by the *Greeks* the *Romans* followed : and even after their having subdued that Nation, yet they seemed to submit in this, and do Honor to the *Greek Language* in their *Medals*, tho' stamp'd in *Italy* it self, and other parts of *Europe* out of *Greece*. It is true, we meet also with some Imperial *Medals* Coined among the *Greeks* and *Gauls* too, wearing *Latin Inscriptions*, but not frequently; for the *Greeks* in flattery to the Emperors, and indeed before they were subdued, would often imitate the *Latin Inscriptions*, as Ὀμονοία, ἀγαθὴ τύχη, εὐτυχεῖς οὐεσι, τρεβοῖα, &c. for *Concordia*, *Bona Fortuna*, *Providentia*, &c. *Medals* are also found to speak the farthest Oriental Languages, *Hebrew*, *Arabic*, &c. but such as are liable to great Exceptions, as to their genuine Antiquity; tho' there may probably be many, which might perhaps have course among those Nations with *Hebrew* or *Samaritan Letter*, as upon the *Shekel* and *Half Shekel*, and other Pieces of various Type, as already we have shew'd. Those in *Arabic* are not so rare, some of them bearing the Head of *Roger King of Sicily*, *Saladin*, and other Famous *Mahometan Princes* wretchedly Insculp'd. ... But the *Punic* and *Carthaginian* (altho' Minted in *Spain*, and among the *Moors* and *Saracens* in *Africa*, whose *Inscription Characters* are much alike, and pity it is they are not legible) are not to be rejected; some of them being of good Antiquity, Coin'd by the *Libyan Kings* since *Julius Cesar*; as that of *Juba*, with a Reverse in Characters, not yet revealed; and others in the *Punic Letter*, as what we mention'd of *Queen Dido*, &c. concerning which, Antiquaries are not yet agreed. We have also spoken of the *Barbarous* and *Gothic*, whereof some do yet retain obscure Footsteps of the *Roman Majesty*; as do those of *Theodosius*, *Athalaricus*, and a few of the *Vandal Kings* reigning in *Spain* and *Afric*, of which see *Ant. Augustinus*. For the rest, they are so frightful both in Figure and Letter, as betray an extream Stupidity: Very odd Inventions and extravagane Fancies we likewise sometimes meet with in divers of our

Saxon

Saxon both *Coin*s and *Marbles*; of the latter of which see Copious Types in the late Edition of *Cambden's Britannia* explained by Mr. *Walker*, where you have the *Runic* and other *Alphabets* out of *Bouterovius*, and an Account of *Alfred's* changing the Old *Saxon Letter* near the *Roman* as then in use. Lastly, Those of the *Turks* struck since *Mahomet*, are by some thought worth notice, as of use for the History of the *Caliphs* and *Saracen Emperors*.

And now tho' both the *Greeks* and *Latins* did certainly compose the most Noble, as well as the most Antient *Inscriptions*, whether in respect to the Purity of the Language, or to the Proportion and Elegancy of the Letter: Yet as there is nothing under Heaven remaining long without change and alteration, so these had their Turns, *Acme* and Decaderice at last also to a strange degeneracy. The *Greeks* (who as we said, struck *Medals* before *Rome* had so much as a Name in the World) us'd the large and ample *Capital*, without any considerable Mutation: Indeed the Letter Σ was unwrinkl'd into the smoother *C* after *Domitian*; but the Beauty of the Character lasted down to *Gallienus*; albeit, afterwds not altogether so full and round. In some *Medals* we meet with Mixtures of *Greek* and *Latin*, as *E* for *H*, *O* for *N*, *Z* for Σ and *e contra*, and sometimes even in the *Colonies* of the High Empire we read *S.R.F.* for *C.P.F.* (of which the Illustrious *Spanheim*) and therefore one is not always peremptorily to condemn such Encounters.

Since the Reign of *Constantine*, for the space of Five Hundred Years, they made use of the *Latin* only, tho' the *Medal* were stamp'd in the City, bearing his Name; yet now and then with a mixture of the *Greek Character* on the *Reverse*, v.g. *ΦK.* for *Focas*, &c. *Michael Curopalata*, Master of the Palace, who came afterwards to be Emperor, being the First where the *Legenda* began to appear in *Greek* again; if so one may call the Tongue and Letter, both which then began to decline and be corrupted with the *Latin*; whilst yet the *Latin Letter* in its highest Perfection, Elegancy and Beauty had preserved it self as unmix'd, as it was in the Reign of *Augustus*: I say, till the *Greek Empire* it self fail'd and was no more. Tho' one might perceive it languishing, and by degrees decay from the Reign of *Decius*, when the Character was nothing so well shap'd and easy to be read, so that hardly one could distinguish the *N* from *M*; tho' it reviv'd again, and so continued

C c 2

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nued till *Justinian*, after which it not only relapsed into Rudeness and Barbarity in Shape and Character, but the very Words and Language were corrupted: Not to insist on Orthographical Errors, because they are not always an infallible Sign of a modern or uncultivated Age; since we frequently meet with V for B. O for U. F for PH. as in *Danuvius*, *Volcanus*, *Triumfus*, &c. all of antient use. *Peregrinus* sent the *Ectype* of a Medal to Sir *Robert Cotton*, in which *Britannia* was with both a double and single N.

To *Medal-Inscriptions* of the several European, &c. Nations both of the preuent and latter Centuries, their most considerable Actions and Exploits, as likewise concerning *Counters* and *Mock-Medals* (which usually have the *Legend* and *Epigraph* of the Language and Letter where they are Coin'd) we have already spoken. And of such of greater Antiquity, as have their Letters so miserably defac'd, exeded and worn out by Tract of Time, or the Nature of the Metal, or other Accidents; that they either are not at all Legible, or with much Difficulty to be recover'd; there's nothing more to be said, but to deplore the common Loss, because there are many such; tho' there have been Attempts to restore them by Cunning Artists, with the *Puntion*, the use of *Aquafortis* and such like Corrosives; by the one to raise the Letter a new; and by the other, to take off the roughness of the Stroak, so as a Skilful *Medalist* shall not suddenly discover it: But when all is done, they will by no means bear a thorough Inspection, especially what they do by the *Puntion*. In the mean time, it seems as if some *Inscriptions* (tho' I remember not to have read of above one) have been very neatly Inlay'd, after the manner of *Damasking* in *Relievo*, as they heretofore raised Flowers and other Fancies upon our Spurrs, Knives and Sword-Handles. For such a Piece, bearing the *Effigies* of young *Augustus* (when going under the Name *Thurinus*) *Suetonius* seems to say he himself presented the Emperor, who received it as a very precious Jewel; you may be sure he means to the Emperor *Trajan* or *Adrian*, whose Secretary that Noble Historian was.

And now how infinitely more easy had been the Reading of those * *Inscriptions* which succeeded the Antient ones, had they still continued the Old Capital and Uncial Letter, which were extant
 * It were
 to be witt-
 ed, that there
 were extant
 a yet better Alphabet of the various Characters and shapes of Letters met withal in an-
 tient Manuscripts, Coins and Saxon Monuments, with an Explication of the Abbreviations.
 See Philol. Transl. N. 189. Anno 1687.

the

the Barbarous *Goths* first deform'd both in their *Coins*, and indeed wheresoever they left their Cruel Marks. Thus we often meet the *Micron* or little o among the tallest Capitals, and so of other Letters both on *Metal* and *Stone*; and as to their *Money* (for one is to expect no *Medal* of Account from them) we sometimes find an *Head* with a *Fillet* or *Coronet*, without any Name at all, unless it be sometimes of the *Mint*: The same shew also several of our *Saxon Coins*, together with the Names of the Place, when struck, and Master of the Work, whereto in the Chapter following the next. In the mean while as concerning other *Titles* and *Superscriptions*, that of *GRATIA DEI*, &c. worn about the *Head* and *Effigies* of all *Christian Princes* (that of *Russia*, I think, excepted) how long our *British Monarchs* have successively Challeng'd it, is no part of our Enquiry here; and as for those we have spoken of above, let *Monieur de Cinge* be consulted; and for the rest (namely the genuine and truly Antient) farther facilitating the Interpretation of *Titles* and *Inscriptions* as they relate to the Topics of lawful *Medal* (besides *Goltzijus's Thesaurus*, digested after the Method of *Adversaria*) the Learned and singularly Judicious *Adolphus Oocco*, as improved by his late Editor *Mezzobarbi*, is so instructive as little can be more desir'd, as far as concerns the *Romans* Emperors, Wives and Families; and were the Second so much expected Volume publish'd, doubtless the *Greek* likewise.

C H A P. VI.

Instructions how to Collect and Procure such Medals as are Antique and Rare, and to Distinguish the True from the False, for the Prevention of Frauds and Impostures.

AND thus we are almost arriv'd to the conclusive Part of this Discourse, to which after one Chapter more we shall put a Period, recommending here some brief and necessary Directions how to procure such Medals as are worthy the Charge and Pains of Collecting; what to Choose, Reject, Avoid, be Cautious of, that one be not Impos'd upon, with some few other Observations not Impertinent to the Subject.

For the First of these: The means of Procuring the most Authentick and likeliest to be truly Antient, is frequently used by Country People, who Labour with Plow and Spade, and such as are Employ'd in Digging about old Banks, Mounds, Medals, as did of latter High-ways, Foundations and Ruins, where happily Stations, times, Pope Castrametations have formerly been; where Legions have Quartered, Battles been Fought, * Buildings and publick Works store of Gold Erected, and the like. For as we noted, the Roman Wealth and Silver was dispers'd thro' all their Conquests, and that not in driblets and incon siderable Sums as casually drop'd and lost, but in vast Quantities: Full Jarrs, Urns and Vessels of large Capacity, being often found deeply buried in the Earth, or left in places appearing more like deserted Caves, Vaults and Buildings, Magazins, which probably were heretofore parts of Stately Edifices, and where sometimes they might have Publick

|| A Mint || Mints, and Coin'd Money; abundance of their Flasks and Casting-Moulds, made of the finest Clay, being not seldom turn'd up among the Rubbish of such Places. There is hardly a large City, Town or Castle, Port, Old Roman Fosse, Causeway Theatre, not or Remarkable Eminency near them, whether now or antiently standing and appearing in any County of England, Bas-Normandy, where was taken up a great Treasure of antient Medals, both Consular and Imperial, and abundance more, laid to have been found in Denmark by Labourers this present Year.

where

where Medals and Coins, Roman, Saxon, Runic, Norman, &c. have not been found, and are daily yet discover'd: Nay, I have been told that in some such likely Places, they will give more by the Acre for Land in purchase, in hope of some lucky Chance.

After this it will not be hard to satisfy some that I have known to wonder, how such mighty quantities of Treasure should be found thus buried here in Britain: It is to be consider'd, that the coming of the Saxons upon the Romans (nine Years after the Sack of that dominant City) was so sudden, with such a Flood, and so unexpected, that running away into France with all the hast and speed imaginable, they had no leisure to transport and carry away their Riches along with them, and that which they could not carry, they hid under Ground in several places, as carefully as the time would permit, not without hope that they might possibly one Day return again, as our Saxon Chronicle informs us: *Fic Romani Thesauros omnes qui erant in Britannia (inventi) coacervaverunt, quorum aliquot in terra occultarunt, ne quis homo inde reperire posset, aliquot autem secum in Galliam abduxerunt, &c.*

CHRON.
Sax. Anno
ccccviii,

I repeat this therefore, that Country People and Labourers should be encouraged to bring to Gentlemen what ever of this kind they commonly offer the next Market-day to the Goldsmith of the Neighbouring Town, or to some Brasier, who for a trifling piece of White current Money, gets now and then a rich Prize under a rusty out-side. These poor People seldom come to Curious and Learned Persons here, as they do commonly in Italy, and other Foreign Countries, more Inquisitive, and abounding in Anticaglia of this Nature: Goldsmiths, and other Shops, who expose Curiosities, and such as deal in Pawns and Brokage; Tinkers and Founders are often to be visited. Moreover, by Acquaintance and the Favour of Ambassadors, and Assistance of such Factors and Travellers as reside at Constantinople, Smyrna, Aleppo, Alexandria, Cairo and other parts of the Levant: But above all, Inquiry is to be made, where any Cabinets or Collections of Medals are to be disposed of, whether by Auction or privately. Since by this means (as he who would furnish his Library with excellent Books) more may happily be procur'd at once, and at tolerable Price, than one shall be able to find, and get together in many Years, by Collecting them one by one. And there is likewise this Encouragement, that Traffic for Medals between Gentlemen and the

the Curious, either by Money or Exchange, is ever esteem'd honorable Commerce. Now as among the most Estimable, the Choice and Rarity of a Medal consists in its Beauty, (for it cannot, as one observes, be affirm'd of them; what the Italians say of Military Ensigns, *Quanto lacera più, tanto più bella*, the more torn and ragged, the more honorable;) so does it in Excellency of the Design and Workmanship of the Person, with its Historical Reverse, Legend and Inscription, whether about the Figure, or upon the Exerge; some of which there are yet so fresh and well preserv'd, as after so many Ages to look as if but newly Minted, and who would not be glad to see the Faces of thole Famous Princes of Macedon, Syria, Egypt, Sicily, Pontus, Bithynia, Mauritania, &c. of what use and utility, see Monsieur Vaillant.

One is also to consider the Composition well (or as Artists and Painters call it, the *Groupe*) that it be with Judgment; for the Antients do seldom crowd many Figures together, and in Clusters, but as they might stand loose and easy by one another, as one sees in *Allocutions*; where in one of Faustina's, tho' indeed we meet no fewer than twelve Persons, yet they are plac'd without the least Confusion. Such another is that ample and noble Medal of a like number, doing Sacrifice before a Temple, ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ. ΠΡΩΤΩΝ. ΑΣΙΑΣ. Β. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. ΤΩΝ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΝ, with more of the like, as I find by a very Learned Persons taking occasion to speak of the *Newxōeis* we so often meet withal in Medals, frequently taken for those Assemblies usually resorting to the Temple of some famous and peculiar Deity: Such, for Instance, as was that dedicated to the Ephesian Goddess, xix. Att. 35. which City the Town Clerk tells the unquiet People, was the Πόλις νεωκόρεις, the devoted *Editua* or *Cultrix* of the Great Diana; such another also was that of *Aesculapius* at *Pergamus*, that of *Venus* at *Miletus*, &c. The like Consecrated Places they flatter'd some of their Emperors with, where Conventions, Feasts, Publick Shews, *Vota*, *Panegyrics* and Speeches were made and celebrated upon Solemn and Festival Days; the Numerals B. G. Δ. &c: now and then marked on the Reverse, denoting how often they had been held under such and such a Prince; the People, Inhabitants or Corporation to whom this Honor and Priviledge, and the Title of *Newxōeis* was granted as Guardians of those Shrines and Holy Places (as now our Ladies at Loretto, St. James's of Compostella, &c. not failing to set it forth in

in publick Medal with all the Lustre, Pomp and Magnificence More of this see in imaginable, and with the most exquisite Sculpture: But this learned Passage of Clem. Ed-

monds, annex'd to his Observations upon Caesar's Commentary.

With this of the *Groupe*, it is also requisite that a just *Decorum* (*le Costume*, as Italians call it) be duly observed, as, that the Persons represent'd be properly Arm'd and Vested after the Guise and manner of the Age: For Example, setting forth an *Addocation*, or any such signal and solemn Occasion, that the See Pet. Emperor or Tribune have on the *Paludamentum*; that *Amazons* Petit Dif- feraat.de A- be Arm'd with their *Pelta* and *Bipennis*, and as these are clad, mazonibus. so that *Genii* be always represented naked and unclothed, &c.

From what has now been spoken above concerning the Number of Figures in Medal, our best Painters (and in particular the Famous *Annibal Carraci*) would seldom or never represent above Twelve Persons in a Table or Picture, excepting such an History as the Rape of the Sabines, or some Battel, rarely I think, met withal in Medal. Painters therefore should be skill'd in these Antiquities, as well for the accurateness of the Design and Draught, as that both these Arts were almost Coevous in Perfection and Decadence; the one, long before the Cæsars, at its height in *Greece*; the other, almost totally extinguish'd, till within little more than Two Hundred Years, after it had so barbarously been abus'd and neglected for above a Thousand.

Moreover, a perfect Medal has its Profile and out-strokes sharp (*Nummus asper*) and by no means rugged; the Figures clean and well polish'd; the Contours neatly trimm'd, and exactly round and carefully preserv'd; that the Extancy and Relievoes correspond with the Ingraving, and have not suffer'd in Percussion; in all which, there is a certain Spirit of Antiquity and Excellency to be discern'd in Antient Medals almost inimitable.

And forasmuch as some are with greater Difficulty to be met withal than others, 'tis to be observ'd, that those in Gold are most Estimable, not only for the Matter and intrinsic Value of the Species (which if truly Antique, is ever the more refin'd) but that almost universally, they are the best and rarest Medals, especially if the larger Size; those of Silver are more frequent, yet neither in abundance; for the Greeks being under the Roman Yoke, were very sparing of the more

precious Metals, whereas there are plenty of *Copper* in the smaller Volume, and of the ordinary Form and Size innumerable, especially of the latter Empire down to *Gratian*, of which, storse are daily found meanly sculp'd, not so thick and substantial, well finish'd and exactly round, as in the antient *Medal*, by any comparison.

Of this sort, namely of the smaller Size, most of all *Rare* and *Estimable* (that we may give a *Tast* of some few) are the *Greek*, of which those are to be reckon'd, as bear the *Heads* of their own Emperors with *Greek Inscriptions*, equal, if not in Number more than of *Latin*, and for the Workmanship, some think Superior.

Alexander Magnus, clad like *Hercules* with his Club, Bows, Quiver in the *Reverse*.

Alexander Theopator. *Silver*.

Alliances. All *Medals* of *Alliances* are *Good* and *Rare*, as Cities with Cities, &c. seldom found in History.

Amyntas, King of *Macedon*. *Gold*.

Antoninus Pius with *Hercules*, or where Crown'd, with a *Victoria*. Another with a *Reverse* of *Plenty*, offering the *Cornucopia*. Another Inscrib'd A. N. F. F *Annis Novis*, *Fau-stus*, *Felix*. as some read: Also with *Col. Ces. Antioch*, &c. A *Medallion*; the *Reverse*, *Orpheus*, Beasts following him. And here we are to note, that there being so many of this Good Emperor's Name, 'tis no easy thing to distinguish them from thole of *Caracalla* and *Elagabalus*, both affecting the Name of that Excellent Prince, without the least Title to his Vertues. But the Usurper, or Monster rather, may be discover'd by his blubber Lip, and *Caracalla* by his surley and ill-natur'd look; tho' the surer Mark be the *Star* in those *Medals* of *Elagabalus*, as the Title *Germanicus* to the other; but in some there is neither: Those in *Greek*, M. ATP. ANTΩNEINΟΣ, expressing the Name only, are the most obscure; the Heads are also less resembling. Rare is likewise this Prince with the three Goddesses and *Paris*. And so

Antoninus and *Faustina*, as are all with Two or more Heads.

Antiochus Eupator, a *Medallion*. *Silver*.

M. Aurelius, a *Medallion*; *Reverse* a *Temple*, with ΛΕΞ-BΙΩΝ. KOIN.

Artemisia with the *Mausoleum* in *Reverse*, a large *Medal*. *Britanicus*, *Greek*; very *Rare*.

Brutii

Bruti Filia, *Rare*. The

Cesars Heads Laureated before they came to be *Augusti* and *Emperors*.

Caracalla with the Funamble: Also a *Medallion*, *Reverse*, the *Ephesian Diana* betwixt *Castor*, and *Pollux*.

Cities in general *Rare*, especially of the High Empire in *Gold* (few of the Antient being in *Silver*) if Coin'd in *Italy*, as were some of the *Greek*, and very few of the larger *Copper*, till *Severus*, but of all other Cities common: And here note, that many *Cities* derive their Names from Persons, and divers Persons from *Cities*, which renders us as many Heads of *Homēr*, as Places that contend for his Birth. Rare likewise are those Inscrib'd *Repovia Senatus* or *Conventus Seniorum*.

Colonies universally *Rare*, according to the Type and History; the *Reverses* (for *Colonies* are without *Heads*) is commonly a single *Ox*, or a Yoke drawing a Cart, and led by a *Priest*, or with some Military Ensign, and sometimes the Cart is alone, importing that the *Colony* was planted by the People only; if accompanied with *Soldiers*, or with both Horse or Foot, the Standard shews it: Sometimes also the *Legion* is express'd, and now and then the *Founder*, v. g. *Colonia Julia Berytus*, &c. of which see the Learned *Vaillant*. Lastly, There sometimes is the *Epoch*, and by the like *Reverses* we learn what Famous *Cities* had Privilege of *Roman Denization*, expressed by *Romulus* and his Brother sucking the Bitch-Wolf.

Cleopatra; *Silver*, *Rare*, and as a *New Goddess* Θεα Νεωνία. *Gold*.

Commodus, with the word *Magnificentia*, or the *Navis frumentaria*, as are all those *Medals*, where one meets it, denoting some extraordinary Show; and so in general are all such as mention any antient Plays and Spectacles, *Certamina*, *Floralia*. The *Nemean Agone*, &c. The *Pythian* in Honor of *Latona Tripolitanorum*. Those with Θεούμα δικηρίου, celebrating some Marriage, as that of *Proserpina* and *Pluto*: Also the *Medallion* where his own (with the Head of *Hercules*, *Jarius*-like, the *Reverse*, *Tellus* half sitting, four Figures about a Globe.

Constantinus, with the *Sun stamp'd* before he was *Christian*.

Consular, *Medals* in general. L. CL.

Cornelius Cossus, *Rare*. And so is *Crispina*.

D d 2

Didius.

Didius. Decried.

Dionysius Syriacus.

Domitianus Princeps Juventutis, with a Ram, or a Woman and an Elephantine Helmet, denoting Alexandria.

Elagabalus; Medalion, in the Reverse a Chariot, [in it an Eagle] drawn by four Horses; many others of his decried and call'd in for his Infamous Life.

C. Fabritius Luscinus, Silver, with the Head of Juno Mæta the Reverse Instruments of Coining; Inscription, *Satularis.*

Faustina; with Eternity, and sometimes like Juno, Venus or Ceres; for as we noted divers of the Empresses would be call'd *Deorum Comites* and ΘΕΑΙ; thus the Two Cleopatras: yea and Saviors too, Brothers and Sisters to the Gods, as the Ptolemees and their Wives Berenice and Arsinoe; and indeed the Empresses were many of them Rare, especially with CEBACTHN, as that of FL. TITIANA, leading to the Knowledge of the Emperors and Relations, as that *Marcia Otacilla Severa*, who some say was a Christian Lady: Such are also Rare with MATER. PATRIAE.

Gallienus, with a Caduceus; on the Reverse joyn'd Hands, Eternity, &c. thereby signifying the long Reign of those Princes: But after these we meet few Medals of the Emperors, struck either in Greece, Cities or Colonies. It seems either that Privilege was taken from them, and other Provinces that enjoy'd the same Preiogative, or the Disorders of the Times and Revolutions happening (being jealous and uncertain what Prince to please) they thought fit to neglect it. There is also a Gallienus of Gold with Pax Ubique very rare, and another with Sagittarius.

Germanicus, rare, as are all the Three

Gordiani, especially the younger, with a Reverse of Mercury, and the Afric; Greek, exceeding rare: Also a Medalion where in the Reverse an Allocution.

Hadrianus, with his Ganymed and Minion Antinous Heros, also a Medalion with Two Heads: Reverse, one sacrificing to his Genius.

Herodes Antipas, very rare.

Imperials.

Juba. Gold.

Julius Caesar, with the Star.

Julia

Julia Sabina, with Diana.

Julianus, with Anubis and Sistrum.

Lucius Caesar, with a Greek Inscription.

Macrianus.

Macrinus, a Medalion; a Chariot drawn by Harts on the Reverse.

C. Marcellus.

Maximianus; Greek, rare.

Maximin and Maximus, a Medalion with Castor and Pollux on foot; Reverse Φωνησιν.

Mithridates. Gold.

Nero, on whose Reverse the Farnesian Hercules, or Temple of Janus shut.

Nerua, that large one with the Figure of Liberty; Inscrib'd Ελευθερία δημιου.

Ostavia Aug. Filia.

Otho, with a Reverse a Woman holding in her Right Hand Victory, a Trophy in her Left; Inscrib'd ΚΡΑΣΙΣ, Temperance and Moderation: in Copper with Serapis; and indeed thro' the whole Series of that Metal, but common in Silver: And here with Caution, that one be not surpris'd with the Reverse in Moyen Bronze. It has been long pretended that there was no true Otho at all in Copper, but Men are now convinc'd of the contrary by their Plenty, tho' most of them Coin'd in Syria and Egypt, and some at Romè; but they do not resemble him so well as the Gold and Silver, which last is not so rare as those of the Grand Bronze, which are truly inestimable; and even those of the middle Size, not counted dear at the Rate of Forty Pounds Sterling. For some Medals and Medalions, like Unios of Pearl, for their being so very Rare and hard to come by, cannot be purchased too dear: For Instance, in this Emperor, an Otho on Horse-back; that of Agrippa Cesar, third Son of Marcus Agrippa and Julia, adopted by Augustus with Tiberius, and other inestimable Medals; and on this Account, one may now and then with Glaucus prefer Χάρια τερατών, without Reproach.

Pescennius, an ample Medalion, Greek, Silver; was lately in the hands of Mr. Falkner with us in England; but is now swallowed up in the French King's Cabinet; who has by his Curious and Industrious Emiliaries, gleaned an immense Treasure of all that's Rare in this kind.

Pescennius

Pescennius Niger, with *Apollo Sanctus*, and *Sanctus Pacifer*.
Papirius, Silver; Head of *Rome* arm'd with a *Roftrum*; Reverse, Victory drawn by four Horses; L. PAPIRI L. F. S. P. N. Cursor.

Pertinax, sacrificing a *Nobld Medalion*: His Reign of so few Years, makes all his Rare.

Posthumius with his Son, two Heads; the Father sacrificing to *Hercules* in the Reverse.

Pompeius, Legend *Magnus Imperator*; the Reverse a Scepter between an *Eagle* and a *Dolphin*, intimating his Sovereignty over Land and Sea.

Philippus, Reverse ex *Oraculo Apollinis*, with a Temple of that God, exceedingly Rare, with another of his Reverse, a *Dog* and the *Fish Phocas*.

Probus.

Pylæmenes Euergeta, and an *Ox's Head*.

Pyrhus, Gold.

Republics; those of the Greeks we have in Mt. *Walker*.

River Deities, for bearing the *Antient Names* of good use, as in that *Medal* of *Severus*.

Sabina Tranquillina, Wife to *Gordianus III.* with a *Latin Inscription*, *Concordia Aug.* not long since found at the Famous Siege of *Vienna*.

Serapis, Gold, of the smaller size.

Severus, with the *Amphitheatre* of *Titus* (which he repair'd) held to be the only *Medal* of that kind, and never seen but in the Cabinet of *Ginetti* at *Rome*; with *Geta* and *Caracalla*, three Heads rare, and rarer yet where more. The same with *Julia Domna*.

Titus, Reversed with his *Amphitheatre* or *Templum Pacis*, an estimable *Medal*; as also is that with *Trophies DE IVDÆIS*, and such generally as bear their own.

Trajanus, with *Ariadne* carried up to Heaven, Silver; also that with *Pax* and *Concordia* joyning Hands; Ears of Corn and *Cornucopia*, to shew in what Tranquillity and Abundance the Empire flourisht during his Reign.

Tribonian, with *Apollo Clarus*.

Trophies.

Tryphon.

Tigrates; very Rare.

Valerianus

Valerianus Son of *Gallienus*, and indeed all *Medals* with two Heads as before noted: That *Medal* likewise of his with the River *Caystros*.

Vespasianus and *Titus* together.

Volumnianus with the *Temple of Juno Maritalis*.

Zenobia, Gold; small, rare, as are many others.

For we give a touch only here, referring the Studious to good Authors, and to the Conversation of the more Learned and Experienc'd *Medalistis*: Monsieur *Baudelot*, as generally those of Heads; and above all, Monsieur *Vaillant*, what are Rare in particular.

It is moreover to be consider'd, that some *Medals* are very Rare, but in one Series, some in all, some common in certain Classes and no other; and Rare in some Countries and Places, which in others are common enough, v.g. Those of *Posthumus* in *France*, Rare in *Italy*. *Aelius* in the large *Copper* in *France* also, in other Places not so.

In England there have been, and are every Day * *Medals* ^{In this Va-} ^{luable,} that found of several of the Roman Emperors, especially *Vespasian*, ^{we may be} *Domitian*, *Trajan*, *Adrian*, *Antoninus Pius*, *M. Aurel. Verus*, *Commodus*, ^{sure they are} *Gordianus*, *Alex. Severus* and *Septimius Pertinax*, *Philippus*, *Vibius Gallus* and *Volusianus*; *Valerian*, *Gallienus*, *Constantinus Chlorus*, *Helena*, *Theodora*; *Constantinus Magnus*, *Licinius*, *Crispus*, *Constantia*, *Jun. Constantius*; *Gallus*, *Magnentius*, *Julian*, *Valerian*, *Valens*, *Gratian*, *Valentinian*, *Arcadius*, and several more; and that in great quantity and different from one another (a great Indication of some Legions being settl'd in those Places) I do not lay all of them *Historical*, yet some with very useful *Re-* ^{verses}: Besides these, many Saxon and Runic Coins, &c. found (especially of the Roman) about Old Sarum, Clarendon-Park, Malmesbury, Comb-Biffet, Winchfield, Chippenham, Kembel and other Places in Wilts. At Oxenford, Croydon, Woodcot, Gatton, Godalming, Kingston in Surrey. At Arundel, Lewes in Sussex. At * *Reculver*, Sheppy, Rochester, Milton, Dover in Kent. At Conquest. Richb-
in Huntingtonshire; and about Bridg-Water; Caerleon, St. Julian, rough where and plentifully about Bath in Somerset-shire; on Malvern Hills in more Ro-
Worcester-shire; about Winchester in Hamp-shire; Cilcester in man Co-
Berks; Old Verulam in Hartford-shire; Hog-Magog in Cambridge-shire, than
shire, in Cambridge Town and Castle; Ichworth in Suffolk; in any part of England.
Bradburn and Dorchester in Dorset-shire; in Gloucester-shire about
the Corwold; in Bartonfield and Mansfield in Hereford-shire; and
Northampton,

Northampton, Stony-Stratford; at Maldon, Colchester, in Essex; in, and about London and Middlesex; Llangmonas in Denby-shire; at Bovertown in Monmouth-shire, where they dug up Coins of the thirty Tyrants very rarely found; at Chester; Aldburrow and Catarick in York-shire; Shawell in Leicester-shire, Braunston, &c. at Brougham in Cumberland, and farther North at Lancaster and about Severus's Wall. To which might be added those mentioned by the Learned *Camden*, and Dr. *Pot* in his Useful Histories of *Oxon.* and *Stafford-shire*; and as I doubt not but he would likewise have furnish'd us with abundance more of his Native Country, *Kent*, by his late *Itinerarium*, had he liv'd to perfect it; whilst I am (in the mean time) much oblig'd for most of those above-mentioned to *Holinshed*, and to the Kindness of Mr. *Aubrie's* Inquisitive and Laudable Perambulations: Here likewise would be consulted Mr. *Burton's Tabula Geographica*.

Nor are yet the Antient Emperors, &c. the only valuable Medals, but divers likewise of the latter, whether of *Gold* or *Silver*; especially their *Empresses*, bearing *Greek Inscriptions*, ever observing (as more than once we noted) that those *Medals* which in the *High Empire* are frequently found of the large *Copper*, are much more precious in the smaller, quite contrary in the *Bas* and *Lower Empire*; and such as are with *Greek Inscriptions*, to be generally preferr'd whether *Antient* or *Modern*.

And here may our Young *Curioso* and *Collectors* reckon and esteem those for *Antique*, which reach down to near the Reign of *Valens*, or at farthest, to about the Year four Hundred; the rest for *Modern*, or *Antico-Moderni* to *Charlemaine*, always excepting those which conclude the *Greek Empire*, which are *Mungrels*, and to be accounted neither *Antient* nor *Modern*, and next to *Barbarous*. Lastly,

Of the middle Size, Store there are among such as carry the *Effigies of Heads* of the *Antient Legislators*, *Hero's*, *Poets*, *Founders* of Cities, *Publick* and *Magnificent Works*, *Colonies*, *Reverses* of *Stately Edifices*, *Liberalities*, *Consecrations*, and such other Subjects as we have already enumerated speaking of *Reverses*, importing any extraordinary Event or Expedition, which are Universally to be accounted Rare and worthy the Collection, especially of the *Greek*, of which there is no danger of being over-stock'd; only if you chance to meet any of the same Stamp (which not seldom happens) it may suffice to make Choice of such as are most perfect, and above the rest, such

such as retain any *Numeral Letters*, for Reasons already mention'd.

There has been within this last *Century*, great Inquiry after this sort of *Antiquity*, which hath occasion'd the careful preservation of innumerable *Coins* and *Medals*, that doubtless had else e'er this, been long since melted down, and converted to other Uses. And yet notwithstanding all this Store, such as have made the nearest *Calcuſe* and *Guels* by what they have observ'd among the Curious, and best furnish'd Cabinets, do not reckon above Five or Six Hundred of *Gold*; tho' some affirm many Hundred more of *Imperial*; of *Silver* about Three Thousand; of *Copper* of the ordinary Size, Six or Seven Thousand, all *Imperial*; and of Kings, Cities, &c. without number: In a word, such abundance as *Lazius* affirms himself to have seen, and counted no fewer than 700000 in his time; but this is without doubt a *Cifer* at least too much.

And now after all this Travel and Diligence, Cost and Caution in this (as in most things else) one is perpetually in danger of being deceiv'd, and imposed on by Cheats, Falsaries, and Mercenary Fourbs: I do not mean our ordinary *Coiners* of False Money by Mixtures, or *Alchymical Sophistifications* only (which among both *Pagan* and *Christian* Princes were by the severest Laws put to Torture, amputation of Hands and cruel Deaths) but by such as make a common Trade of Imposing upon the unexperienc'd in this particular of *Medals*; upon which occasion I may not pass by that extravagant Piece of Forgery, related by Dr. *Burnet* (now Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*) in his Travels thro' *Germany*; that at the Siege of *Bonne*, clearing the Ground to plant a Battery, was found in a Vault, a Cart full of *Medals* (or *Medallions* rather) of *Gold*, to the Value of One Hundred Thousand Crowns, so big and ponderous, as one of them weigh'd Eight Hundred *Dolars* of the finest *Ducat-Gold*, bearing Impression of *Roman Medals*, but done so Courſly, as every body pronounc'd them Counterfeits; those which seem'd Trueſt, were *Greek Medals*. It is the Doctor's Reflection (as well it might) what should induce a Man to make a Forgery upon such precious Metal, in so vast a quantity, and then to bury them under Ground? especially, in an Age in which *Gold* was near Ten-times the preſent Value; it being judged to have been done Four or Five Hundred Years ſince.

We have mention'd Enquiry after Countrey-People, Day-Labourers, and such as dig about Old Foundations, that by their Simplicity, one would little suspect should deceive us ; nor are we as yet, I think, arriv'd to that Subtilty practis'd in other Countries, where even those seemingly plain and boorish People have now and then impos'd upon the less wary Medalist; as frequently in *Italy*, and not long since, even in *Holland*, where there was a great deal of Trash brought about, pretended to have been casually found near the *Arx Britanica*, *Catwick*, and other places of that Coast.

To obviate these Impostors, who do not only impose on us false Metal, but false and Counterfeit Medals too ; some useful Directions may not be unreasonable. For as the Best and most Genuine are most of all imitated, so the suspected are such as to Supply the *Chasm*, and Compleat the Series, Ingenious Artifices have endeavour'd to Copy out from the Antients; obtruding them not only upon the Ignorant, but now and then even upon the most knowing. Thus where one meets *Veni, Vidi, Vici*, to fancy it a *Julius Cesar*; or find this Emperor on the larger *Bronze*; those which we meet on the Reverse, were Coin'd after his Death. Counterfeits, are the *Dolphin* adhering to an Anchor, with *Augustus's Festina Lente*; several of the *Ptolemees*; no *Antiochus Φιλοπάτωρ* but *Επαύλης*; no *Cæsarion*. Spurious is the Head of *Aristotle* with his hard Word *Ἐπιλέξεις*: *Artemisia*, *Priamus*, and the *Trojan Horse*; *Carthago Subiecta*; *Victoria Cimbrica*; *Scipio Africannus* for the most part, and in Truth for the greatest part most of the very Antient Greek and Roman Hero's; *Pythagoras*, *Priamus*, *Æneas*; *Socrates*, *Euclid*, *Diongenes*, *Apollonius*; *Cicero*, *Seneca*, *Salust*; *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, &c. which some *Contorniati* present us with, and more deceitfully *Æneas Vicus*, charg'd with Venerable Titles and Inscriptions, some ridiculous enough; uncertain when or where Stamp'd, tho' the likeliest of them, not before the Reign of *Honorius*, as some conjecture.

Of this sort are those pretended Jewish Coins of *Moses*, *David*, *Solomon*, and other Hebrew Kings (unless of the latter Herods and their Successors, which now and then we meet) some of our Blessed Saviour in Samaritan Letters, importing *Deus Homo factus est*; &c. of all which see *John Reiskius, Exercit. Historie de Imaginibus in Medals and Money*. In short, all that have the Picture of any Animal (the Jews prohibiting all such Sculpture) reject as False, Spurious and mere Figments of Modern Rabbies.

Upon

Upon one of the *Shekels* there is sometimes found the Figure of a Cross (by leaving out the lower Stroke of the & *Aleph*) which Cross they pretend to have been the first Letter of the Hebrew Alphabet. The *Shekel* whereon Aaron's Rod with Leaves, suspected, where should be Fruit with Blossoms and Buds. There were yet many supposed very Antient Coins of the Jews which have been melted down by the Christians. But to return to Roman again, Counterfeit are *Gordianus of Africa*, *Pescennius or Maximus of Gold*: There's no *Plotinus*, *Matidia*, *Didia Clara* of the middle *Copper*; no more than *Otho's* with certain *Reverses* of that Size and Metal, and suspicious are those even of *Gold* and *Silver* of this Emperor, where they find not the Hair of his Head so comt and elegant : For tho' indeed one meets with one such Coin'd in *Italy*, they may yet be Authentic and True, unless one happens on a *Padoan*, who has so exactly imitated them on the larger *Copper*. It is therefore worth the while taking notice of both Metal and Size in Medals of so great Value and Price as are those of this Emperor.

All Antient Medals of *Gold*, *Greek* or *Roman*, that are not of the very best Alloy, are to be counted Impostors, excepting some since *Alexander Severus*, and a few Old Gothic and Punic : To these add such as borrow the Head of an Emperor with some fantastick Reverse, or enigmatical Inscription, which has no relation to the Person, or that appertain to some other, or seeming to Historize some New and Extravagant Thing, never heard nor read of in any good Author before ; such also as present us tedious *Inscriptions* without Abbreviations, or that in *Profections* specific the Place whither the Emperor is marching, &c. But those with the Labours of *Hercules* are not all to be condemn'd, many of them having been struck in the Reigns of *Antonius Pius*, and very often after that incomparable Statue of *Glycon*, yet extant in the *Farnesian Palace of Rome*.

These, I say, and such like, are generally to be suspected, and such we frequently encounter in Medals of the Lower Empire, and about the Dominion of the *Thirty Tyrants*, agreeable enough to the Disorder and Confusion of those Times : And accordingly they now and then struck some New and Strange Head to an Old Reverse, which had no manner of relation to it ; the Person in Authority being so often chang'd and displac'd, as there was no Care taken of New and fitting Ornament, every body doing what they pleas'd, as they ever do under all Anarchical giddy and unconstant Government, till they come to be sober and settled again.

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Apocrypha

Apocrypha are likewise Medals in Bust, and Effigies of any Popes before *Sixtus Quartus*; or of the Modern Emperors, Kings of Spain or France it self (what ever they Vaunt) before the Father of *Charles V.* *Philip I.* and *Charles VII.* the rest being all false, and yet greedily Collected by the Credulous and Unwary: Nay, and not seldom by the Curious and Knowing, to fill up (as we said) what may be wanting to perfect their Cabinets, until they light upon such as are unquestionably Antique. 'Tis true, that by the help of such Medals (or Money rather) one might procure a Succession even from *Charles the Great* to this very time. Nay, *Strada* has begun his Collection from *Julius Caesar* without Interruption, but not without some (as 'tis thought) of his own Invention.

And now, what if there be some so *Nasute* and of that Confidence in their great Sagacity above others, as to undertake the dilcrimination of Antient Medals by the very Smell and Feeling only? (for such we may read of) they should add all the rest of the Senses too, and all of them hardly sufficient. But to pass these fanciful Pretenders, Medals of *Copper* truly *Antient* (besides other Indications) frequently distinguish themselves from the *Modern* (as we said of Graving) by a certain and altogether (I think) inimitable Vernish and Politure, *Green* as the *Emerald*, and some of more *Turcois Blue*; others of a Reddish Brown, or *Bronze* Colour; but most estimable is the *Greenish Blue*: These whether Artificial, or Contracting that hue by long continuance of Time in certain Earths, is not yet determin'd; but an Antient *Roman* Sword here lately found, where it had been deeply interr'd, colour'd, and exactly polish'd like to the Vernish we describe; and that upon a tough sort of *Copper* mixture (for of such was the *Romans*, and such is the Metal of this Weapon, as is plainly discoverable by the Fracture, which in Digging, the Mattoe or Spade has caus'd, by breaking the Blade in two Pieces) makes it very Evident; the rest being intire, and wanting only the Crois-bar and Pomel of the *Capulum*. This Polish so perfectly resembling that best of Vernishes, does almost command my Belief; that what we so Admire, is only the Effect of Age and Burial, which all our Falsaries are not able to accomplish with their *Sal-Armoniacs*, *Vinegar*, *Paperseizing* and other Applications and Compositions hitherto attempted. There is indeed a *Green Vernish* ordinary enough, and very pretty, and only applicable to *Brass*, but it is so quick and fierce, that it betrays it self:

What

What of this sort they lay on *Silver*, serves only to Rust and Canker it the sooner, and is therefore to be cleans'd and gotten off with the Juice of *Lemons*, or well rectified Spirit of *Vinegar*; the Truth is, all other Vernishes succeed much alike, and very rarely hit.

One is also to take notice of the Quality of the Metal: For instance, in those but lately mention'd of *Gordian* or *Pescennius*, *Maximus*, &c. For a Medal (as we have shew'd) shall be common in *Gold*, which shall be very rare in *Brass*, and another rare in *Silver*, yet very common in *Gold* and *Copper*.

In like sort for Stamp, an Head or Reverse shall be very rare in one Species, and in another nothing more ordinary: Those Medals of the so much celebrated *Corinthian Brass* (not much unlike to our Prince's Metal) and so call'd, as is pretended, for being a certain fortuitous Mixture of several Metals accidentally meeting together at the Conflagration of that Superb and Costly *Ephesine* Temple, are generally suspected; or if any true, very few. There were indeed many exquisitely wrought Vessels said to be of that precious *Melange*, but some expert in Separation, have ingenuously confess'd, they never could discover one Grain of *Gold* in any of them, tho' *Plutarch* Plut. De seit. Orac. affirms there was.

Several other sorts both of *Brass* and *Copper* made use of for Money and Medals, are easily distinguish'd of the Skilful by their Colour, as *Red* in Medals of ordinary Size; those of the larger, by the *Yellow Bronze*; and some that have been stamp'd upon two different *Coppers*, discoverable now and then by the depth of the *Inscription*, especially in some Medallions of *Commodus*, *Hadrian*, &c. But of Medals of the pure unmix'd Metal, there are many very Antient and Valuable, and of several other sorts of *Brass* and *Copper Money* there are enough, whereof some we find are *Silver'd* over, or *Laminated* only with a thin Foil of richer Metal, after they have first receiv'd the Impression, and of these some since *Posthumus*, or less Antient from the first *Cesars*, hardly discoverable without Incision, or a very nice and accurate Inspection, especially about the Rims where certain Notches usually appear: And for the better effecting this, *Monetaries* have melted old Coins, and taking a slight Proportion of *Silver*, cover'd the *Copper*, and new stamp'd it; these among Medallists are called *Plated*, or *Furr'd Medals*. Indeed by Clefts, Rifts and lesser Cracks, one shall not perceive them, so insensibly and by degrees to terminate and loose them.

themselves in such curiously Small, and as it were *Capillaries*, hairy Lines and tender Rays, as in the genuine *Antique*, which may proceed from the force of the Hammer in the Percussion and Coining ; but all such Accidents happening in Authentic *Medals*, are not for that to be presently rejected, provided the *Type* be tolerably Fair : Besides, 'tis good Indication that the *Medal* is not *Moulded*. There are likewise some *Silver* Pieces (*Serrata Numismata*) indented as it were, which Challenge good Antiquity among the *Consular* to *Augustus*, but rarely after.

The track of the *File* is another Care, and which they are forc'd to use for the better smoothing of the Edges, which would else appear stain'd and stubber'd after they have been newly *Cast*, whereas a true *Medal* is either curiously *Cremell'd*, or finely indented and Cover'd over with a Polish that seems to be natural : Indeed a *Medal* may be found a little abated with the *File*, to adapt and fit it to the Nest of the Cabinet, and yet prove a good *Medal* still ; but one had better widen and enlarge the place, than render such a *Medal* suspected, for an unnecessary piece of Nicety.

But to return to *Moulding* ; *Medals* are certainly more easily Counterfeited by casting off in the *Flask*, or in the *Mould*, if the Work-man be his Craft-Master, and have Judgment to Trim and Repair them well ; giving the *Profiles* and *Contours* that *Spirit*, *Life* and *Sharpnes*, which the Antients exprest'd in theirs, together with that *Morbidezza* and *Tendernels*, which we find in the truly Antient ; neither can they be polish'd so accurately, but one shall detect some Freckles, which the finest Sand they can be moulded in, is apt to leave, and which, tho' they endeavour to hide and cover with Varnish, is nothing so hard, and consequently not so smooth, as the more durable Antient : And in case they polish the *Fund* with any Tool, 'twill then seem to have been trimm'd with more Nicenes and Formality than is *Genuine*, which has a certain Firmness joyn'd with the Polish that distinguishes it : But this is a considerable, and indeed peculiar Address, and so is the making them to hold Weight according to their appearing Substance, which is another *Criterion*. For they are commonly more lax and porous, and less close and pond'rous than what have pass'd the Stamp and Stroke of the *Sledge* or *Press*, which renders the Metal more compact : Nay, the very Counterfeit stamp'd, do seldom answer the Weight ; some giving the Modern Pound

or

or Ounce weight to the Antient *Roman*, between which there is a considerable difference. There are yet some Antient *Medals* thought to have been Moulded and Cast originally in their *Matrices* ; from all which 'tis evident, how difficult a thing it is, to light upon a *Virgin Medal*, and that never has been vitiated or re-touch'd.

One shall now and then meet with *Gilded* Pieces, but they are usually such, as tho' haply Antient, are spoil'd and nothing worth : But by a like Fraud, were the *Caracalla Nummi* utter'd, with which that Emperor chear'd the *Senators*.

Almost as little valued are those also (tho' true as to their Antiquity) which the unsteadiness of the *Die* or *Stamp* has made, representing Two *Heads* for One ; confounding and disordering the *Inscription* by the jumbling of the Letters together ; such as we frequently find among the *Gothic Coins* : We likewise meet with some *Medals* of *Copper*, both *Consular* and *Imperial*, which bear some emboss'd *Effigies* on the *Reverse*, and are as hollow as if they were a kind of *Moulds* to *Cast* in ; and this happens when in working with the *Balance*, or other Machine of pressure, the *Operator* has forgotten to take and remove that away, which has already receiv'd the *Stamp*, and slid another in between, which makes one in the *Relievo Convex* ; the other inward, and so become *Concave*. Lastly, There are *Medals* (if so I may call them) that are quite plain, the Field without any *Reverse* at all, and some few of thole Antient too, but frequently among the Modern, which are good for nothing ; but a blemish on the *Countermark* in some *Medals* is inconsiderable. (set as it is now and then upon one side, sometimes upon the other) nor detracts it any thing from the Value. Thus we find N. P. R. O. B. M. *Nota Probata Monetae*, N. C. A. P. R. *Nota Cusa à Populo Romano*, &c. Others there be, which what they signify is not indeed so perspicuous ; and some whose Countersign is some one Emperor's Head or more ; others with the *Amalthean Horn*.

Moreover, there are as we noted, *Medals* both of *Block-Tin*, and of bafer *Lead*, which being skin'd or incrusted rather with a sort of fine *Varnish* or harder *Laccar* (compos'd perhaps with some dissolution of *Mastic* or *Amber* in *Spirit of Wine*, as they do their *Japan-Work* neatly laid on) have deceived not a few. Others, one shall perceive to have been fil'd away, and abated at one of the sides so low, as to make it capable of receiving some other *Head* or *Reverse* new moulded and embossed upon the

the old, and so closely adhering, as not soon to be espied : Nay, they will now and then Raise and Carve another Emperor's *Effigies* out of some other Antique *Head*; for Example, an *Otho* out of *Nero's*; *Pertinax* or *Pescennius* out of a *Severus's*; and so *Families*, as of the *Æmiliæ* in *Grand Bronze*, they will usually disguise by the *Philips*, whose Countenance much resemble them, and extreamly inhaunces their Value : And what thus they do on *Heads*, they also as dextrously practise upon *Reverses*, by substituting some new and rarer Figure : Thus a *Titus* with a *Reverse* of his Father *Vespasian*; *Diocletian* with an *Allocation*; nay, beyond all this, they have the addres to slit and divide asunder two several *Medals*, and with a certain tenacious *Cement*, joyn the *Reverses* of one to the *Head* of another, and so repair and trim the Edges, that 'tis almost impossible to discover the ingenious Fraud ; yea, they can take off part only of a *Relievo*, and apply it to another by the same Artifice and Dexterity ; as the *Author* of the *Science* gives Instance in a *Domitian* in *are magno*, where the *Reverse* was in that manner separate, to make room for the *Insetion* of an *Amphitheater*, taken clearly off from one of *Titus's*; tho' a very sagacious Eye might perhaps espy some small disproportion or com-misshure, or upon suspicion, examine where they joyn by the point of a *Burine* or some fit Instrument.

They are likewise able if need be, to alter and change the Title, especially where there happen to be but few Letters to accommodate them ; thus a young *Gordian* has been *Metamorphos'd* into a *Gordian* of *Africa*, by giving a little Beard to the Chin, and by altering *P. F* into *A F R.* or *A FR* instead of *PIVS.* which being all of them precious and rare *Medals*, many are deceived by, only the *AVG* on the *Reverse*, not at all agreeing with the *Africanus* (which is ever marked with *GG*) is apt to betray the Cheat to the more knowing *Medalists*; so *Æternitas Aug.*, *Æquitas Aug.*, *Adlocutio*, *Securitas Aug.* ever accompanying the *Gordians* of *Africa*. In this the Skilful *Seguin* was himself impos'd on by an *Otho* that had been form'd out of a Copper *Nero*, by turning *NER.* into *OO*, which one would think not so easily done, as in those *Sororia Literæ* (Sister-Letters as one calls them) *C* into *G.* *M* into *N.* *P.* *R.* &c. which consist of half rounds, or down-right Stroaks.

They have farther, the Art, not only of Repairing as we said, new Raising detrite and worn-out Letters, but of altering *Inscriptions*, where no Letters were at all remaining, by resuscitating

resuscitating new ones, *fastening* them over very Artificially, and polishing the *Fuds*, that is, in defect of *Metal* sufficient (eaten away by the contracted Rust) to elevate both the Figures and Letters with the *Vernish*; nor is this soon detected without some sharp and well pointed Tool, which upon trial, they'll find to be softer and more brittle than the *Metal*: Besides, one shall perceive some places ruggeder, others deeper, and not of an equal evenness ; but indeed, the too accurate forming of the Letters themselves does not seldom discover it ; for the Antient Letters had their *Stems* less strait, and were not altogether so beautiful as *M* for *M*, &c.

Mr. Walker informs us (and that truly) how industrious the *Jews* (the best experienc'd at all Impostures) have been to put off such false Ware, and make Advantage of all these kinds of Frauds ; but after all this, there's one Diminution, from which *Medals* are happily exempted, and for ever safe (but to which *Current Money* is at present more than ever, the most lamentably and shamefully expos'd) and that is, from *Clipping*, which utterly marring the Rotundity, and injuring the *Legenda* and *Inscription*, they cannot put in practice without discovering and quite abating of the reputed Value and due Estimation of a *Medal* above the intrinsic Worth, of which more in the Chapter following.

I had almost forgotten to speak of some who have endeavour'd to promote their Frauds by burying *Medals* on purpose, and out of Design, near the Ruins of some *Roman Works*, and then pretend to have found them there by Chance, and dug them up again, as 'tis reported a certain *Statuary* did, who cut that *Pseudo-Hercules*, yet standing in the *Peristyle* of *Farnese's Palace* (where the true *Hercules* is since placed by it) and Sold at a great Price, before this last so justly admired Statue was discover'd ; whether the Tradition be True or not, I do not warrant : That the other is no infrequent Practice, I do no more question, than I do that which *I remember Monsieur Felibien* mentions in the Life of the Famous *Michael Angelo*. It seems that Noble Sculptor (as well as Painter and Architect) to try how far he could impose upon the Curious in that Art, and Judges of Antiquity, made the *Statue* of a *Cupid*, breaking off one of the Arms from the Shoulder, and burying the rest of the Body under a certain Ruin, where they were wont to dig in search of Marbles, which accordingly found, past among the most Learned *Antiquaries*, and Skilfullest *Statuaries* for an

Authentic and Unvaluable Piece of Antient Art, till Michael himself (after they all had spent their Verdict) produc'd and shew'd them the *Arm* which he had purposely broken off, and so exactly fitted the Fracture, as convinc'd them of their Ignorance (and how fallible the most confident and assured may sometimes be) to his great Renown.

To conclude, 'Tis the Opinion of some Skilful Medalists, that it is almost impossible to meet with Two Medals of the same Stamp, which has not its Counterfeit attending it; nay, that when Two Medals of the same Impression be in every part alike, without any apparent Difference, one of them must be False, if not both, and that every Stamp was made by a several Workman, or particular Print; but I conceive (besides the vast Expence) this is not constant, there being so often found such great number of Medals of the very same Person and Coin, buried as we have shewed, in places where Old Banks of Exchange, Magazines and Mints have formerly been establish'd, and Treasure hidden. For Instance, above Two Thousand Silver Medals of *Sabina* the Wife of *Hadrian* found at one time in *Germany*; besides, the very quality of the Metal it self, and nature of the Earth, impregnated with Niter and other Corrosives, in which they have lain bedded in so many Ages (especially that which had not been put into Jars and Pots accurately close) must needs have considerably alter'd some of them more than others; and perhaps from the Gravers repairing them afterwards, the Sharpnes being worn off; but what ever they be of truely Antique, provided any one of the Tables representing Head or Reverse be tolerable, a rusty and exeeded Medal would not be utterly rejected: but such indeed as are altogether ~~confus~~, and so blurr'd by any accident, as to shew neither Figure, Letter or History undefac'd, are fitting only for the Tinker, but the smaller the blemish and defect is, the better.

Here now might I set down some pretty Mechanical ways for the taking off any Medal or Relievo, hollow or extant, which (tho' Curious, and might happily Gratify the Virtuosi) I was thinking to omit; but since it may at one time or other be of Use to supply a Series from some Medal or like precious Intaglia (which one may sooner borrow of a Friend than purchase) I set down such as I have been taught.

CUT

I.

CUT thin *Bread* of Parchment, steep them in fair water during twenty four hours, then wash them very clean, and put them into a clean Pipkin over a gentle Fire, till it become a clear and transparent Glew; dissolve *Ethyocolla* (*Fish Glew*) in water for two Days, and mingle it with the other over a soft Fire, stirring with a Spoon or Spatal, till throughly incorporated, and of the consistence of Joyner's Glew, then percolate and strain all thro' a clean Linnen Cloth, and so reserve it in a Galley-pot for use; it will last good for eight or ten Days.

The Medal or Intaglio you would make a Mould of, being exactly clean and free from Dust, strike over with a gentle Cloth dipp'd in a little Oyl, so as only to render it somewhat slippery; then lay it on a small piece of Board, or wooden Trencher, and make a Bordure of Clay of an Inch high, and half thicknes about the Medal, the Glew being gently melted, pour upon it to the brim of the Circle, and cover it with a Paper to preserve it from cleaving to any thing else; then place it where it may leasurly dry, but by no means in the Sun, and it will become very hard; the Medal slipping out, you will find (if on an In-cut) imbos'd, if upon an Out-cut, a Mould to cast in any sort of Paste or fine Plaster; or if you make your Mould in Plaster, you may cast therein a transparent Medal, ting'd with Brasile and Lime-water, Verdigrease, Saffron, strain'd, mix'd and temper'd with the Glew, which is much better than White-Lead or Oakers, which are too grojs and not so clear.

II. Another.

Steep Gum Tragacanth five or six Days in fair Water, till it be very strong of the Gum; into this strew the Powder of Chalk, Smault, Red-Lead, Umber (or what other Colour you please) together with that super-fine Wheat-meal Dust, which usually sticks to the Hopper, and other places about a Corn-Mill; in this, being all well kneaded and impasted, mould off your Medal, first a little oyl'd as above, and it will become hard enough to polish or take any Vernish.

III. Another.

Take of the finest White-bread Crums, newly drawn out of the Oven, knead it with your Fingers, and pass a Rolling-pin over the Dough,

Dougb, till it be as soft and pliant as soft-Wax warmed by the Fire, your Medal or Intaglia a little moyster'd, apply it thereon as you would with a Seal, and let it dry in the shade; you may mix a little Aloes in the Paste, to preserve it from the Worms.

IV. Another.

Take White Paper which is pretty strong and not too limber, dip and moisten it in fair Water, so as applying it to the Medal it fall gently into, and about every part and fold of the Embosſment, there ſuffering it to dry (as ſoon it will) take off the Paper wary and 'tis done. To this I add, that it may afterwards be cut round, and neatly pasted down to a Card of fitting ſize.

There are other Arts of *Caſting, Moulding and taking off Embosſments made with Wax, Sulphur, Plaſter of Paris, and (which is more laſting, and indeed to be preferred) with Lead easily enough to be done and learned, together with the Bronzing among Sculptors; nay, the whole Mystery of Ingraving, making and tempering of the Stamp and Die, with the imprefſive Engine, mechanically describ'd by Monsieur Phelibien in his Principles of Architecture and Sculpture, to which accurate Piece I recommend the Curious.*

C H A P.

C H A P. VII.

Of MINTS, and of the moſt Skilful Artiſts, Authors, Collectors and Collections; How to Methodize and Dispose of Medals for the Cabinet and Library, with ſome Reſlections on the Modern Clipping and Diminution of Coin.

AMONGST the many admirable and uſeful Inventions of the Antients, the losſ of the Mechanical Part of the Mint is to be deplo'red; but more, that ſince the breaking in of thoſe barbarous People who were the Caufe of this Losſ, and of that glorious Empire, it was not reſtor'd to any tolerable Form or Regulation by any more honest and ſkilful Undertakers, than ſuch as were firſt Employ'd about the Money, especially in theſe Northern Parts, and here in England, at that time ſo little poſh'd and ſo very ignorant, as not to diſcern how greatly they were abuſed and impoſed on, whilſt they totally committed the Coynage and Management of the Mint to certain cuſtoming and avaritious Jews, Genoefes and crafty Italiens not at all inferior to the Jews in all the Arts of knavery and dishonest Gain.

It was by theſe that Princes were universally circumvented, and under preſtice of bringing vaſt Advantages to the Publick, perſuaded to admit of theſe many Alterations, Debaſement of the Species and Advaſement of the Coin above its genuine and universal Value, which never ended without the Losſ, Impoveriſhment and Ruin of their Subjects, whilſt theſe Miſcreants grew excepſively Rich by their Frauds and Extortions. It muſt therefore be confes'd, that we know little more of the Antient Mint, Greek or Roman; than that every Capital City of the Provinces had commonly their reſpective Mints, and ſome of them two or three (as OF. II. III. IIII. &c.) beſides other peculiар Marks. For theſe of Old, the place of Minting we frequently find in the Circular Inſcriptions at large, e. g. in that of *M. Antoninus LVGDVN. I. and in the Exerg. P. or S. TR. Signata or Percussa Treveris. P. AR. Arles, as in one of Helena (Mother of Conſtantine) CON. OB. Conſtantinopoli Obſignata. M. S.*

M.S. ANT. *Antioch*, with the Numerals A. B. Γ Δ. &c. the like of other great Cities, as of the Latin MD. PS *Mediolani percussa*, and many besides, which, tho' carrying on them the Names of *Spain*, *Germany*, *Egypt*, *Arabia* and other remote places, might yet for all that, be Roman Coins and Medals, not seldom bearing the Figure or *Symbolum* representing the Province, as that of the *Cony* did *Spain*, which the Learned *Bochartus* derives from *Saphan* in the *Phoenician Tongue*, to signify that little Animal abounding in that Country.

These *Monetaria Officinæ* had their *Praefecti Aerarii* (Instituted by *Augustus*) *Quæstors*, *Treasurers* and other Officers belonging to them; but the Great and Paramount Superintendent Magistrate of them all, was the *Triumvir*, Master indeed of the *Mint*, and of all the *Flandi*, *Feriundi* periti, having the sole Fabrication of all the three Metals, and was of such high Authority, that he frequently stamp'd Money and Medals, bearing his own Head and Effigies, Names and Titles like a King; but this Priviledge was exceedingly abated by that Emperor, who after he had divided the Government of the Provinces between him and the Senate, leaving to them the Coining of *Copper* only, referred that of *Gold* and *Silver* as Royal Metals to himself; wherefore very rarely or never, find we any of their Names after *Tiberius*, tho' the *Roman Coin* was a long time after current here. Those of *Silver* therefore, in which we sometimes meet the *Triumvir*, S. C. or in those *Copper* with *TRIB. POTEST*, &c. we may look upon as struck before *Augustus's* time.

The like Offices we are told by *Cambden* were settled here at *London* by the Great *Constantine*, who, as appears, Coin'd Money in the City in Honor of his Father, P. LOND. S. *Pecunia Londini Signata*, or P. L. N. under the *Comes Largitionum*, together with the glorious Title of *Præpositus Theaur. Augustenium in Britannia*.

Since the Decadency of the Empire, the Antient Money bare ordinarily the Prince's Head, sometimes his Name only, and upon the Reverse a blunt Cross or like Figure, with notice of the Place where it was Coin'd, and in others, the Name of the *Monetarie* and none else (*Triumvir-like*) very frequent in our *Saxon Coins*, and those of the *Franks*, with sometimes a *Me fecit*, which perhaps might be that of the *Graver*.

Procopius tells us that the Kings of *France* did not set their Pictures at all upon their Money, till they had first obtain'd Leave of the Emperor *Justinian*, tho' *le Blanc* denies it; and even with

us,

us, when most of the great and considerable Payments were made *Honestly* (that is by Weight) it was without any Head or Effigies, whether *Gold* or *Silver*.

As in *France*, where they still employ divers *Mints*, Capital Letters A. B. C. &c. (without altering the Inscription) shew the place of Coining, as *Paris*, *Lions*, *Tholouse*, *Aix*, *Aniens*, *Nants*, *Bourdeaux*, *Poitiers*, &c. In like manner with us in *England*, there were divers Countries and Cities (besides *London*) where Money was Stamp'd; some upon Occasion for a Time only; others that had *Jus Monete*, by peculiar Priviledge. We had a considerable *Mint* at *Calais* in *Picardy*, and in some places more than One, for *London* had no fewer than Eight; *Canterbury* as many within one, Five belonging to the *King*, the other to the *Archbishop* and *Abbot*. *Rochester* had Three, Two the *Kings*, One the *Prelates*. *Dover*, *Reculver* in *Kent*, in *Essex*, *Chichester*, *Lewes*, *Hastings*, One. *York*, *Wallingford*, *Ipswich*, *Shaftsbury*, *Shrewsbury*, *Darby*, *Leicester*, *Worcester*, *Lincoln*, *Norwich*, *Exeter*, *Chester*, &c. and as *Cowell* tells us, there were *Mints* erected all over the Kingdom, and wherever the *King's Council* thought convenient; for those numerous Fabricks were always very chargeable and highly prejudicial to the Publick by reason of the Corruption, and therefore wiser Princes restrained them to as few, and as soon as possibly they could. *King Charles the First*, Coin'd indeed both at *Oxford*, *Newark*, *Shrewsbury*, and I think at *York* and *Poufract*, but it was in case of Necessity, whilst the standing *Mother-Mint* was, and still continues at the *Tower*, where yet no *Gold* had been Stamp'd before *Edward the Third*; some affirm him to have been the first who Coin'd *Groats*, tho' smaller Pieces were in use since *Henry the First*, and afterwards *Half-pence* and *Farthings*, of which, and all other obsolete, small and wretchedly minted Coins, *British*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, &c. see the Notes before *Cambden* already mentioned, and what we find in his *Remains* concerning our *Mint* at present in the *Tower*; the Author of *England's Notitia*, gives a particular Account, and of the several Officers and Establishments there, together with their Salaries (very accurately as I believe) which as to the matter, I have somewhere read, was heretofore a certain Portion of the *Bullion*; and in *France* (where they had Laws innumerable for the *Reglement* of their *Mints* and *Money*) the One and Twentieth Part; and the Officers elected by the *Counts* and *Governors* of the Provinces, who ware them about the *Alloy*, and sometimes stamp'd their own Names

A Discourse of M E D A L S.

Names and Effigies upon the Coin, with variety of *Inscriptions* and *Reverses*, especially in those of *Henry the Third*.

And now we have mention'd *Laws* relating to the *Mints*, one cannot without just Indignation, but deplore the unsufferable Abuse of it, by that cursed Race and Swarms of *Clippers*, and their Associates in Iniquity, who with an Insolence unparalleled, and such as perhaps no Age or Record of History (that of *Henry the Third's* excepted, yet not coming up to this Degree) ever mention'd, persist and go on still to justify their Practice (as if it were no Crime at all) cho' one of the most wicked, injurious and diabolical Villanies Men can be guilty of. For (as a Learned Person shews) Money being the common Pledge and Pawn between Man and Man, becomes the Standard and Measure of the Worth and Value of every thing besides; as often, and as long as they stand in mutual need of any thing another doth possels, for a just and reasonable Compensation. For as to the Effigies and Image of the Prince, it ought not to be look'd upon as merely stamp'd for Ornament or Honor, or to proclaim and set forth Titles only, where or when they Reign'd, but as publick Vouchers of the real and intrinsic Value of the Species and Matter according to the constant and general Estimation of the World; the Prerogative being in such manner concredited by the Subject to the Supream Magistrate and Regnant Power, and to none else whatsoever, upon Trust and Confidence of his Justice and Integrity; so as he that either diminishes or sophisticates it, does as much as in him lies, make the King as great a Cheat and Impostor as himself, by (as we said) a most ignoble, wicked and devilish Fraud, for which no Punishment seems too great to be inflicted.

Indeed so scrupulously delicate were they of Old, to prevent these Practices, that to protect it from the least Diminution, and to shew how Sacred a Thing it was; the publick Treasures were usually kept in their Temples, as both at *Delphi* in *Greece*, *Aede Saturni* at *Rome*, and even in that of *Jerusalem* it self, and in their most sumptuous Sepulchres, which they believed none would profane and violate, making it highly Capital, and no less than Sacrilege, that what was dedicated to so noble and useful a Purpose (as the Subsistence and Intercourse of all Mankind) should be any ways abus'd; thus Dame *Moneta* became a Goddess, and even Omnipotent, as she still continues, and has innumerable Votaries, who still make her the only *Deity* they worship. The *Romans* (as we noted) decreed her a Temple,

accounting

*See Mr.
Fleetwood's
Sermon be-
fore the
Ld. Mayor,
1694.*

*Cornelia
Lex Iallii, a-
gainst Cor-
rupters of
Coins.*

*Sacra Mz-
neta.*

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accounting her so Venerable, that *Tiberius* (though dissolute enough) made it Death to carry or spend any thing stamp'd with his Image into the *Lupanar*, undecently, and to so scandalous a purpose; whereas the *Christian Pontif* of that Famous City, 'tis said, indulges those infamous Places and Shops of Lewdness, for the Tribute they receive from the wanton Sex. *Romania Scorta* (says the * Author) in *singulas hebdomadas* *^{20000 Du-}
*Julium pendent Pontifici; qui censu annuis nonnunquam viginti cati. Agrippa
millia ducatorum excedit, &c.* a pretty Sum for those titties; for I Sci. de *Vanitat*. would be loth to affirm it without good Authority. But now, whether it be afterwards Consecrated, how dispos'd of, or purified by *Lustrations* and Holy-Water, I do not inquire; only I think, that as the price of a Whore was not to be brought into the Sanctuary; so there's somewhere another Text which tells us, *Evil is not to be done, that good may come* *Rom. 3. 8.* of it.

That now our current *Mill'd-Moneys* have all this while been less obnoxious to this injurious Practice of *Clippers*, is certainly due to either a less degenerate Age, or the Contrivance of the *Circumscription* about the *Tranchè* or *Edge* of the thicker Pieces, and *Creneling* of the small and thinner, which for ought I know, is Modern, and its Inventor (who ever he wete) worthy the Honor of *Medal* himself; whether due to Monsieur *Blondeau*, our Industrious *Rawlins*, or *Symon* (Brother to the late squalid *Emboffer*) Gravers of the Royal Mint to King Charles the First and Second, or improv'd by the Direction of (Sir *Ralph Freeman's* Successor) Mr. *Slingsby*, to whom I suggested the *Decus & Tutamen* out of a *Viniet* in *Cardinal de Richlieu's* * *Greek Testament*, printed at the *Louvre*, hinder^{Nege Koenig.} ^{B. Kip. 12.} ing his intended Addition (*in Armis*) which neither would have become the *Impress*, nor stood gracefully in the Circle.

As to the *Engine*, *Mill*, *Balance* and *Press* now in use (by which not our *Tonsors* only, *Clippers* and *False Monies*, but sometimes Great Persons among them were much defeated of their Practice in *France*) whether arrogated or justly challenged by Monsieur *le Blanc*, to have been the Invention of his Country Men, I undertake not positively to determin; since I find *Hierom Cardan*, speaking of one at *Venice* (where that Noble Mint, the *Zeccha* is Establish'd) who long since (he says) devised an *Engine*, which both *Stamp'd*, *Cut* and *Rounded* Money by one Operation only, for which he was Rewarded by the

State (as well he deserved) with an ample Pension: But that it was first of all set up, and practised here with us, before the French, is ingeniously acknowledg'd.

The Combination of those concern'd, was it seems so powerful, as to engage, not only the Hammer-men, but the very Court of Moniers it self to decry and damn the Invention, so that Monsieur *Briot*, who pretends to be the Author, and had indeed given so many convincing Proofs of the perfections of it (superior to all others for preventing the Mischief of Diminution) being discourag'd, and despairing of Success, came over into England, where he set up his Machine, and made the Noblest Money in the World: Nor had France, perhaps till this day, used the Invention, if (out of meer shame of their Mistake and Reproach) their Great Chancellor *Seguier* had not obliged them to re-call, and at the same instant erect it at Paris, which was about the Year 1645. when first they began in earnest to leave the Hammer, and fell to stamping their Golden Louis, and since that, to imitate our Circumscription about the Edge, of which I have already spoken.

But this Abuse of Coin was it appears so universal, that in the time of *Charlemain* (tho' at no time so notoriously scandalous, as with us at this day) the Emperor order'd that no Money should thenceforth be made, but in his own Court (and there is a Piece inscrib'd *Palatina Moneta*) so as wheresoever the Prince removed, the Mint with all its Instruments and Workmen followed; which calls to mind, how in almost the like Circumstance the late French King *Lewis XIII.* did not think his Mint secure from these wicked Practices, until he had hous'd it in the *Louvre*, which that great and worthy Minister and Virtuoso, Monsieur de Noyers, plac'd in the same Apartment with the Royal Printing-House; that (as my * Author adds) he might allie together Two of the most universal and most permanent Monuments of Kings, Books and Money, spreading themselves over all Nations, and remaining for many Ages. The excessive Abuses found in the Years 1635 and 39. both in the Title and Weight of the greatest part of the Coin (as well of several other Countries as France) which had been changed or destroyed, stood in need of timely Reformation: Nor was it possible to remedy it on the sudden, without putting Commerce into very great Disorder, and was therefore for a while conniv'd at. But as this dexterous and publick-spirited States-man order'd it, he well knew how to derive the greatest Advantage

to

* Monsieur
Freart.

to the Benefit of the People, and Honor of the King, by Politickly permitting, and indeed authorizing the Abuse, which could not else have been so easily encounter'd; whilst in the mean time, it invited those of all the neighbouring Countries and States in hope of Gain, to Transport into France all their Light Gold and Silver which they had, and which remained there, by reason of its being decry'd a few Months after, bearing now the Arms of France, and Effigies of Lewis le Just, by that noble Conversion which he order'd to be made of it.

Whilst this strange Matter was united to ours, he also sought out and discover'd prompt and easy Expedients of giving it that excellent Form which since it bears, Curing at the same instant, and by the same Remedy, both the present Inconvenience, and that to come. Thus we see that its just and equal Roundness, the Grenetis which is about it, and the Politure which is on the flat of every Piece, not only defends it from the Clipping, the File, and Operation of Strong-Waters, but even renders its Imitation in a manner impossible to our False Coiners; so as we may affirm of this Money, that it is the most Artifitiously contriv'd, and the most commodious that was ever us'd in Commerce, there being stamp'd in less than four Years time, above an Hundred and Twenty Millions, and that after fifteen or sixteen Years that the War had lasted, and the Kingdom seemed to have been utterly exhausted, &c.

Perhaps this Passage, of which I gave Account more than thirty Years since, in a Dedication to his late Majesty Charles II. might have been taken notice of, the Instance being so pregnant, and so like our present Case

But as some Kings and Emperors were Famous for their Care in reforming these Abuses (*Aurelian* calling in all the Counterfeit Money, and giving out New, to obviate the growing Mischief and Confusion) so there were others as Infamous for their not only neglecting it, but for doing worse, in not only conniving at them, but who did themselves vitiate and debauch their own Coin. Such of old among the Romans (after the Age of *Commodus*, whose excesses had so debauch'd the People) were those from *Gordian* to the *Pothumi*, when they began to pervert the Standard, which so long as that Wise and Glorious Empire religiously maintain'd it in all its Purity, did infinitely prosper; so as *Pliny* speaking of the Island of *Taprobane*, tells us, ^{Nat. Hist. lib. VI. c. 22.} *Quod pars pondere denarii essent in cypriaca pecunia, cum diverse imagines indicarent à pluribus factas.*

that the most Barbarous Nations at vast distance held friendly Commerce and Correspondence with the *Romans*, looking upon them as just and worthy People from the constant Value, Goodness and Integrity of their Money. But no sooner did they once give way to the adulteration or raising of their Money beyond its real worth; but the Government it self grew degenerate, and soon fell after it; *Nor is there a more fatal Symptom of Consumption in a State, than the Corruption and Diminution of the Coin*; under which denomination I comprehend all other Practices on the Species, however dignified by Names and Character. The very Truth is, to put a King's Title or Effigies to unweighty Money, and not of authentic Value, is (as we said) to render the Prince himself a *Faux Monoyer*, or as the Learned * *Pasquier's Expression* is, *donner un soufflet au Roy*, and bouffet Majesty. Thus *Henry VI.* diverted, or perverted rather, by the mean and beggarly Shift of *Alchymy* and other Sophisifications, endeavour'd to supply his Extravagances, as after him another profuse *Henry* of ours, until his Renowned Daughter (by more wholesome Counsel reforming it) reduc'd the Standard to the Purity of *Edward the Fourth*. But it was our *First Edward*, who first of all establish'd the *English Sterling* from its ambulatory and uncertain Motion and Value, and which all the wiser States of Christendom did imitate afterwards. This calls to mind another *Edward* (that most hopeful and incomparable Prince the *Sixth* of that name) who having as yet hardly arriv'd to the Thirteenth Year of his Age (upon Consideration of the miserable Plight to which his profuse Father had brought the Coin) took such Care and Pains to inform himself of the State and Condition of the *Mint*, Exchange and Value of Money,

* *Original in the Cotton Library, and now published in His Reformatus Book II. Part II.*

and to Regulate those Matters, as (by turning over the * *Journal* written in his own Hand) I find among other grave and serious Remarks he did, so far exceeding either the usual Capacity or Years of an Age so Immature, as it reproaches those who being much more Advanc'd, minded nothing but trifling, childish or vicious Diversions.

To step a little back again to the History of these depraved Customs abroad; It was about the Reign of *Charles the Simple*, that most of the Great ones (especially Governours of Provinces, Castles and principal Cities) took on them to Coin, and looked upon the Priviledge as it were hereditary and independent (for so did they sometimes here in *England* too, tho' it lasted not long) but the Mischief became so insupportable by reason

reason of the Corruption, that when the King would have abrogated the cause of the Abuse, he found it so very difficult, that he was fain to give it over, and content himself with a small proportion to discharge the *Mintage*, and this was thought not a little Progres. 'Tis in the mean time evident (as to that of *France*) they might thank themselves and their perpetual Quarrels with *England*, from the very Reign of their Famous *St. Lewis* (and above all, that of *Philip the Fair* and *Charles IX.* when we endanger'd *France*, as it now does us) which mov'd them to debase, and yet to inhance the Value of their Coin, to the unspeakable los of the Publick, and dishonor of the Prince and Government; the mixtures being two third-parts of *Copper* to one of *Silver*, so as three *Deniers* of the New Money, was not worth above one of the Old, and the Effect was accordingly, namely, an universal Decay of Trade throughout the Nation; and so very odious was the Practice; that within little above an Age past, there being but a very small part of Coin decried in *Aquitain*; the Detriment was so grievously resented by the People, that they no more computed from the Year of the Lord, but from their *Decurtata Moneta*, and debasement of the Coin. What prodigious Confusion this unworthy Shift, and false *Polity* of *Raising* and *Sinking* has several times wrought in *Spain* and *Portugal* (notwithstanding all that affluence of immense Treasure from both the *Indies*) the lamentable and astonishing sudden Ruin of that late formidable Monarchy shews, as well as of many private Persons within our remembrance, and may in great part be imputed to it; whilst their unsatiable Avarice, Ambition, Cruelty and Injustice, may and ought to be a *Document* to other Princes and Potentates, who think to establish their Grandeur by indirect Policies, however for a time, they seem to flourish and carry all before them. But to return to those Corruptors once more.

Henry the Fourth of France began to Reform this Evil, but soon they relaps'd, until the Father of the present King attempted the Regulation, and at last (not without exceeding Clamour and seditious Commotions) hardly, and with difficulty, effected it. We meet indeed with some fair Pieces of *Henry the Second* (by some Invention imitating the *Prels*) which were Coin'd in the *Jardin des Estuves*, An. 1553. But it never arriv'd to perfection, till Mons^r. *Varin*, Intendant of the *Mint* (whom I knew, and who was himself the most Excellent Artist any Age since the *Greek* and *Roman* has I think produc'd) took in hand, and us'd

*Nigra M.
neta, Mart.*

us'd the Mill effectually, as we had in some sort before, witness those Pieces of our *Edward VI.* and his Glorious Sister *Queen Elizabeth*, which we may esteem as *Medals*: And happy, happy I pronounce that State and Kingdom, whose Princes (as both these, especially the latter) make it their early Care to preserve the Standard, intrinsically valuable, by a Law as Sacred and Inviolable as that of the *Medes* and *Persians*. This *le Blanc* himself acknowledges to have been done in *England* only of all the Kingdoms, not of *Europe* alone, but of all the World besides. And undoubtedly, Money, (which is All things in Power and Effect) should be made as near as is possible, of such proportion of *Alloy*, *Weight*, *Value* and *Security* from *Diminution*, as the Species is worth in Metal, what 'tis pretended to be in *Payment*, exclusive to the *Fabrick*, &c. as near as may be, and as when of old, it was cut from the solid *Lingot*; and then let Men in God's Name traffick freely with it, as with other Commodities, it will never prejudice the State. Where this is *honestly* observ'd, there will ever be most plenty of Money, and that State and Kingdom the most flourishing: What People then would defile their Fingers with their *Monnaie Noire*, and other fictitious trash, light and vitiate, however blanch'd with adulterate Mixtures, or endure the genuine Metal should be stretch'd beyond its real Value? The pernicious Consequences of which, is abundantly made out, by that our Learned and Judicious Antiquary, the late Sir *Robert Cotton*, both before *Queen Elizabeth* and *King James the First*, and the Lords of the Council; and since by Sir *William Petty*, whose *Catechism* (as I beg leave to call it) and Thoughts about this Matter, coincident with that of Sir *Christopher Wren*, and lately (since the writing of this) the incomparably Judicious and Learned Mr. *Lock*, with the worthy Author of the *Review*, I prefer to any thing I have hitherto met with, pretending to answ'r the present ill-boding Exigences under which we suffer.

It were easie to deduce the Original and Cause, State and Progrefs of Money it self, from the Rising, Culminating and Meridian, to its decline and almost setting in our *Hemisphere*, as to Goodness and Integrity: For so it firt shone brightest in the *East*, as we learn from Sacred Writ, when they dealt by Weight; and the most antient Records of History, where there is any Record of Credit from the first and middle Ages; and of the latter, for Species, Character, Value, Fabric, &c. out of *Budaeus*, *Agricola*, our *Brerewood*, *Mulines*, Sir *Thomas Roe*, Mr.

Mr. *Vaughan* (an Excellent Piece) and *Instar Omium*, the most laborious *Klockius de Ærario*, whither the Curiosities of Antiquity may resort for the *Metal*, *Standard*, *Coin*, *Laws*, *Abuses* and *Remedies*, together with the Charge of the *Treasurer*, and other both high, subordinate and Inferior Offices and Officers relating to Money; the Consultations of the most politick Princes and States upon the greatest Emergencies, and in general, for whatsoever else falls under this ample Subject, in I think all the possible Difficulties which usually arise, incident to this important Branch and Nerve of the Power, Justice and Prosperity of a Nation, Historically deduc'd, and that with *German Industry*. But as it suits not altogether with my purpose to compile a pompous Volume out of so many Authors, as have discus'd this Argument (and which were easie to do by Men of leisure) so should I not have nam'd them here, but for this Observation, that by the universal Suffrage of them all (I am sure, of the most Learned, Judicious and Able of them all, I dare appeal to all the *Politicks* from *Aristotle* to *Bodin*, and so forth for Two Thousand Years) the raising of the Value of Money at any time beyond its real Worth, has been almost equally decried and condemned with the very worst of Sophistications, Debasing and Diminution of it, and from the constant Experience of the fatal and destructiv eConsequences which have ever attended it: One needs but to read the Story of *Livius Drusus*, the Disorder caus'd by those Practices until *Marius Gratidianus*, who had his Statue erected by the Commons, to which in Veneration they burnt Incense, for his Care and Regulation about the *Mint*.

On the other hand, how foul a Stain it left on the very best of the *Roman Princes*, as oft as they yielded to these false Expedients, their best Historians have acquainted us; nor indeed was it at all to their Credit, that even in their greatest Extremity of the *Punic War*, they had recourse a while to this ignoble Shift; seldom or rarely practised but by Tyrants, the negligent, vicious and profuse of all that Government, and never failing fore-runners of Calamities ensuing both in the *West* and *Eastern Empire* also, from these *παραχειρήσεις*, and debauchers of the Species soon after *Constantine* to so many Ages, until it was broken at last in Pieces like the Fragments of their antient Coin.

The Divisions and perpetual Quarrels about Religion, between the Orthodox *Arians* and other Sects (as now afresh reviv'd

reviv'd again amongst us) menacing a no less total Subversion, than what let into Europe that Inundation of Saracens, Turks, Goths and other barbarous People, are melancholy Prospects. Let us but compare the Times, Periods and Revolutions, present Schisms and other Circumstances of this Degenerate, Fanatick and Self-Interest'd Age; and how little of generous and publick Spirit, moral Probity, sober Bravery and true Christian there is among us, with the Causes and Accidents of those Desolations in the Eastern World (subject to that once Glorious Empire) and see if ever any Age did more resemble it, and whether something like to Turcism (besides Coffee) do not at last emerge and spring from this Cataclys'm and Medly of Opinions abounding am'tong us, and no Religion: Nor let us imagine or flatter our selves with an Impossibility of falling into the like Circumstances. Those who lived in thole yet flourishing Countries and brighter Days, among the most polish'd Greeks, doubtless as little dreamt it possible that the Successors of the Paeologi, Cantacuzeni, Noble and High-born Porphyrogeneti should from their Illustrious Race (Heirs of Crowns and Scepters) literally now be keeping Sheep and feeding Camels in barren and sandy Deserts; that the whole Posterity of that once proud and conquering People should lose both their Religion, Country, Laws, Liberty, Ease and Splendor, nay, their very Language and Native Tongue (the most Learned, Copious and Universal under Heaven) in far shorter time than any Nation we ever read, or I think, heard of under it!

Nor am I much departed from my Text by this Preachment or Prophecy (call it which you please) whilst I shew what dreadful Confusions naturally flow from, and attend the supine Negligence of so long suffering this Diminution of our Treasure (which a more timely Care and Thought might have prevented) and extream difficulty of redressing and recovering it to its pristine Course and Value. *Obsta Principis* is as infallible an Aphorism for healing of the Body Politick as any in Hippocrates for the Natural; the most dangerous Evils creep now and then insensibly, when if neglected, they oft become irremediable or desperate. The Source of ours is obvious

Concium Argentum in titulos —

Juv. Sat.
XIV.

with other concurrent Circumstances; and if the Ruin of the Athenian State was fore-told, because the Rats had gnawn and eaten

eaten Plato's Commonwealth, what may these Vermin, Clippers, Corroders, Registrars, and vile Perverters of the Riches and vital Substance, not of an Ideal, but of a Real Commonwealth and Kingdom fore-bode! I wish at least, it may not prove a fatal Indication (among other Omens) of some surprising and publick Mischief, if not prevented for the future by sorte speedy and effectual Course; for 'tis not enough to Coin, Re-coin and make good the Faulty, without future Caution and Sanctions inviolable.

In order to this, I was glad to find that so many able Persons, had by the Prudence of the Lords of the Treasury, been encourag'd to take this Article into their serious Thoughts, and by the Search and Recital of many antient and pertinent Records (we should hardly ever have else inspected) given us the * *History of our Mint and Coins*; whilst tho' I own the great* By Mr. Satisfaction I received in Reading their Judicious Remarks, I Lounds out of the Red Book Ex- must at the same time acknowledge, that I always wish'd there See Judge Hale's She- might some Expedient be found, which might (if possible) chequer. Supply the Necessity of altering the Value and Estimation of riffs Ac-compts, &c. the Species beyond its intrinsic Worth, which has (as I have shewed) in all Ages and Exigences proved so mischievous in the Event.

In short, whatever pretends to add or detract from the Value of Money, must of necessity Influence, and insensibly Affect all that's necessary, not only to the well-being, but to the very Form and Essence of a Kingdom. All Pacts and Covenants, Bargains, Obligations, Estates, Rents, Goods, Credit and Correspondences whatsoever (becoming dubious and uncertain) must sink and be at an end: If once People want wherewithal to purchase Bread (which includes and comprehends all other Necessaries) the Fisque and publick Treasure supplied by the People suffers in all its Branches and Relations, as the most flourishing Tree does from its wither'd and dried up Roots; and that State and Nation becomes Deseretless and a Prey. Let France (as formidable as now it seems) be Instance; in the often named Philip the Fair's Reign, when it lay so dangerously expos'd.

'Tis true that of early Days, even here in England, such things had been done: Richard the First corrupted the Coin almost Six Hundred Years since; and that after Henry the Second, the First Edward (a Wise and Prudent King) had in good measure fixt the Standard, and settled uniformity of Money; and

H h that

that Noble and Renowned Prince Edward III. stating its Value, did raise it also aliquo^{sque}; and that it has since frequently been vitiated, especially by the incontinent King Henry the Eighth; but all this while, to the infinite Detriment and Dishonour of the Nation, until (as we shewed) that Fortunate and well-consulted Princess Elizabeth, intirely restor'd it to its genuine Value and antient Dignity. And here again 'tis worthy Remark, that the most prosperous and glorious Potentates, and most beloved, were even those who took the greatest Care to preserve the Species chaste and intemperate; Instances we have in Charles the Great, in whose time the Western Empire was in its highest Ascendant since the Roman Cæsars; as on the contrary, how prodigiously it sunk and languish'd, as often as they fell to Tricks and ignoble Shifts, even to the late German Emperors, upon which the learned * Peller (sadly complaining, for want of timely Remedy, suffering such wretched Leaches, that as with us, still persisted to abuse the Publick) breaks out into this pathetic Exclamation (and so may we) *Morbum ipsum terum Mone* *tarumcorrup*
Deus curet (the Lord have Mercy on us) & *ille qui eum in*
terris representat: For if his Majesty, and those in Power did not speedily take the Cure into their Hands, *Conclamatum est*, our Condition would be desperate, and the Nation ruined. What France has suffer'd we have shew'd in Philip, and from him till their Charles the Fifth, and therefore call'd the Wise for his Care in re-settling his Mint on a firmer Base; but after which it horribly relaps'd in Charles VII. and IX. and frequently since; but never without its pernicious and natural Consequences.

But now since we are fall'n into this sore Calamity, the Difficulty is, how to heal the Wound, supply the preſent Deficiency, and not only ſeek whence to derive a timely Stream equivalent to that which is iſſued out, but to remove the Dams and Impediments that obſtruct the flowing Current, till which, to be ſure, it muſt and will continually be ſinking, and the very dregs and pittance of what reſts, be raiſed, to a yet greater los, be the prohibitions what Superiors pleaſe.

There was a time (not long ſince) when ſpirited with Zeal and wanton Eafe, the abuſed People, and of all degrees, ſpontaneously brought in their Plate: Many maſſively great and other Pieſes of curiouſly wrought Veffels, I my ſelf beheld, batter'd and defac'd to flatneſs, by the rude Sledge and crowded into the Melting-pots in Guild-Hall (which was fill'd to the Roof almoſt) upon the Credit of the publick Faith, to ruin

* Notis in
 Klock:
 His words
 are these,
Que nunc i-
terum Mone
tarumcorrup
Deus curet
terris representat: For if his Majefty, and those in Power did not ſpeedily take the Cure into their Hands, *Conclamatum est*, our Condition would be depreſive, and the Nation ruined. What France has ſuffer'd we have ſhew'd in Philip, and from him till their Charles the Fifth, and therefore call'd the Wise for his Care in reſettling his Mint on a firmer Base; but after which it horribly relaps'd in Charles VII. and IX. and frequently ſince; but never without its pernicious and natural Consequences.

ruin the beſt eſtabliſh'd Church and Kingdom under Heaven; and I little queſtion, but would they do ſo now to preſerve what God has ſince reſtor'd, and ſave from the Danger it is in, by a free and generous Oblation of it, without any future expectation of being re-imburs'd by ſo insupportable a Tax, as will be neceſſary to anſwer the mention'd Los (but which muſt at laſt come out of their own Purſes and Estates) it would almoſt, if not altogether, heal the gaſtly Wound: And who that were touch'd with a true Zeal and Affection to his Native Country, would not be ready chearfully to part with the moſt ſplendid Superfluities, and eat and drink with more Content and Satisfaction in Earthen-Dishes and Wooden-Cups (as the brave Romans did whiſt they were truly brave) rather than in the brighteſt Gold and Silver, to ſupport a ſinking Nation? Were this and all the imprifon'd and undiminiſh'd Money produc'd, and none of it ſuffer'd to be Hoarded, Cuſt'd, Clipp'd, privately Melted down or Transported, or what is fake Imported, upon any unjustifiable Account; and all Commodities neceſſary to humān Life, Decency, and of daily Uſe, rated in ſome tolerable proportion to the preſent Exigences, and by no means left in an Arbitrary manner to be inhaunced by the Ingroſſer and Re-tailer, as inevitably it muſt, and will be unleſs prevented; and that Money riſe not beyond its real Value (what ever Laws or Edicts be provided againſt it) it would go a very great way to our Relief in the preſent Circumstances. But if this be too hard a Chapter, and look more like a Platonic Notion, than practicable in this leſf-Interest'd and degenerate Age, let us acq'uiſce and leave it as becomes us to Superiors, and to Expedients juſtified by ſuch ſolid Funds, as the collective Wiſdom of the Nation thall think proper and moſt effectual, which upon no Preteſce, Streſs or Occaſion whatev'er, leſs than immediate Preſervation, imminent and inevitable Ruin, ought to be diverted, much leſ invaded. In a word, were there a round Imposition charg'd on all future Superfluities, with a total prohiſition of other Luxuries of Parade and Shew, by ſtanding, well-exe- cuted Sumptuary Laws (yet with diſtincſion of Qualities) as it would create a marvellous Change, and for the better, ſo would it ſoon compenſate the parting with the want of many unnecessary and coſtly Trifles, which minister to our Extrava-gances, and make Men eager to obtain them at any Price. Better, far better were it that a few Shops of Voluptuary Arts and Traders in Modes and fantastic Drefles, as well as — — —

and other Publicans, with the whole Tribe of *Demetrius* and the *Crafts-men* were reduc'd or confin'd to their former Shop-Trade only (and would in some States, and such Exigences be obnoxious) who evidently obstruct, garble and drain the very Vital of the Nation. I say, better they were totally abolish'd, suppres'd and broken, than a whole Nation be undone, as unavoidably it must be, if such, and other unsatiable *Gulphs* be not stopp'd; and that God Almighty raise not up some Wise and publick spirited Patriots, to stand in the Breach, and set their Hands and Heads to prevent it, with all imaginable diligence. In the mean while, let these worst of Men (and as one calls them, *Ultima Satanae Excrements*) beware the Fate of *Stephen Barbet* and his Fellows, who from the like sordid Gains (and from nothing of Family or conspicuous Virtue) rais'd themselves to Estates of *Princes* in so short a space, and by unknown Extorsions and Depredations on the *Publick*, made vast Purchases, rose to mighty Fortunes, and built sumptuous Palaces in the Reign of the so often mention'd *Philip*. The deserved Justice inflicted on him and his Complices, may be a timely Warning; that ill-advis'd and unhappy Prince, sadly, but too late, and on his Death-bed, attributing all his Misfortunes and the los's of his Subjects Affection (the greatest Jewel on a Prince's Crown) to his remissness in this Important Concern. Farther Instances might be produced of the like *Catastrophes* (besides what befel in *Turkey* in the Reign of *Anurath the Fourth*, Brother to *Osman*) in other States of *Christendom*. But I am tedious and beg Pardon for the Liberty I have taken, with good Intention, since 'tis hoped we may, and shall find great Effects from his Majesty's great Care, the present and ensuing Parliaments, and the Consultations of thole Gentlemen of the Council of Trade. But to look for, and to carry it on, Credit must be restored, and the Reputation of our *Exchequer* by protecting of our Ships and Mercantile Commerce abroad, which can only bring home those Effects to replenish it, and which would be of infinitely more Advantage to us (and far less chargeable) than all our Efforts on *France*, enrich'd by so many Thousands of our *Vessels*, and Millions of Treasure taken from us. And now after all, tho' I should expect but little Thanks of some for what I have said, yet, I comfort my self with the Sense and Suffrage of all, to whom the true and solid Interest of the Nation is dearer than their Lives. And if I fore-tell that what I have predicted spring from the natural Consequences

Consequences of the Premises; it is what I have fortified with undeniable Instances and irrefragable Truths, unless all Europe, and all the negotiating World besides, agree to Reverse all that their most prudent Ancestors have upon the long Experience of so many Ages and Turns of Governments, settled and built on, as the most reasonable and lasting, since there would otherwise be no boundary or end of Raising, Depressing and Cheating, till all fell to the Ground.

In the mean time, of *This* I am morally certain, and must adhere to as a steady *Maxim*; that the only just and righteous *Expeditious* must be to make our Money of equal *Fineenes* and *intrinsic Value*, under whatsoever Denominations or Shifts we can devise as to smaller Pieces, &c. to serve the present Necessity *pro hic & nunc*, during the Coinage and Scarcity of greater Sums, which should hold and be paid in full *Weight*; since after all, 'tis not *Vultus Imperatoris, Figura & Impressio*; no, nor *Proba Materia* alone; but *PONDUS* and *Weight* which renders Money truly valuable to all intents and purposes. This effected, and Money reduced to its Primitive Institution (when Mankind dealt *honestly* and *sincerely* with one another) we may hope for a *Blessing* from *Almighty God*.

But now è *diverticulo in viam*.

From *Mints* and *Money* to *Medals* again, come in the Names of the most celebrated and experienc'd Artists who have not only approach'd, but almost exceeded the Antients.

Cavino, the famous *Padoan* and *Parmesanò* were of those who did Wonders in this kind with New Stamps: The first with great Force, the latter with more of the Delicate and Tender. They were these who skill'd to impres a New-cut Stamp upon an Old *Medal*, so as hardly to be discern'd from the Original, unless it were that their Works, tho' full of Spirit, yet the *Relievo* not altogether so bold and extant, render'd some of them the sooner suspected. Such in fine they were, as to this Day, and ever will impose sometimes upon the most confident and knowing, and such it seems as in Veneration of their Excellency, have their graving Tools and Instruments kept as great Rarities, amongst the Curiosities of the Library of *St. Genevieve at Paris*; for lo are those of the *Parmegiano* as Reliques of no small Value.

Of this Class was the *Vincenzino, Bellas, Leon Leoni*, and another, who, as I am told, being for a Capital Crime at *Rome*, adjudged

adjudged to suffer Death, is said to have pleaded, and obtain'd his Pardon, thro' the Favour of a certain extraordinary and particular Law, that whatever Criminal can prove himself to be the most excellent and consummate Work-man in any useful Art or Mystery (like some *Felons* here with us, obnoxious to the like Punishment, are indulg'd their Book in *Favorem Vitæ*, and to incourage Learning) may Challenge (some Crimes excepted only, as in particular *False Money*) the Benefit thereof in *Favorem Artis*, for the first Fault. Nor were the Antients without ingenious Counterfeits, injurious to the Public, since *Pliny* reports it of one who had Honors done him for his Sagacity in detecting Frauds of this nature.

The best and choicest *Medals* for the Workmanship (*Gold* and *Silver*) were such as had been graven at *Rome* and in *Italy*, with *S. C.* by Order of the Senate, or upon the Place in the time of the Great *Augustus*: Nor were they in much less perfection when the Noble *Hadrian* caus'd *Medals* to be stamp'd with exquisite Sculpture, and after him *Commodus* and other of the *Emperors*, for Presents and Largeſes, of which already. The rest Coin'd in the remoter Provinces and Dominions, did nothing resemble the Originals, and became therefore the more easily discover'd; besides, that they frequently dress'd them in some odd unusual Habits or Ornments not properly *Roman*, as likewise by the Substance and Fabric of the Pieces themselves, some of them being deeper, some shallower, nor in the same Metal. *Roman Medals* are more easily distinguish'd by their universal accurateness; the *Egyptian* by their Edges; those of *Syria* by their thicknels, as the *Spanish* by the contrary, shallow and slight Relieve.

We have in *George Vasaries's Lives of the most Famous Painters* (wherein he mentions Sculptors) the Mechanic Part of *Medal-cutting* in any sort of Metal or Precious Stones, together with the Temper of the Matter; the Machine, Tools and Instruments to insculp and prepare the Mould and Matrices, but which is since exceedingly improv'd by Monsieur *Felibien* whom we have already mention'd.

There were some who thought that *Medals* were first Cast, and afterwards had the Stamp applied to make the Work deeper; but how this could be effected in Cast and molted Metal, which renders it exceeding brittle, I cannot well conceive.

To return then to our *Masters*, Excellent in their kinds at present, are, if living, *Hameranus*, *Boffier*, *Goujon*, *Carteron*, and above

See Budetius Script. de Arte Cudenc. de Moneta.

above all *Varin*, of all the French Modern, the rarest Master, both for his Art and Improvement of the Mint whilst he govern'd it. Engravers among us were *Symons*, *Rawlins* (already nam'd) and now Mr. *Haris*, *Christian*, &c. laudable for many Productions of their Skill and Ingenuity; whilst Mons. *Rolie* and his Sons continued their Fathers Travel, who have given the World such proof of their Abilities in performances of this kind, as may rightly paragon them with many of the celebrated Antients. After all,

For the Honor of our Country-men, I cannot here omit that Ingenious Trial of Skill which a commendable Emulation produc'd in a *Medal* I have seen perform'd with extraordinary accuracy, by one I lately mention'd, who having been deservedly employ'd in the *Mint* at the *Tower*, was not willing to be supplanted by Foreign Competitors. To make this good, I need have given no other Description, if the following Type of the Piece it self had reach'd the Original (which indeed it has not) yet represents the *Figure*, and about the *Rimb*, the Artist's appeal to a Prince who was an exquisite Judge.

C.



THESE TWO COUNTERFEITS ARE MADE OF COPPER, AND THE OTHERS OF GOLD OR SILVER.

Omitting the usual Inscriptions on the Tables, the *Rimb* is as follows.

Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his Tryal-Piece with the Dutch; and if more truly Drawn and Embos'd, more Gracefully order'd, or more accurately Ingraven, to Relieve him.

This laudable Contention was it seems in the Year, 1663.
Of

Of this Rank and Form (besides *Giovanni del Carino*, and a Son of his; *Gellini*, *Leone Aretino*, *Jacopo da Trezzo*, *Fred. Bonzaga* and the incomparable *Giovanni Jacopo*) *Gio: del Cornivole* comes in, who was so call'd for his rare Talent of working in *Cornelian*, improv'd by the *Milanese Cameo*, who first recovered the Art of *Intaglio* in the *Onyx* and other precious Stones, after the Antient manner had been lost and neglected 1500 Years. Next to these *Pietro Maria de Pescia*, *Marmida* and his Son *Lodovic*, *Valerio Vincentino* (already nam'd) who had been in *England* in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, and left a *Sardonyx*, which I think he cut here, representing the Head of that Renowned Heroine, inferior to none of the Antients. There was likewise *Michelino*, who with *Lodovic* and *Vincent* had gotten such Fame for Counterfeiting antient Medals; and such another was *Luigi Arichini* and *Alessandro Cesari* call'd the Greek, so highly Celebrated for that Noble Medalion of *Pope Paul the Third*; and the Head of *Phocion the Athenian*, which he cut in an *Onyx*, comparable by universal Suffrage to any of the Old Masters. To these might be added *Antonio de Rossi*, *Cosimo de Trezzo*, *Fran. Raibolini*, *Philip Negarolo*, *Gaspar* and *Gerolamo Miseroni*, *Pietro Paulo Galeotto*, *Pastorino di Sienna*; not omitting the Renowned *Pharodoxus of Milan*. *Fran. Furnius*, *Severus of Ravenna*, *Trecia of Milan* also, who is said to be the First, who with wonderful Succels, cut the King of Spain's Arms on a goodly *Table Diamond*, no Man hitherto having adventur'd to encounter that unconquer'd Stone.

From what has been said, I shall only observe, that it becomes one that would be an accomplish'd *Medalist*, not only to be well acquainted with these great Masters, and their way of Design, but to be able also to perform something in the Manual part it self. For such were those *Virtuosi* and *Ingenious Spirits*, the Illustrious *Giovanni Baptista* of *Sienna*, *Rocco Giugni* of *Florence*, Gentlemen of Note; as at present, the no less Skilful Monsieur *Morelli*, who both Designs and Ingraves the Medals which he publishes.

But of this as to *Gravers*, I have long since given a fuller Account in my History of *Chalcographie*, to which add the Preface of *Molinet*, who has Recorded the Names of the Celebrated *Medal Cutters* and others, for near these Two Hundred Years past, and by whom they were reform'd from *Casting* to *Stamping* after the Antient manner.

And

And now since to the perfect Understanding of *Medals*, not only in respect to the Beauty and Elegancy of the Workmanship, and discovery of Frauds and Impostures; but (for what this Discourse is principally intended) the Use and Benefit to be deriv'd from them; nothing can more conduce than the Study and Direction of such Authors as have with greatest Judgment and Succes written on, and cultivated this Subject: I shall here present the Studious with the Names of the most reputed Authors and instructive *Numismatographi*.

Monsieur du *Choule*, a Noble, Curious and Learned Frenchman, did about an Hundred Years since, publish a Discourse of the Religion of the Antient Romans, worthy perusal, as giving singular Light to this useful Science, which seem'd almost totally neglected till within about half a Century before, when certain Learned Persons in Italy, especially of the Illustrious House of Medices (as *Bigotius* tells us) began to cultivate and review the Study of *Medals*; chief among these were *Andreas Fulvius Ursinus* (augmented lately by Dr. *Patin*) for the *Consulars* and *Roman Families*, and above all, as most accurate of any for likenesses to the original *Sculps* and Design. And for *Institution*, the most Industrious *Hubert Goltius*, whom we find dignified with the Honor of being made a Citizen of *Rome* for his extraordinary Talent in that his laborious and useful Work, for the *Greek Cities* especially, and for the Elements of this Study, as explain'd by *Nomius*; where also of the *Fasti* and *Roman Triumphs*, &c. Likewise *Anthony de Pois*, *Gorleus*, *Wolfangus Lazius*; the Dialogues of *Augustinus* (another fit Author to begin with) *George Sambucus*, *Tristan à St. Amante*, one of the first who treated of the *Greek Imperials* Learnedly; but in this to blame, that he fill'd Defects with some *Medals* design'd from such as were imperfect and drawn by Fancy, *Poffevin*, *Cuperus*; *Hemalarius* of *Antwerp* for most of those in *Gold*, as *Patin* those of *Silver*; *Falconerius*, *Peter Bellorius*, *Oyfelius* and *Gevartius* for ordinary *Medals*, *Tenzelius's Selecta Numismata*, &c. or as Alphabetically recited by *Suaresius*, not forgetting Monsieur *Toynard*, the late Dr. *Spon* (Companion in Travel and Inclination to these laudable Studies, with the worthy Sir *George Wheeler*) whose Learned Researches on this and divers other useful Productions have exceedingly oblig'd the Curious. To these add *Hulsius's Twelve Caesars*, *Panyinius's Fasti*, *Savotius* for the *Metal*, *Weight*, *Value*, *Type*, *Argument*, &c. with such as have explain'd any particular *Medals*: As that Dissertation

tation of *Chislet de Othonibus æreis*; *Falconerius de Nummo Apamensi*; *De Camps* upon a Greek Medal of Ant. Caracalla; *Seginus de Nummo Britannico*; *Gronovius de Seftoriis*; *Conringius* of the Jewish Shekels, &c. Dr. *Patin*, *de Nummo Flor. Coelitis*, and of that where the Emperor *Augustus* is with *Plato*, which minds me of the abovementioned *Chislet's Socrates*, *sive de Gemmis insculp'd with the Image of that Philosopher, &c.* *Jo. Macarius's Abraxas de Gemmis Bafidianis*, and such others as have written Learnedly upon *Italia* in Seals and Stones of Price, *Jacobus de Wild* his *Nomini Regum*, and of the Kingdoms, Regions and Cities illustrated by Medals; to these I add *Albertus Rubens* (Son of that late famous Painter) who has publish'd a Dissertation in *Latin* concerning Medals; *Adolphus Occo's Imperials*, with the *Count Mezza Barba*: The first, namely *Occo*, Alphabetically and Elegantly enough explained, of so universal use as may no more be wanting to a *Medalist*, than a *Dictionary* to the Learning of a Language. Besides, we have in that Industrious Work an Account and Series from the Great *Pompey* to *Heraclius*, which is as long as any Medals were tolerable, together with a just Character of their Persons, and a succinct History of their Lives and signal Actions out of the most approv'd Authors, with *Historical* and *Chronological* Notes, the Year when struck, and upon what occasion; in short, a Work acceptable to the Curious, and such as may serve for an ample Repertorie on many Occasions; 'tis pity we had not what was expected from him of the *Greek*. Since these, Authors of the first Clas (and which are not to be pass'd by without a thorough Acquaintance) are Monsieur *Vaillant's Seleucidarum Historia* and *Latin Colonies*; *Cange's Byzantine History* and for those of the *Bas Empire*: The Jesuite *Hardouin's Antirrhetic*, and other Pieces on this Subject to be reckon'd amongst the most Learned that have written; together with the illustrious *Spanheim*, of whose absolute and incomparable *Dissertation de præstantia & usu Numismatum*, nothing can be said too much to recommend it for Fruit and the Advantages which it shews may be gathered from the Culture of this noble and useful Study. In expectation still of Monsieur *Morelli's* so long promised Work, an Account of which we have in his late *Specimen*, and of his wonderful Industry, to the delineation of no fewer than *Twenty Thousand* several Medals Rare and Antique, preserved or any where to be found in the Cabinets and Collections of the greatest Princes and curious Persons of Europe, and this above Twelve Years since;

How

How many then certainly by this time! All of them drawn and design'd by his own Hand, with the greatest accuracy, which is a peculiar Talent and Address, hardly to be found among our skilfuleſt Painters themselves; *Medal Figures* having a certain Air of Antique, free and easy, different from other Design, be the Sculpture never so Curious, and better succeeding in the naked Contour, without hatching to set them off; but under which the *Medals* in this Discourse have suffer'd to please the *Bookeller*, who was so much charm'd with the *Hollandia Metallica*, that I could not prevail with him to spare that Cost, during my almost continual absence whilst they were Engraving; *sed mittenda haec*, and to conclude, Monsieur *Morelle* bringing up the Rear; there will be left little more behind to the full and intire Accomplishment of this part of Erudition. It is yet most true (after all we have spoken of those Excellent Authors for Knowledge and Direction) there have been mistakes sometimes made: *Golzius*, *Occo*, *Mezza Barba* and others not excepted, tho' perhaps in fewer Instances; and therefore worthy is the Undertaking of Monsieur *Morelle* in separating the suspected *Medals* of *Golzius* and the rest, from the genuine and truly Antique: But as it were next impossible, that among so many Heaps and Numbers, the most Sagacious should not sometimes Err and be imposed on, so may it caution the most circumspect and critical *Medalist* in examining all the Circumstances hitherto mention'd, and that it requires no slight Industry and Skill as well as Learning and Modesty, before one does too confidently adventure to Build or Support any part of the serious History, or other weighty Matter upon the Reputation of *Medals* only; tho' of all Records (transmitting to us antient things) they prove the most Authentic and certain Reporters, preferable to any other, whether *Tules*, *Inscriptions*, *Fasti* or *Memories* whatsoever; since albeit, these were also very numerous, set up and expos'd in all the remoteſt Parts and Provinces of that Vast and Extensive Empire; *Medals*, for being chiefly struck at *Rome*, the Capital City, and Mistres of the known World (to which from all its Dominions, the knowledge of the greatest and most renowned Actions came and were examin'd) must needs be of the greatest Credit and Estimation. I have only one more to mention (highly deserving for what he has lately published on this Argument) and that is the Learned Mr. *Walker*, whose Book, tho' print'd some Years after this was first written, might

I i 2

well

well have answer'd all that was necessary to the knowledge of this Science, had not this been engag'd to the Stationer, and in the Printer's Hands before.

There now remains those of the Modern, whereof Luckius is one of the first, who set forth his *Sylloge* of many Illustrious Persons of the last Century; Typtius, Molinet and Boffier, Medals of the Popes, Cardinals and Ecclesiasticks; Jaques de Bie, *la France Metalic*; to him add the Jesuite Menestrier: But none who have taken any considerable notice of Countries and States comparable to what is wanting, besides the Abbot Bizot and his Continuator, in that of the Republic of Holland by a single Instance, and of which we have already given a large Account. Some others there may be, but these I suppose may suffice to furnish the *Metalic Library*, and serve for Direction; in the mean time, as to the rest, such as travel abroad, will not neglect visiting the several *Cineliarcha* and *Repositories* of those Noble Persons and others, whose Curiosity and Genius has inclin'd them to the Cultivation and Adornment of so gentle a Study and Diversion, taking along with them the Advice and Directions of the Learned and Indultrious Patin, (with Sir George Wheeler and Dr. Spon's Voyage into the Levant). who has given the Publick an Account of the Royal *Gazas* and Princely Treasures to be any where met with of this kind thro' all Europe, For such Eminent Collectors have been Charles the Fifth, Rudolphus, and indeed all the German Emperors since to this Day; Frederick King of Denmark, Queen Christina of Sweden, the late Charles Prince Elector, Prince Leopold of Florence, and all of the Medicean Family; Ranuccio Farneze gathered by the Cardinal Alexander his Uncle; the Cardinal C. Barberini, the Counts Soderini, de Maximis, Mascardi, Morosini, and Garzoni; Lazara at Rome, Venice, Verona, Padoa, &c. as indeed every great and learned Person in Italy, who have to their *Libraries*, Cabinets richly furnished with Medals and the like Antiquities; So in France, especially among the great Officers and Ministers of State, not for Ostentation, but some of them as Knowing as Curious; such as Lomenie, Count de Brienne Secretary of State, Harlaus Procurator General, Chancellor Seguire, the late Monsieur Colbert, the Abbe Seguin, with others innumerable, which has caused the French King (who is doublets Master of the greatest and best Collection of Medals in Europe) among other his indeed laudable Munificences for the encouragement and promoting of Letters, to erect an *Academy* where the *Medalists*,

Antiquaries

Antiquaries and *Virtuosi*, meet and confer at his Palace of the Louvre.

Now albeit among our own Country-men, we are but somewhat thin of *Writers* on this part of *Erudition*; yet had we, and still have many Worthy and Illustrious Persons both Knowing and Curious, whose *Collections* have done Honor to themselves and to the Nation; Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshal of England (that Great *Mecenas* of all the politer Arts, and boundless Amasser of Antiquities) had in that richly furnished Cabinet I mentioned, as rich a Collection of *Medals* gathered by Daniel Nisum; the like had the Great Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis (afterwards Duke) Hamilton; Sir William Paston, Grandfather to the present Lord Yarmouth, who I suppose, is still in possession of them, as of other his Choice Collection of Rarities; Sir Simon Fanshaw of Ware-Park; Sir Thomas Hammer of Hammer, whilst he lived, my most worthy Friend; the late Ralph Sheldon of Weston Esquire, now in the Hands of his Virtuous Kinswoman Mrs. Frances Sheldon, late *Maid of Honor* to the now Queen Dowager; John Harvey Esquire, late Treasurer to her Majesty the Queen Dowager; Sir James Long of Draicut; Elias Ashmole Esquire, both lately deceased; and amongst our more Eminently Learned *Antiquaries*, Sir Robert Cotton, Grandfather to the present Sir John Cotton, who persisting in the steps of that Illustrious Person, is still augmenting the unvaluable Treasure of *Medals* and *Manuscripts*, obliging the Learned World by his Generous Communication of what has been so left, and is so improv'd by him. What singular Use our Learned Cambden (whom next I am to mention) made of his Collection, to justify and adorn his *Britannia*, is to be seen every where in that Glorious Work, as also in that of Mr. Speed. Add to these Sir Henry Savil and Spelman, Sir Simon d' Ewes, our Learned Selden, Sir John Marsham, Mr. John Greaves, Mr. Brerewood, &c. and at present living, the Right Honourable Earl of Peterborough, Dr. Sharp Archbishop of York, the Right Honourable Sir William Trumbal late Ambassador at Constantinople and now Principal Secretary of State, Sir Edward Sharburn; my most Honoured, Learned and Worthy Friend (and now Old Fellow-Traveller) Thomas Henshaw Esquire, Abraham Hill Esquire, Mr. Falkner, Dr. Johnson, the Learned Mr. Laughton of Trinity-College in Cambridge, inferior I am told to few; Mr. Guillhard, cum multis aliis.

*Notæ ad
Brit. Numis.*

And

And that even the Ladys may not be defrauded of the Honor due to the Favourers of this Noble Diversion, the Lady *Anne Boynton* (Daughter to *John late Earl of Rochester*) who I am told, has not only made a Curious Collection of Medals, but is herself very Knowing in them.

There are doubtless many others whom I have not the Honor of being known to, and should have enrich'd this Catalogue with their Names and Merits; always reserving a more distinguishing Recognition, with infinite and particular Obligation to the present *Earl of CLARENDON*, whose most ample Collection of the most Noble Medals, and Glorious Medalions, both for Number and Choice (together with what of Modern he has contributed to the Type here exhibited) is worthy the being reckoned amongst the most Illustrious, and his Lordship for many other singular Favours, to be ever mentioned by me with the greatest Regard.

Nor may I (on this account) forget Mr. *Charleton* of the *Middle-Temple*, without signal Ingratitude and want of discernment, who has (besides a Glorious Collection and Universal Series of the Rarest Medals) a Cabinet of other Natural and Artificial Curiosities, far exceeding for Choice and Perfection any that I have met withal *A broad*, or believe will easily be found in *Europe* besides. To which let me add, not only his extraordinary Knowledge of the *Treasure* he possesses, but the Obligingness and great Civility of a most Generous Person.

I conclude this Recension where indeed I ought to have begun, when I mention'd the Great and most Illustrious Persons of *England* (emulating the most celebrated Cabinets of the Greatest Princes of other Countries) namely, that Royal Collection of Medals at St. James's, begun by that Magnanimous and Hopeful Prince *Henry*, and exceedingly augmented and improved by his Brother King *Charles the Martyr*, from the Testimony of his own Learned Library-keeper *Patrick Junius* (in his *Notes on St. Clement's Epistle to the Corinthians*) *Quem locum* (speaking of St. James's) *si vicinam Pinacothecam, Bibliotheca celeberrima conjunctam: Si NUMISMATA Antiqua Graeca, ac Romana; Si statuas & Signa ex Aere & Marmore consideres; non immerito Thesaurum Antiquitatis & Tauris Instructissimum nominare potes, &c.* To which add, that of another Learned Medalist, *Carolus Primus ille Magnae Britanniae Rex, ceteris Europe Principes omnes hoc possessionum Genere, vincebat*; which how at this Day impair'd, and miserably imbezeld, not only by the Rebels during the late Civil

Civil Wars, but even since, thro' the Negligence of others, is of deplorable Consideration; if any hopes yet remain of its revival again to some tolerable degree of Lustre and Repair, we must be oblig'd to the indefatigable Industry of the late Supervisor, the obliging and universally Learned (whilst he lived my excellent Friend) and lately deceas'd Monsieur *Jusel*; and from hence forward to the no less accomplish'd (in all solid Learning and severer Studies) Dr. *Bentley*, his worthy Successor.

This for the Books and Manuscripts, among which there are still many Choice and Inestimable Volumes, besides the Famous and Venerable *Alexandrian Greek Bible* of St. *Tecla*; but the Medals have been taken away and purloin'd by Thousands, and irrecoverable. Their late Majesties had yet a very rich and ample Collection, which I well remember were put in Order, and Methodiz'd by Mr. *Athmole*, soon after the Restauration of King *Charles the Second*, which I hope, and presume may be still in being and to be recovered.

Let none therefore reproach our Country, look or speak despisingly of Medals (those *Immortales Chartæ* and *Perennial Records*) as Pieces of Canker'd Brass and Rusty Copper, without that Regard and Veneration due to Antiquity, and what the greatest Emperors, Kings and Famous Persons, Knowing and Learned Men have honour'd and cultivated with so much Cost and Industry for the Public Good: But (as of old, those who could shew the Heads and Busts of Renowned Ancestors) let us rather call the Lovers and Improvers of this so Noble Study (and with as much Right) *Homines multarum Insigniarum*, without out reproach, and being brought upon the Stage.

And now in the last place something should be said concerning the *Method of Ranging, Marhsalling and Placing* of this Learned Treasure.

In Order to this, one may consider the several Sizes and Volumes; those of the *Grand Bronze* or *Maximi Moduli* ever in the first place, as excelling all the rest for the Excellency of the Relieve and Historical Reverse; among which some yet thrust in those of a less Size, and on the contrary (according as they Fancy) ranging the larger among the *Mediumis* for the sake of a rare *Otho, Antoninus, a Druſus or Germanicus*; every Size deriving its Estimation from the Learning and Instruction of the Reverse, preferable to the Head and Effigies.

Those

Those of the second and next Model, take the next place as much more fruitful in variety of *Reverses*, *Greek* and *Latin Colonies*, &c. than those of the first; and those of the very least Size, have their peculiar Value, as they greatly serve to supply the *Chasms* and *Interspaces* of the other two, especially of the lower Empire.

A Series of the first Volume in *ære magno* (as we long since noted) hardly reaches below *Posthumus*, and such as do are exceeding Rare, and as meanly wrought: But of the second Model, the Collection is not difficult, even as low as to the lowest *Occidental Roman Empire*, and *Oriental Paleologues*, or as far as down to *Heraclius*; not but that there were more *Medals* of them, but that Men did not care to enquire after things so wretchedly design'd.

A consequence of the small Copper and *minime forme*, is yet more common and easily procur'd to furnish the lower Empire, even to the last of the *Greeks*; but from *Julius Caesar*, where usually they did begin (namely to the *Posthumus*) 'tis hard to compleat a *Series*, and in a manner, impossible from *Theodosius* to the *Paleologi*, without a mixture of *Gold*, *Silver* and some *ex ære Medio*: In short, were it to be compassed, one should chuse not to mingle *Sizes*, or indeed any that were of different Metal. But this is a Curiosity for Great *Princes* to accomplish, and that with Difficulty too, as well as Charge; and therefore advisable to aim rather at a *Series* of either *Species* and *Models* by themselves, and of what Metal soever in case of necessity with these *Insertions* as occasion offers, and take them as they come to hand.

Augustus is common in all Volumes and Sizes, so the Colonies in the *middle Bronze* (for they struck no *Medallions*) and are with others rare in the *Greater*; and thus assisted by them all, a Curious and Industrious Person may be Master of a very handsome Cabinet of *Medals*, without any considerable Interruption from the Period of that Glorious and Renowned *Commonwealth* by the ambitious *Julius*, to almost the present Age, and Justify the History of near *Two Thousand Years*, which is more than any profane *Historian* or good Author extant, pretends to do upon the score of his own Authority.

You now will ask, in what *Method* it were best to place this Learned and Venerable Assembly? Doubtless, the most *Natural* according to their *Antiquity* and *Chronology*, beginning with *Heads* and *Effigies*.

Now

Now *Heads* (as our Authors shew) may be considered under Five Capacities. As first, *Kings*, *Greek* and *Latin* in general or particular, of which we have given us the History of some, and of their Successors, as in that Excellent Account of the Seleucian Potentates by Monsieur *Vaillant*: Under this Head come in others of the *Greek*, and even of the *Jews*, *Nomadians*, *Punic*, *Parthian*, *Armenian*, *Arabs*, *Spanish*, *French*, *Goths* and *Barbarians*, all of them useful for Illustration in their turns.

After these the *Cities*, *Greek* and *Latin* also, as well before as after the Foundation of the *Roman Empire*, to the number of above two Hundred only *Greek*: Here enter those *Colonies* and *Municipia* which give such Light to the antient *Geography*: *Golzus*, the above-named *Vaillant*, and especially the very Learned *Hardouin* on *Pliny* may be consulted, who gives us this Note; That the *Heads* upon these *Medals* (for some have none at all) are either the *Genius* of the Place, or some *Deity* which they had in Veneration there; but of this I think, I have spoken already.

Under the Third Head are ranked the *Consular* or *Romani Families*, of which there be at present 1500 *Medals*. The *Head* of *Roma*, some *Deity* or *Charrioted Victory* on the Reverse, did first appear upon their *Money*. But after these (which are not considerable for their Erudition) entered the *Moyers* and their Relations who took their *Liberty*, as did the *Triumvirs* and others, to stamp what they pleased without control, until *Julius* as we shewed, put an end to their freedom and antient Government, and let his own *Effigies* on the *Coin*. Here our Collector may have recourse to *Ursinus* and his Continuator Dr. *Patin*, who marshals them *Alphabetically*. Whatever else the number of these may be, there are counted a Thousand of *Silver* only.

Next these come the *Imperial*, especially from the first *Cesar* as far as to the *thirty Tyrants*, thence to *Constantine*, and down even to *Heraclius*, decaying in Sculpture with the decadence of the *Empire*: For these see *Occo* improv'd by *Couet Mezzabarba*. Noting, that they may be continued with both the *Orient* and *Occidental Emperors*, almost to the present, amounting to a vast number. Last of all succeeded the *Deities* in *Head*, *Bust* and whole Figures with their proper *Symbols* and *Attributes*, and these followed by the *Heroes*, *Heroines*, and other Brave and Renowned Persons *Greek* and *Latin*, accompanied by the

K k

Famous

Famous Legislators, Philosophers, Mathematicians, Physicians, Poets, &c.

In seating them according to their *Reverses* (which are indeed the most Instructive and fullest of Learned Variety) they appear'd at first as meanly as their *Heads*: But no sooner did the Monetaries and Masters of the Mint begin to Illustrate and Adorn their *Medals* with their own Exploits (as sometimes) or of their Ancestors and Relations; but the *Reverses* became considerable, and sought after by the Curious *Antiquary*, especially such as afterwards the *Roman Emperors* themselves and their Flatterers caused to be Ingraven and Stamped with utmost Art, expressing the most signal Actions and Passages of their Lives, to the great Advantage of the Learned.

Now these may be ranged either as they belong to their respective *Emperors*, according to order of time discoverable by the *Consulate* or *Tribune*; or as *Oiselius* has perhaps by a better method plac'd them, and more agreeably as they suit in some peculiar Curiosity and Variety of Subject.

The Author whom last we named, in his *Selectorum Numismatum Antiquorum Thesaurus* (by way of *Adversaria* and *Common Place*) seems to have taken in and comprehended all in a very useful *Sylloge*, from *Julius Cæsar* down to *Constantine the Great*, for the ready and expeditious finding out the *Historical* and most useful part of the *Reverses* under *Ten Localities*, which I conceive may suffice,

I. The *Heads* of the *Emperors*. II. *Reverses* of *Regions*, *Provinces*, *Cities*, *Colonies*, *Rivers*, &c. for *Geographical* Light. III. *Deities* and *Genius's*. IV. *Virtues*, *Moral*, *Symbols* and *Emblems*. V. *Military Expeditions*, *Allocutions*, &c. VI. *Ludi Circenses*, *Liberalities*, *Adoptions*, *Marriages*, &c. VII. *Apotheoses* and *Consecrations*. VIII. *Edifices*, *Temples*, *Arches*, *Ports*, *Bridges*, *Victories*, *Triumphs*, *Trophies*. IX. *Sacerdotia*, *Augures*, *Sacred Utensils* and things belonging to *Religion*. X. *Miscellanies* that cannot so aptly be placed under any of these Chapters.

I conclude with the Specimen of Monsieur *Morelle*, which perhaps may appear more agreeable, by placing them according to their several *Sizes*, and which doubtless is most Beautiful, I say not the most Instructive without some proper Index. For this, see what he has exhibited in *Sixteen Tables*. Lastly, what I have lately been shewed of Mr. *Wanley's* Disposition intended

tended for the *Medals* belonging to the *Bodleian Library* of *Oxford*, I cannot but much commend as very comprehensive and Ingenious.

Thus, or by any other *Method* prescribed by Learned *Medalists*, a Collection may be ranged and usefully disposed of for the prompt and easy finding out what one has at any time occasion for.

The *French King's Cabinet* of *Medals* (who has doubtless one of the very best and most glorious Collections in the World) consists of no fewer than *Twenty Thousand*, which yet is no such mighty Boast, compared to what *Peter de Medices* had collected an Age since, which as *Philip de Comines* tells us, amounted to an *Hundred Thousand* of all the *Metals*, all which he yet lost at once, when he was Banished. Nay, and *Scaliger* says, *Gorlaeus* (a very ordinary Man, and far from being a *Prince*) had above *Thirty Thousand* rare *Medals*, whereof above *Four Thousand* of *Gold*, which exceeded the *French King's Collection* by *Ten Thousand*. They are ranked according to the Dates, and kept in Cabinets of *Cedar*, the Drawers elegantly Gilt and Titled: Nor are his very *Counters* (which concern any particular Notice relating to *History*, as many do) neglected, or deemed unworthy of a distinct Repository.

It will not I suppose be necessary (after all that has been said) to acquaint the Lovers of this sort of *Antiquity*, how requisite some competent Knowledge in the *Greek* and *Latin Tongues* is to the Studious, and those who would indeed be profound in this Noble Science; tho' (to dislourage no otherwise Ingenious Person) we find by *Hub.Golzius*, and the above-named *Gorlaeus* (both ignorant of either Tongue) how far exceeding Industry, Affection, and Application may attain to and arrive. To this appertains likewise some Skill in the antient *Geography*, *History*, *Chronology*, *Pagan Mythology*; Assistant to which of the Modern, may *Rhodiginus*, *Rosinus*, *Ortelius* be; *Pancrollius's Notitia*, *Cæsar Ripa's Iconologia*, and such as Treat of the Images of the *Gods* and *Godesses*, with other Subsidiaries.

But I have now done as soon as I have shewed you how to prevent the often handling of your choicest *Medals*, as well as to facilitate the taking any of them out of their respective *Nests* and *Localities* (in which they are placed) by what I observed of Mr. *Charleton's*, who has very Ingeniously fasten'd one end of a small and narrow Label of *Velume*, or piece of *Ribbon* to the bottom of every *Nick*, so far under the *Medal*, as that

taking up the loose end of the Parchment or Ribbon (which is purposely left to appear a little beyond the edge of the *Neft*) one easily raises up the *Medal*, so as either to see the *Reverse* or *Head*, or take it quite out without pinching or digging it forth with one's Nails, which is inconvenient, and often sullies it. Upon every such *Label*, there is also (as I remember) noted with a Pen, what *Medal* it is, which being extreamly neat and ready, I recommend for others imitation.

I had propos'd to conclude this Institution with a Catalogue (by way of Specimen) of both Antient Greek and Roman *Medals*, for the Ease and Benefit of *Tyros*, and such as are not yet accustom'd, and so ready to Decipher their *Inscriptions* after the Method of Monsieur *Baudelot*, beginning with the *Roman*, and (after the *Consular*) with him, to whom after the decretal Battel at *Pharsalia*, the Senate permitted the Dignity of having the Victor's *Effigies* stamped on his Coin, and which (as we Read) render'd his own *Sacred*, and was indeed the most transcendent Mark of Honor they could flatter him withal. But finding my self prevented by that large and useful Account which Mr. *Obed. Walker* has already published; I wholly omit it, with the Addition only of those who succeeded *Jovianus* (where Mr. *Walker* has left off) who, tho' nothing so considerable as his Predecessor Emperors; yet since to assist that Collection, some may happily desire an Account of such as follow'd (and that there was any sort of Civility or tolerable Art remaining) I shall recite them down to *Heraclius*, which happen'd to be about the Second *Century* from *Valens*, the Seventy Third Emperor, about the Year 364 after the *Incarnation*.

73.
D.N. VALENS. MAX. Aug.
a Common Medal. Reigned 14 years, Lived 50. Died 373. in Phrygia.
Albia Dominica Aug. very Rare.
D.N. PROCOPIVS. P.F. Aug.
R. R. *Reigned 1.*

74.
D.N. F. GRATIANVS P.F.
Aug. *Comm. Regnavit: 15.*
Vixit. 29. Mort. 390.

F.L. MAX. CONSTAN-TIA. R. R.

D.N. FIRMVVS. P. F. Aug.
R. R.
A.Y. T. KAIC. ΘEODΩPOC
EVC. CEB. K.

75.
D.N. Flau. VALENTINIA-NVS IVNIOR.
P. Fel. Aug. C. Reg. 16. *Vix.*
26. *Mort. 391.*

D. N.

- D. N. MAG. MAXIMVS. P. FEL. Aug. *Com. Mort. in Gal. 388.*
D. N. F. L. VICTOR. P. F. Aug. *Rare Mort. in Gallia. 388.*
76.
D. N. F. L. THEODOSIVS. P. F. Aug. *Com. Reg. 17. Vix. 60. Mort. 392.*
AELIA. FLACCILLA. Aug. R.
GALLA. PLACIDIA. *Pia Felix Aug. R.*
D. N. EVGENIVS. P. F. Aug. R. *in Gal. Ger. R. I. M. 39.*
77.
D. N. Fla. ARCADIVS. P. F. Aug. C. Reg. 13. *Vi. 31. Mor. 405.*
Aelin. EUDOXIA. Aug. R. R.
CENT. V.
D. N. HONORIVS. P. F. Aug. *Com. R. 31. V. 38. M. 421.*
78.
D. N. Flau. THEODOSIVS. P. Fel. Aug. R. IMP. XXXII. COS. XVII. P. P. Rom. Reg. 48. *Vixit 48. Mort. 449.*
EVDOXIA. Aug. *Rare.*
P. PRISCVS. ATTALUS. P. F. Aug. *Rare.*
D. N. IOVINVS. P. F. Aug. *Rare.*
D. N. HERACLIANVS. P. F. R. R.
D. N. PETRONIVS. P. Fel. Aug. R. R.
80.
D. N. PLAC. VALENTINI-ANVS. P. F. Aug. R. R. *Mort. 432.*
EVDOXIA. Aug. R.
81.
D. N. MARCIANVS. R. R. R. 6. V. — M. 455.
FL. PULCHERIA Aug. R.
D. N. FL. ANICIUS. MAXI-MUS. R. R. R. I. V. — M. 454.
82.
D. N. FL. MAECILIUS. AVI-TVS. R. R. R. — M. 444.
83.
D. N. FL. Vali LEO. P. F. Aug. *Com. R. 28. V. — M. 474.*
FL. IUL. VERINA. Aug. R. R.
84.
D. N. FL. LEO IUN. R. R. R. 13. V. — M. 474.
85.
D. N. JVL. MAIORINV. RR. R. 4. V. — M. 460.
86.
D. N. LIB. SEVERVS. P. F. Aug. R. R. R. — V. — M. 465.
87. D. N.

87.

D. N. FL. ANTHEMIUS. R. R. R. 6. V — M. 467.
FL. MARCIA Augusta. R. R.

88.

D. N. RICIMERVS. Fl. Aug.
R. R.

89.

D. N. Fl. Anic. OLVBRIVS.
R. R. Mor. 491.
Fl. PLACIDIA. Augusta.
R. R.

90.

D. N. GLYCERIVS. Per. P.F.
R. R. R — V — , Mor. 472.

91.

D. N. LEO. IUN. P. Fel. Aug.
R. R. 1.

92.

D. N. Fel. ZENO. P. Fel. Aug.
R. R. V — — . 490.

93.

D. N. Fl. Jul. NEPOS. P. Fel.
Aug. R. Aliquot Menses.

94.

D. N. Fl. BASILISCVS. R.R.
N. 3. Abdicat. 477.

95.

D. N. Fl. LIONTIUS. R. sub
Zeno.

96.

D. N. Fl. Mommillus. AU-
GUSTUS. R. R. — 476.

97.

D. N. Fl. Valerius. ANASTA-
SIUS P. Fel. Perpetuus. Aug.
Com. R. 29. V. — M. 517.

D. N. Fl. LONGINUS. P. Fel.
Perpetuus. Golzii. R. R.

D. N. FL. VITALIANUS.
Perp. Golzii.

98.

D.N. JUSTINUS. P. F. Aug.
Flavius. Anicius. Perpet.
Com. R. 9. V. — M. 526.
FL. EUPHEMIA. Augu-
sta. R.

99.

D. N. JUSTINIANUS. Aug.
Fl. Amio. Perpet. Pius Felix.
Com.
Fl. THEODORA. Aug.
R. R.

100.

D. N. JUSTINV. Perpet. P.
Fel. Aug. C. R. 13. V —
M. 578.
Fl. SOPHIA. Aug. R. R.

101.

D. N. TIBERIUS. Constan-
tinus. Perp. P. Fel. Aug. C.
R. 7. V — — M. 592.
Fl. Anastasia. Aug.

102.

D. N. Flau. MAURITIUS.
Tiberius. Perpet. Aug. R. R.
20. V. 65. M. 602.

103. D. N.

R. V. Mort. 610.
LEONTIA. Aug. R.

103.
D. N. R. THEODOSIUS Per-
pet. P. Aug. R. M. 602.
SECUL. VII.

105.
D. N. HERACLIUS. R. P.
33. V — 640.

104.
D. N. Fl. FOCAS. Aug. R.
Hic Terminus Eſt.

For after this, there's little worth Collecting, or at least very rarely; tho' now and then, and by Chance, one may peradventure light upon something which may serve to explain and fill up some part of later *History* in those dark Ages ensuing, which will best be discovered by the Fabric of the Medal.

AND now I have but a Word to add before I come to *FINIS*: And it is the Earnest Recommending to such Persons as are Possessors of *Medals*, *Intaglias*, *Inscriptions*, *Statues* and other Rare and Curious *Antiquities*, Collections and peculiar Treasure of Princes and Great Men (such as were King Charles the First, the Illustrious Earl of Arundel, and the rest we have named) the Entertaining of some Learned and Knowing Person, who with the *Library* might have the Charge and Keeping of their *Cabinets*, *Nummi Phylacia*, and *Curiosities* of this Nature, and be qualified to Discourse pertinently upon, as well as shew them to Learned Strangers and others, whom the Fame of such Rarities may invite with a Decency becoming Learned Men; and not (as too usually) leave and abandon them to the Custody of a *Valet-de-Chambre*, or some Ignorant *Mercenary*, who knows neither how to Value, Preserve or strew them as they ought, and to the Credit and Honor of their *Masters*.

Were this reformed, we should then, as in *Italy*, *France*, *Germany*, (and other Polite and Learned Nations) have frequent Catalogues of what were most Rare yet extant, and in being of *Antient* and *Useful Erudition*, derivable from these Precious *Remains* in the *Cabinets* and *Archives* of the Curious, and of which the Learned *Keepers* of such *Repositories* would give Notice, and Exercise their Talents by publishing something of Use and Advantage to the *Republic of Letters*, as so many *Antiquaries* and Knowing Persons have done Abroad

to the Honor of their Countries (spreading the Reputations of those Generous and Noble Persons to whom they belong) for the Benefit of the Learned World, and not keep them so wholly to themselves, as few or none are the better for them.

It is to this Sense, and without vanity, I would therefore apply that of *Theognis* and the *Satyrift*,

Ti σοιν χρίστην μηδέ τελευτής;

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciatur alter.

— 'Tis nothing worth that lies Conceal'd,
And Science is not Science till Reveal'd.

Mr. Dryden.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Heads and Effigies in Prints and Taille-douce: Their Use as they Relate to Medals.

I Have for these many Years been much importuned, and by many, to Publish a second and more ample Edition of my *History of Chalcography*, which indeed (being the very first of that Subject, written that I know of in any Language) I might have exceedingly and usefully Improved: But having of a long time given over these Diversions, I cannot now oblige the Curious with any considerable Additions to my own Collection: The Lovers of *Taille-douce* may yet find wherewith to satisfy the utmost Curiosity, by consulting that large and ample Catalogue which has been published (since mine) of what the late Abbot Marolles parted with to the French King some Years since, and which are now in his Library at *Paris* in divers large Folios, to the Value of many Thousand Crowns:

Nor perhaps would it at all be difficult to add what may have since been set forth worthy the Collecting by our best Artists

Artists and Ingravers, especially in *Mezzo-Tinto* (as they call it) of which I gave the first intimation to the World, and which is now arrived to that height of perfection for its tender and delicate touch, as does sometimes contend with, and not seldom seem to exceed the Pencil of the most Excellent *Miniatu're Chiar-Oscuro*.

But that which I would chiefly bespeak to the Curious of Prints, should amongst the rest be a Collection of the *Heads* and *Effigies* of Famous and Illustrious Persons, such as were either done Originally from the Life, or from the best Paintings that were so; and I do in particular recommend it to the Studio's of *Medals*, as what may in great Part, and with no great Expence, supply what one cannot hope to procure and obtain in more rich and lasting Materials; as also in as much as besides the *Heads* and *Pourtraits*, they seldom or never appear without Inscriptions of the Names, Qualities, Virtues, most signal Works and Actions of the Persons whom they represent, which makes up the defect of *Reverses*.

In Order to this, I had taken the Pains of Collecting the Names of the most Renowned, Famous and Illustrious of our own, and other Nations worthy the Honor of *Medal*, or at least of some Memory, as might in any sort upon one occasion or other, possibly contribute to the History of the Times and Persons under the Titles of

*Scholars and Divines; Historians, Chronologers; Antiquaries, Rhetoricians, Grammarians; Critics, Orators, Poets, and extraordinary Wits; Philologists, Philosophers; Physicians and Naturalists; Chemists, Botanists; Mathematicians, Musicians; Juris-Consults and Lawyers; Great Travellers and Discoverers; Worthy Benefactors; Persons Famous, or Pretenders to Curious Arts; Painters, Sculptors and Mechanitians of all Sorts; Sectaries, Enthusiasts, Impostors, Conspirators; bold Usurpers and Famous for any desperate Villany of either Sex, Virtuous, Learned or Lewd; Comedians, Mountebanks, Juglers and other Persons Remarkable for any Extraordinary Accident of Age, Stature, Strength, Shape, &c. but especially (and which indeed I should have named in the first place) the *Heads* and *Effigies* of Emperors, Kings, Princes and other renowned Persons, conspicuous for their Birth, Title, Courage, Counsel and Policy, or any Famous and Heroic Exploits by Sea or Land; in Church or State, &c. which amounted to a very considerable number of Prints, well chosen and properly dispos'd of in this, or some other*

Method, and in Books; to which might be farther added, short Notes pertinent to the Persons.

Whilst I am on this Topic (and for Reasons hereafter not to be contemn'd) give me leave to call over the Names of some of those Famous and Illustrious Persons, both of our own and other Nations, as I had Collected them for the Design I mentioned; I begin with the Reverend Clergy.

Scholars and Divines, English, Irish, Scots, &c.

*In this Recension of Names, thro all the following Clas- fes, I do not oblige my self strictly to an Alphabetic al. to an Alphabetic Order be- yond the Initial Let- ter, some al. fo are pur- posely re- peated as applicable to several Faculties.	A Bbot Georg. Cox. A.B. Cant. Rob. Bp. of S. Alcuin. Anseworth. Alexander ab Ales. Andrews, B. W. Armachanus. Baleus, B. of Offory. Babington, Ep. Wig. Bancroft, A. B. C. Barlow, Ep. Lin. Barrow. Becon. Bedel, Ep. Blanford Ep. Bradford, M. Bramhal, A. B. A. Brightman. Braughton. Burton. Cameron. Carleton, Ep. Cartwright. Castel. Chillingworth. Chrington, Ep. B. W. Collet. Columbanus. Cofin, Ep. D. Coverdale, Ep.	Cox. Crakenthrop. Cranmer, A. B. C. M. Cudworth. Cumber. St. Cuthbert. Davenant, Ep. S. Dolben, A. B. Ebor. Don. Downam, Ep. Dupper, Ep. W. Duport. Earle, Ep. Sal. Farington. Fell, Ep. Ox. Fern, Ep. Forbs. Fox. Fuller, T. Gataker. Gauden, Ep. Ex. Godwin. Gouge. Gregory. Grindal, A. B. C. Grostbed. Gunning, Ep. El. Hackwell.	Hacket, Ep. L. C. Hales. Hall, Bp. N. Hammond. Harfnet. Hart. Hewet, M. Hooker. Holland. Holdsworth, Ep. Holiday. Hooper, Ep. Humphries. Jackson. Jewel, Ep. Sa. Ingulphus. King, Ep. Lo. — and Ch. Langbaine. Langham. Latimer, B. Lond. M. Laud, A. B. C. M. Lightfoot. Littleton. Livelie. Lyran. Major. Mede. Montague,
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Montague, Ep. C.	Sands, A. B. York.	Willbrode.
Morley, Ep. W.	Saunderson, Ep.	White.
More.	Sibbs.	Willet.
Morton, Ep.	Sparrow, Ep.	Williams, A. B. York.
Nowel, D. P.	Spencer.	Wilkins, Ep. C.
Overal, Ep.	Steward, D. P.	Wotton.
Outram.	Taylor, Ep. D. C.	Wren, Ep. E.
Parker, A. B. Cant.	Thomson.	Presbyterians, Inde-
— Ep. Ox.	Thorndyke.	pendents and o-
Parkhurst.	Tillotson, A. B. Cant.	ther Dissenters.
S. Patrick.	Tindal, M.	Ames.
Pearson, Ep. Ch.	Towerson.	Baxter.
Perce.	Triveth.	Calamy.
Perkins.	Vaughan, Ep. Lon.	Clever.
Pocock, our Learned	Valentine.	Dod.
Philharab.	Usher, A. B. Ar.	Goodman.
Prideaux, Ep. Wig.	Walton, Ep. C.	Hinderson.
Reynolds.	Ward, Ep. Sar.	Knox.
Ridly, Ep. L.	Warham, A. B. Cant.	Manton.
Rogers, M.	Warner, Ep. Roff.	Nye.
Ros.	Wharton.	Owen.
Sancroft, A. B. Cant.	Whitaker.	Primeroe.
Sanders, M.	Whitebread, D. D.	Sedgwick.
	Whitgift, A. B. Cant.	Travers.
		Twiffe, and other
		Smectymnians.
		Romanists.
Allen, Card.	Garnet.	Raynolds.
Bonner, Ep. L.	Goff.	Ripley.
Carpenter.	Hadrian IV. Pap.	Rupertus.
Cressy.	Halcot.	Sanders.
Davenport.	Harding.	Sargeant.
Durlæus.	Howard, Card.	Scotus and Erig.
Fox, Ep. Wm.	Ocham.	Swifset.
Gardiner, Ep. W.	Parsons.	Tunstal, Ep. D.
	Poole, Card.	Vane.
		Wainfleet.

Wainfleet.	Warren.	Wilfrid.
Walter Merton.	White ab Albiis.	Wolsey, Card. &c.
Walsh.	Widdrington.	

Historians, Antiquaries, Critics, Philologers, &c.

	Eliot.	Lydiat.	Savel.
Ascham.	Fabian.	Littleton.	Selden.
Baker.	Farnaby.	Malmesbury.	Speede.
Bale.	Fulmer.	Marsham.	Spelman.
Bayns.	Fuller.	Melvin.	Spotswood.
Ven Bede.		Moore.	Staniburft.
Breerewood.	Gildas.	Merton.	Stow.
Buchanan.	Grafton.		Summer.
	Grimston.	Nubrigensis.	Sumner.
Camden.			
Cambreus.	Hacklyt.	Pace Sir Rich.	Turner.
Capgrave.	Harding.	Pits.	Twisden.
Cheeke.	Heylin.	Purchas.	Twyne.
Cotton.	Hollingshead.	Raleigh.	Verstegan.
Cuff.	Howel Jac.	Reuchline.	
Cooper.	— William.	Rider.	Walsingham.
Crichton.	Huntington.	Rushworth.	Ware.
Dempster.	Knatchbull.		Wendover.
D'Eves.	Knolles.	Sands Edw.	Westminst. Mat.
Digs.		— Georg.	Wheare.
Dugdal.	Leland.	Sarisburiensis.	Whitlock, &c.

Philosophers.

*Who living none will en- vy the bring- ing named a- mong the Boile, most learned and deser- ving.	Bacon Frier.	Caius.	Fulk.	Lock Dr. *
	Verulam.	Digby.	Hobbs.	Plat.
	Bonge.	Flud.	More D. Hen.	White, &c.

Physicians.**Physicians.**

Alfon.	Ent.	Jeylife.	Scarbow.
Anthony.	Frazer.	Linacer.	Short.
Bate.	Glisson.	Liber Sir. M.	Sidneham.
Browne Sir T.	Godard.	Lower.	Stanley.
Burrows.			
Butler.	Ham.	Meverel.	Thorice.
	Harvy.	Moufet.	Topsel.
Caius.	Higmore.	Prujean.	Turner.
Charleton.	Holland.		
		Ray.	Wharton.
Crook.			Willis.
			Wotton.

To whom add our Famous Botanists, Chirurgians, and Litho-
mists, Gerhard, Hollier, Jackson, Johnson, Knight, Molins, Morison,
Wiseman, Woodward, &c.

Mathematicians.

Bainbridge.	Gascoigne.	Moreland Sir S.	Petty Sir Will.
Bond.	Gelibrand.	More Jonas	
Briggs.	Gilbert.		Ridgley.
Brounker Ld.	Greaves.	Napier.	Rook
	Gunter.	Neile.	
Cavendish Sir C.	Grae.	Norman.	Sacrobosco.
Colins.	Harriot.	Norden.	Saxton.
	Heydon.	Norwood.	
Dee.	Horrox.		Ward, Ep. Sar.
Dudly Tit.	Humb. D. of Gloucester.	Oughtred.	Wells.
D. Northumb.			White.
		Pecham A.B.C.	Wilkins.
Forster.	Lydiat.	Pell.	Wright, &c.

To whom add those *Viri Πολυμαθεῖται*, (highly meriting,
and inferiors to none we have Celebrated) Sir Christopher Wren,
Dr. Wallis, Newton, Flamsteed, Hook, Hally, &c. Fellows of the
Royal Society, whom none but the *Αγνοεῖται* and Ignorant,
such as have nothing to Command them, will envy the Honor
of Medal, even whilst they are living, and their Works speak
for them.

Lawyers

Lawyers and J. C.

Braeton.	Dyer.	Jenkins Sir L.	Rustal.
Briton.	Finch, L. Ch.	Lambard.	Reeves.
Cæsar.	Fitz-Herbert.	Latch.	Rolle.
Cook.	Fletta.	Littleton.	Selden.
Cowell.	Fortiscue.	Lindwood.	
Crook.	Glanvil.	Maynard.	Thornton.
	Grimston.		
Davis.	Hales.	Noy.	Vaughan.
Doderidge.			Zouch.
Duck.		Plowden.	

To these add Judge Jenkin, Mr. Prin, &c. stout Assertors of their Country's, Laws, against the late Usurpers.

Poets and Great Wits.

Alabaster.	Craftshaw.	Grevil S. Bulk.	Ogilby.
Barkley.	Daniel.	Harding.	Overberry.
Bathurst.	Davis.	Herbert.	Owen.
Beaumont.	Denham.	Hoskins.	Randolph.
Brown Will.	Don.	Humes.	Rofconon Ld.
Buchanan.	Drayton.		
Butler (Hudibras.)	Drummond.	Johnson.	Sandys.
	Dyer.	Joseph of Exon.	Sedulius.
Carew.			Sherley.
Challoner Am-	Edward E. of	Llewellyn.	Shakespeare.
bassad. Span.	Oxon.	Lydiat.	Sidney Sir Phil.
Author of	Elderton.		Spencer.
that celebra-	Fairfax.	Marlows.	Stanley.
ted Poem, De	Fanshaw.	Marvel.	Stephens.
Repub. Engl.	Finstauranda.	May.	Suckling.
	Fletcher.	Milton.	
Chapman.			Wake Sir Ja.
Chaucer.	Gafcoine.	Nash.	Waller.
Corbet.	Gaveston.		Warner, &c.
Cowley.	Gower.	Ocland.	

Nor

Nor let any stomach Hopkins, Sternbold, Wiseman, Withers, Quarles, Pagan Fisher, honest Tupper and Jo. Taylor, all of them *Poetae surorum generum*.

And who would not have the Pictures of Allen (Founder of the College at Dulwich) Burbidge, Lowin, Pollard; the Verripelles—Lacy, Lee, Tailor, Tarleton, and other egregious Roscians and Pantomimes of our Theatres.

Musicians.

Berkinshaw.	Deering.	Ives.	P. Philips.
Bird.	Dowlang.		Purcell.
Bull.		Morley.	
Butler.	Euet.		Simpson.
Campion.	Humphry.	Laniere.	Willby.
Carew.		Laws.	Young, &c.

Great Travellers.

Blount Sir Hen.	Gage.	Mandevil.	Sherley Sir Ro.
Booz Sir Jer.		Roe Sir Tho.	— — Anthon.
Dampier, and	Herbert.		Sandys Georg.
the rest of the	Kneret.		Vernon, &c.
Buccaneers.		— — Edwin.	

By no means forgetting our Renowned Leg-stretcher, Thomas Coriat of Odcomb, &c.

Worthy Benefactors.

Gresham.	Pindar Sir Pa.	Sutton.
Abbot.	Pope Sir Tho.	
Balliol.	Lambert.	Waddam.
Bathurst.	Laude.	Wainflet.
Bodley.	Mary Courtes	Sheldon A.B.C.
	of Richmond:	(Founder of Ward.
Chicheley.	Middleton.	the Oxford Warner.
Collet.	Morley Agnes.	Theatre.) Whitington.
Colwal.		W. of Witcham.
		Smith.
		Wolsey, &c.

with

with the rest of those Royal and Munificent Benefactors, Founders of *Churches, Colleges, Schools, Hospitals*, (such as that of *Chelsey* already finished, and at *Greenwich* now erecting) *Ports, Bridges, Repairers of High Ways, Publick Work-Houses, &c.* for the Advancement of Learning, Relief of the Poor, Ease and Safety of Travellers, and other Pious, Charitable and Useful Works. Lastly,

To give some Instances of the Learned, Virtuous and Fair Sex. How should one sufficiently value a Medal of the Famous Heroina *Boadicia Queen of the Iceni!* The British Lady *Cardelia*; the Chaste Queen *Emma, Alfreda, Abbess Hilda*, were it possible to meet with them, or at least their true Portraits, with that of *Julian Barnes* who wrote a Poem of Hunting and Hawking, dedicated to *Edward the Fourth*: The Lady *Jane Grey, Elizabeth Carew*, the Lady *Mary Nevil*, so often celebrated by our *Cambro-Briton Epigrammatist*; Mrs. *Roper* and Learned Daughters of Sir *Thomas More*, and another of Sir *Anthony Cook*: Mrs. *Weston*, who besides other things, writ a Latin Poem in praise of *Typography*: *Anna Ascue, Catherine Killegrew* and her Sister, skill'd in both the Learned Tongues: *Mary Countess of Pembroke* (an extraordinary both Beauty and Wit) Sister to Sir *Philip Sidney*, and some say, *Coajutrix* in that Famous *Arcadia*. The Lady *Arabella Stuart*; *Anne Cooke* Mother to the Lord Chancellor *Bacon*, Learned in the *Latin and Greek*: Here then we celebrate the Incomparable Queen *Elizabeth*, knowing in all the Learned Tongues; witness her Magnanimous extemporary Speech in *Antwerp* to that of *Sigismund* the King of Poland's Ambassador: * *Scaliger* says she spake five Languages, and knew more than all the Great Persons then Living.

* *Scaliger, Beza, Thuanus, Ascham, Speede, &c.*

We have our Learned *Camden* (and others of undoubted Credit) telling us of her Visit to the University of *Cambridge*, *Dicedens* (says he) *Oratione Latina valedixit, &c.* where he sets it down. And such was another *Elizabeth* (eldest Daughter to *Elizabeth* late Queen of *Bohemia*, Sister to *Charles the Martyr*) not long since deceased, to whom the great Philosopher † *Des Cartes* dedicates his Works with this Account, ^{† Epif. ad Princip. Pbi} (among other Perfections, and in Admiration of her extraordinary Capacity of the most abstracted Sciences) *Quod Te unam hactenus invenerim, quae Tractatus ante hec a me vulgatos, perfectè omnes intelligas, &c.* That her Highness was the only Person of all that ever he yet had met with, who perfectly understood and comprehended what he had published.

Among

Among those Royal and Illustrious Ladies, we do not forget the late Dutches of *New-Castle*, either for her Learning, or for Love of Learning; nor for both, Mrs. *Philips*, and our *Sappho Mrs. Behn*; Mrs. *Makins*, the Learned Sister of the Learned Dr. *Pell*; nor without the highest Ingratititude for the Satisfaction I still receive by what I read of Madam *Astall* of the most Sublime: Besides, what lately she has proposed to the Virtuous of her Sex, to shew by her own Example, what great Things, and Excellencies it is Capable of, and which calls to mind, the Lady of that *Protestant Monastery*, Mrs. *Farrer*, not long since at *Geding* in *Huntington-shire*; the History whereof we have at large written by * *Dr. Hacket*. Not without my hearty Wishes, that at the first *Reformation* in this of *Bishop Williams*, Kingdom, some of those demolished Religious Foundations had been spared both for Men and Women; where single Persons devoutly inclined, might have retired and lived without Reproach or infaining Vows; tho' under such Restraint and Religious Rules, as could not but have been approved by the most averse to *Papery* or Superstition, and as I have heard, is at this Day practised amongst the *Evangelical Churches* in *Germany*. And what should still forbid us to promote the same Example, and begin such Foundations, I am to learn more solid Reasons for, than any I confess, as yet I have. But whilst I am speaking of the Ladies,

It would be an Omission unpardonable, not to Collect the *Effigies* of those *Lords* and Illustrious Persons, Favourites, great Officers and others, who had, and will have Name in the succeeding Histories of our late Civil War, for their Loyalty, Courage, Counse, Employments or Interest in the publick Affairs, (besides those already enumerated Chap. IV.) such as the Dukes of *Albemarle, Buckingham, Hamilton, New-Castle, Ormond* and his Illustrious Son, the late and Valiant Earl of *Ossory*, by me never to be mentioned without the most grateful, and indelible Sense of a long and intire Friendship, begun many Years abroad, and continued, till with extreme Sorrow, I closed his Eyes. The Earls of *Arundel and Surrey, Arlington, Ashley, Berkley, Biron, Bristol, Carleill, Caermarthen, Capel, Cherbery, Clarendon, Cleveland, Cork, Darby, Devonshire, Marquis of Dorchester, Earl of Essex*; the Learned Lords *Falkland, Goring, Marquis of Hartford, Lord Hatton, Earl of Holland, Lords Holles, Hopton, Huntington, Earls of Inchiquin, Kingston, Langdale, Duke of Lauderdale, Earls of Leicester, Lindsey, Loughborow,*

M m

Loughborow, Manchester, Marlborough; Viscount Montague, the renowned Marquis of Montrois, Hallifax; Earls of Mulgrave, Northampton, Northumberland, Norwich, Overy, Peterborough; Duke of Richmond; Earls of Rochester, Shrewsbury, Southampton, Stratford; Lord Stawel, Earl of Sunderland, Lord Wentworth, Marquis of Worcester, &c. Signal for their Service, or Remarkable for their Actions, whose Names will shine in our future Annals, as they deserve to do in *Medal* to their lasting Honor; as per contra, Bradshaw, Brackstead, Corbet, Cromwell, Cook, Dorislaus, Garland, Goff, Hewson, Holland, Ireton, Lisle, Ludlow, Martin, Okey, Hugh Peters, Pennington, Scot, Tichburn, Whaley, Ven and other our Clements, Ravillacs and Lopezes, with the rest of those Infamous *Parricides*, who deservedly suffered, or deserved to suffer to their endless shame. Lastly,

Those who discovered the late Plots and Conspiracies, whether real or pretended, and such as miscarried in them before, and since the *Revolution*. Nay, I would not care if I had the Heads and Pourtraits of Pelagius, Robert Parsons, Stapleton, the Martin-Mar-Prelates, Garnet, Faux, Catesby; the villainous Burgundian (who assassin'd the most Heroic Prince of Nassau), Jac-Straw, Tom Tiler, Simmel, Perkin Warbec, Tresilian, Emson and Dudley, Gaviston; Powel, Felton, Sindercum, Blood who made that bold Attempt on the Royal *Gazophylacium* in the *Tower*, and for a while robb'd it of the Imperial Crown, &c. To these add the French Erostratus Hubert, who is said to have fired the City of London, after it had stood as many Thousand Years, as the Temple at Ephesus had been Hundreds in Building; and let this Rear be brought up with Hannum and Whitny, Clavel the learned Padder; Dr. Lamb, Elizabeth Barton, Mal cut-purse, and the German-Princes.

I would see the Faces of Scoggin, Archee, Hobson the merry Carrier of Cambridge, and others *eiusdem ordinis*.

In this *Class* enter the celebrated *Misers* and illustrious Strumpets; such as Rosamond, Jane Shore, Gratiana and other Thaises (of no mean Titles) as have debauch'd Great Princes, and contributed more perhaps to the Ruin of this Kingdom, than all the Wars, Fires, Plagues and Plots which else have happened.

Others again are Signal upon different and extraordinary Accounts, Rare and Accidental; such as the late Stroker Gretorix, the Famous Irish Gastrimurth and Ventriloquus Fanning, our Milo, (and other Gastrimargi) Wood the great Eater of Kent, Marriot and other Philoxenus's.

Opposice

Opposite to these, the Virgin Schreira, Eva Fleigen and Margarite the Maid of Spire with the like Fasters and abstemious *Asceta*: Farley, who slept fourteen Days and Nights; Calvert who went from London to Calais and back again to London in a Summer's Day, between Sun rising and setting; Here likewise may properly come in Babo Earl of Abensberg, who being Father of Forty Children, brought Two and Thirty of them, (all alive, and at once) to wait upon the German Emperor; The prolific Mrs. Honeywood of Marshham in Essex; but above all, Margarite Countess of Honeberg, who brought forth as many Children at one Birth, as there are Days in the Year, all upon * unquestionable Record.

Then for Persons Remarkable for Age amongst us, Dame Kerton the late Abbess of Amesberry, who lived to an Hundred and Forty Years, married, and died long after the dissolution of her Monastery; Old Par, who survived above One Hundred Fifty and Two Years; and the antient Countess of Desmond, of whom it is reported, that she changed her Teeth three times; as a Queen of Hungary recover'd her Youth and Beauty by Virtue of the Water that bears her Name: To these add Old Sinson of Ellerton upon Swale in York-shire, (who dying ^{See Plin. Hist. Lib. VII. Cap. 5.} within these Twenty Years) was judged to be Older than Par by Ten Years: Other Nestors and Macrobians of this, and other Nations, see in the Learned and Industrious Dr. Plot's Natural History of Staffrdshire; where likewise of Men of prodigious Stature, such as Bray of Cornwall, Parsons, Porter to King James the First, whose Picture I think, is yet, or lately was to be seen in the Guard Chamber at White Hall, Midleton of Lancashire, &c. Next to these, Jeffrey Dwarf to King Charles the First, who grew to an ordinary Man's Stature after Fifty Years; Mr. Ramus (Pumilo to Thomas Earl-Marshal of England) who being Learned, and in the magnificent Train of that Noble Lord, when he went Ambassador to Vienna (about the Restitution of the Palatinate to the vanquish'd King of Bohemia) made a Speech in Latin before his Imperial Majesty, with such a Grace, and so much Eloquence, as merited a Golden Chain and Medal of the Emperor: Nor may we here forget the compendious Consort (yet living) of the late Mr. Gibson, whose Nuptials we find celebrated by our best * Poets; and the ^{Mr. Waller.} Minute Man (of Stature suitable) deservedly numbered among our Tallest, and very best Miniature Painters of the Age; which kindly calls upon me to gratify an inclination I always had

had to an Art so useful and instructive, as well as delightful; by celebrating some of our own Country-men, who have outdone all the World in Water-Colours; such as *Hildiard*, both our *Olivers*, the inimitable *Cooper*, *Carew*, with the two Sons of *De Clyne*, &c. In Oyl,

Dobson, *Walker*, *Johnson*, *Fuller*, *Greenhill*, *Streeter*, *Rylie*, *Pierce*, &c. our *Phidias*, *Praxiteles* and *Lysippus* — *Mr. Gibbon* for the Statuary; our *Ranilis*, *Simons*, &c. for *Intaglias*, &c. our *Billingly*, *Davis* of *Hereford*, who wrote in *Laudem Artis Scriptorae*, and taught the Noble Prince *Henry* to write; *Coker*, *Gerin*, *Gething*, *Skelton*, and mine own *Monoculus Hoare*; Comparable for their Skill and Dexterity in Graving, Calligraphy and

* Callicrates wrote an Elegiac Diademum in a Segmentum of the *Apostle's Creed*, and beginning of St. John's Gospel within the compass of a Farthing. What would he have said of our Famous Peter Bale? who in the Year 1575. wrote the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, Decalogue, with two short Prayers in Latin, his own Name, Motto, Day of the Month, Year of the Lord, and Reign of the Queen, to whom he presented it at Hampton-Court, all of it written within the Circle of a Single Penny, inchas'd in a Ring and Bordure of Gold, and covered with a Chrystal so accurately wrought, as to be very plainly legible, to the great Admiration of her Majesty, the whole Privy-Council, and several Ambassadors then at Court: I think, he was also the Inventer of the Art of Brachygraphy, Cyfers and other Note furtivæ now in such use among us — Sed manum de Tabula.

For I should never else have done to think of finishing this Piece thro' all its dimensions and varieties, as we did expect to find it in what Mr. Turner undertakes, *Sed quanta de spe!* I descend therefore to other Nations, producing Men of Name or Merit for something Extraordinary and Conspicuous, whose Effigies in Medal or otherwise, were desirable upon the Account we shall hereafter * mention in favour of this seeming

* Concerning Physiognomy.

Alphonſus, the Learned King of Leon and Castile, and a Duke of Ferrara of that Name; *Andrea D'Oria*, who signaliz'd himself at the Battel of Lepanto; *Alexander Farneze*; *Albert Marquis of Brandenburg*; *Alonzo Perez de Gusman* Duke of Medina Sidonia, General of the Armada (Surnamed Invincible) against England, Anno 1588. &c.

It would be tedious but to Epitomize their several Exploits and Famous Achievements, which every body conversant in modern History, will call to mind upon the recital of their Names only, which I therefore run over, and as I am Writing.

Beligarius the fortunate, and unfortunate General under *Justinian*; *Godfry of Bulloin*; the Noble *Baldwin* and other *Heros* of the Holy War; *Carolus Magnus* and *Quintus*; *Charles Duke of Burbon*, and *Charles Duke of Lorain*; *Charles the Ninth of France*; *Carolus de Cossé*; *Matthew Corvinus*; *Affaldus Longus*, *Aloisius Mustus*, *Antonio Prospero Columna*; *Cosimo di Medicis*, *Lorenzo*, and *Peter*; *John Casmire*; *Don Juan de Castro* and *Austria*; the Cardinals of *Lorain*, *Richlieu* and *Mazarin*; *Louis de Bourbon* Prince of *Conde*, and his Father *Henry*; the *Chevalier Bayard*; *Gaspar Colligny* the Admiral, assassin'd in the Bloody Parisian Massacre; *Rosny Duke of Sully*; *Charles Son of King Philip the Second of Spain*, put to Death by his Father, suspected of favouring a Reformation; *Christiern the Second* and *Fourth Kings of Denmark*; *Ericius* and *Gustavus Adolphus* the Victorious Kings of *Sweden*; *Frederic* King of *Bohemia*; *Bethlem Gabor Prince of Transylvania*; *Isaac Conyno* Emperor of *Trebizon*; *Sebastian Zani* Doge of *Venice*; *Bartol Covillon*; *Fagionanus Busonius*; *Castruccio Castricani*; *Darellus*, the Waivod *Draculus*; *Joseph King of Morocco*; *Taffalet*; *Benjamin Bucher*; *Hamar Essain the Turk*; *Isaac King of Tombut*; *Demetrius*, and the truculent *Vasilovitz* Emperor of *Russia*; *Christ. Bernard of Munster*; the Famous Pyrate *Barbarossa*: I have seen Pictures of *Montezuma* Emperor of *Mexico*; *Ahabaliba the Inca*; *Paraccuffi King of La Plata*; *Oran Zeeb*, *Zaga Christi*, *Tomabes* the last *Soldan* of *Egypt*; *Simon the Georgian Prince*; *Geo. Caſtiot*; *Sahach Abba Sophy* of *Persia*; *Sultan Amurad*, and *Mahuned Second* and *Third*; *Selymus*, and the Magnificent *Solyman*; *Albiearius Cham* of *Tartary*; *Ferbates Bacha* and *Chuseimes Bacha* of *Carmania*, *Zeriff of Fez*, *Muleasses King of Tunis*; the late *Vizier Cuproli*, *Jo. Cigala*, &c. To which may be added other extraordinary Persons, former, and later Ambassadors from *India*, *Morocco*, *Russia* (done by our best Painters) *Hamel Ben Hoddu Ottor*; *Raiia Nebee*, *Niae Wi-Praia* his Colleague; *Abi Jag a Sedana*, and *Peter Jo. Potemkin* of *Mocco*; *Pawhatan* Emperor of *Virginia* and *Matoaka* his Daughter, Wife to *Esq; Roff*, with the painted Prince *Giolo* lately shew'd in Public. To return to Christendom.

Ferdinando Gonsalvo de Cordova and Soto; Fiesco of Genoa; Ferdinand Gaspar de Gonzaga; Guatemala; Gasp. de Guzman Conde de Olivares; Guidantonio Guidobaldi Duke of Urbino, and Fra. Maria, Marquis Galeatus; Gaston de Faux; the great Duke of Guise; Francis the First; Marshal de Gassion; the Duke of Bobon; Anna Dutchels of Memorency; Henry the Fourth of France; Blaise de Montluc; Mich. Hospitalis; Fran. Lesdiguières, the late Henry de la Tour Marshal of France; the Princes of Conde and Conti; Armand de Biron; Ludov. de Trimouille; George Cardinal l'Ambois; the Count de Dunois; Jo. Boucicault; Simon de Montfort; Scevola de Chastillon; Olivarius de Clisson; Bertrand de Gueslin; the late Count of Rochefacault; Jo. Huniades; Hercules Duke of Ferrara; Raymundus de Ponto first Master of the Order of Malta; George Elector of Brandenburg; John Frederic of Saxony great Patron of Luther, &c. Jo. Burgundus last Master of the Knights Templars; Cardinal Hugo; Malatesta; Don Juan d'Oquendo Admiral of the Spanish Fleet, Anno 1639. Jo. de Wert; Buquoy; Count Tilly; Walestine Duke of Fridland; Pepin King of France, and Father of Charles the Great; Phocas, who murdered his Master the Emperor Mauritius, and was Founder of the Papal Primacy, Anno 602. Tol the Brave Swiss; the Noble Alfonso Peraus; Piccinino; Fran. Pezaro; Clara Eugenia the most Prudent Governess of Flanders, &c. Peter Fulgois; Assaldus Piso; Phil. Longus; George Ragotzius; Jo. Ranzovius; Randolphus Adornus; Chr. Radziwil; Peter Serini; Marquis Spinola; Diego Sarmiento de Acuña; Sebastian King of Portugal; Sigismund King of Poland; Count Staremberg who so bravely Defended Vienna; Tho. Strozzi; Ludovic. and Fran. Sforza; Canis Scaliger Princes of Verona; Jacobus Trivulcio; Martin Turriano; Virgilio Ursini; Simon Vignotius; Villiers and Valetta, Great Masters of Malta and Rhodes; Vasques de Gama; Farinata Ubertus; Zifca; Zamosci Chancellor of Poland; Henry à Brederode; the most Illustrious and Heroic Princes of Orange, William the First; Maurice, Henry, Frederic; William the Second, and Third his Araçao M.DC.LXXXIX. &c. and amongst the most Worthy to be for ever Celebrated by that State, in Medals of Gold; that Brave, and Courageous Patriot Offe, who with his second Hassenaeer, saved his Fellow Citizens and Country, from being tamely given up to the French before Amsterdam, 1678.

Fathers and Divines, as many as can be recovered with any appearance of Resemblance, which I fear will be very few; tho' the Monks in some old Greek and Latin Manuscripts, pretend to present

present us not a few, especially of the later School-men and Theologues of Note: Such as,

Alphonſus a Castro.	Eſpensens.	Ocham Angl.
Aquinas.		Paginus.
Abbas Urspergenſis.	Faygius Paul.	Pagnarola.
Altinus.	Fonfeca.	Pamelus.
G. de Saint Amore.	Fulgentius.	Pascasius.
	Angl.	P. Paul Sarpi, Author of the C. of Trent.
Anastasius.	Gaza Theod.	Pallavicini Card. his Antagonist.
Anſelmus.	Genebrand.	Perotus Nic.
Arius Montanus.	Gerson.	Perron Cardinal.
Armachanus Angl.	Goranus Angl.	Rhabanus Maur.
Baonthorp Anglus.	Groſthed Angl.	Rbenanus Beat.
Balfamon.	Hampolus Angl.	Ribadineira.
Baronius.	Heresbachius.	Rigalius.
Bellarmin.	Hincmarus.	Sa Emanuel.
Berengarius.	Hugio Cardinal.	Sadolet Cardinal.
Bessarion.	Bertram.	Salignat.
Biel.	Biel.	Salmeron.
Bonaventura.	Bradwardin Angl.	Savanerola.
Cajetan.	Casa, Ep. Benevent.	Schelſtrate.
Canus Melch.	Jansenius, Ep. Iper.	Serarius.
Capgrave Angl.	Iccoltus Cardinal.	Soto Dominic.
Cassandra Geo.	A Kempis Tho.	Stapulensis Fab.
Cusanus Card.	A Lapide Corn.	Suarez.
Delrio.	Jo Lascaris.	Tapperus.
Dionyſius Exig.	Cajetan.	Tolet Cardinal.
M. de Dominis.	Capgrave Angl.	Torretius.
Dossat.	Cassandra Geo.	Toſtatus.
Drexelinus.	Cusanus Card.	Toſſanus.
Dubravins.	Delrio.	Valentius Greg.
Duceus Fronto.	Dionyſius Exig.	Valesius.
Durandus.	M. de Dominis.	Vigilius.
Druſus.	Dossat.	Vafquez.
Eſcoſar.	Drexelinus.	Vatablius.
	Dubravins.	
	Duceus Fronto.	
	Durandus.	
	Druſus.	
	Eſcoſar.	

<i>Vatablus.</i>	<i>Valeria Cyprian.</i>	<i>Ximenes Cardinal.</i>
<i>Vives Ludovic.</i>	<i>Hugo Def. Victore</i>	<i>Vicere Zabarella, &c.</i>
<i>Vulcanius.</i>	<i>Angl.</i>	

To these add the Founders of Monastical Orders, especially St. Dominic, Francis, Ignatius Loyola, Xaverius, S. Bruno the Carthusian, Philip Neri, &c. And were it possible, Peter the Famous Hermit and zealous Preacher of the Crusado, exciting the Christian Princes to undertake the Holy War; as did John Vezeli Indulgences, upon pretence of another Pious Fraud in the time of Luther; together with the contemplative Men St. Anthony, Paul, Sym. Stylites, &c.

Protestants and Reformed.

<i>Amvraldus.</i>	<i>Curio Calias.</i>	<i>Junius Hadr.</i>	<i>Piscator.</i>
ARMINIUS.	<i>Curcelleus.</i>	<i>— — Patr.</i>	<i>Rivet Andr.</i>
<i>Aubertin.</i>	<i>Daille.</i>	<i>A Lasco Jo.</i>	<i>Schichardus.</i>
	<i>De Dieu.</i>		<i>Sculptetus.</i>
<i>Becanus.</i>	<i>DIODATI.</i>	<i>Marlorat.</i>	<i>Simlerus.</i>
<i>Berenger.</i>	<i>Donellus.</i>	<i>Marnixius.</i>	<i>Sturmius.</i>
BEZA.	<i>Drelincourt.</i>	<i>Martyr Pet.</i>	<i>Tilenus.</i>
<i>Bibliander.</i>	<i>Drusus.</i>	<i>Mercerus.</i>	<i>TREME</i>
<i>Blondel.</i>		<i>Mestrizat.</i>	<i>(LIUS.</i>
<i>Bochartus.</i>	<i>Episcopus.</i>	<i>MOLIN Pet.</i>	<i>MORNEUS</i>
BUCER.	<i>L'Espine.</i>		<i>(Phil.</i>
<i>Bullenger.</i>			<i>Viretus.</i>
CALVINVS.	<i>Fagins.</i>	<i>Muerius.</i>	<i>Voetius.</i>
	<i>Farell.</i>	<i>Munsterus.</i>	
<i>Calixtus.</i>		<i>Musculus.</i>	
<i>Cameron Angl.</i>	<i>Geraldus.</i>	<i>Oculampadius.</i>	<i>WALDO of</i>
<i>Capellus.</i>	<i>Gomarus.</i>		<i>Lyons.</i>
<i>Castilio.</i>		<i>Pareus.</i>	<i>Wollebius.</i>
<i>Colerus.</i>	<i>Junius Fran.</i>	<i>Pelicanus.</i>	<i>Zwinglius, &c.</i>

Of the Augustan Confession.

<i>Beaummanus.</i>	<i>Chemnitius.</i>	<i>Eckhartus.</i>	<i>Hutterus.</i>
<i>Brentius.</i>	<i>Cruciger.</i>		<i>Illyricus Fla.</i>
<i>Calovius.</i>	<i>Diazus.</i>	<i>Gerhardus.</i>	<i>Kruger.</i>

<i>LUTHER.</i>	<i>Osiander.</i>	<i>Salmuth.</i>	<i>Ursinus.</i>
<i>Major.</i>	<i>Pfeffinger.</i>	<i>Schibler.</i>	<i>Schmidius.</i>
<i>Martinus.</i>			<i>Wegelin.</i>
<i>Meisner.</i>	<i>Quistorp.</i>	<i>Vergerius Paul.</i>	<i>Zimmerman,</i>
MELANC-		<i>Volkmarus.</i>	<i>(&c.</i>
THON.			

Historians, Philosophers, Philologists, Critics, &c.

<i>Agricola Geo.</i>	<i>Brodenus.</i>	<i>Comines Phil.</i>	<i>Freinsheimius.</i>
<i>Alberti LeoBap.</i>	<i>Broulartius.</i>	<i>Conringius.</i>	<i>Froissard.</i>
<i>Allatius Leo.</i>	<i>Burgerficius.</i>	<i>Contarenius.</i>	
<i>Aldus, A. P. F.</i>	<i>Buxtorf.</i>	<i>Cuncus.</i>	<i>Garci-Lasso de</i>
<i>Alex. ab Alexan.</i>		<i>Cremoninus.</i>	<i>la Vega, who</i>
<i>P. de Alliaco.</i>	<i>Cagnolus.</i>	<i>Crinitus Pet.</i>	<i>writ the Hi-</i>
<i>Alvarez.</i>	<i>Chalcondylas.</i>		<i>story of the</i>
<i>Alstedius.</i>	<i>Calderinus.</i>	<i>Decius Phil.</i>	<i>Incas.</i>
<i>Appianus.</i>	<i>Calepin.</i>	<i>Delrio.</i>	<i>Garz. ab Horto.</i>
<i>Aretin Pet.</i>	<i>Calvisius.</i>	<i>Despauterius.</i>	<i>Gauricus.</i>
	<i>— — Fran.</i>	<i>Camerarius.</i>	<i>Gaza.</i>
<i>Argyropylus.</i>	<i>Campanus.</i>	<i>Doletus.</i>	<i>Gemifus.</i>
<i>Aubespain.</i>	<i>Canterus.</i>	<i>Donatus.</i>	<i>Gesner.</i>
<i>Aventine.</i>	<i>Caninius.</i>	<i>Dousa Janus.</i>	<i>Gifanius.</i>
<i>Augustinus Ant.</i>	<i>Castalio.</i>	<i>Drusius.</i>	<i>Goclenius.</i>
<i>D'Avila.</i>	<i>Carpzovius.</i>	<i>Dudithius.</i>	<i>Godescalcus.</i>
<i>D'Avity.</i>	<i>Caro Hamib.</i>	<i>Elmacinus.</i>	<i>Golius.</i>
	<i>Casaubon.</i>	<i>ERASMUS.</i>	<i>Gorlaeus.</i>
<i>Barbarus Her.</i>	<i>Castelvetro.</i>	<i>Erpenius.</i>	<i>Gruter.</i>
	<i>— — Dan.</i>	<i>Cataneus.</i>	<i>Grynaeus.</i>
<i>Baudius.</i>		<i>Comes Natal.</i>	<i>Gronovius.</i>
<i>Bayfius.</i>		<i>Du Chesne.</i>	<i>Eustathius.</i>
<i>Bombus Pet.</i>	<i>Chiftetius.</i>	<i>Chrysoloras.</i>	<i>GROTIUS.</i>
<i>Berigardus.</i>		<i>Ciacconius.</i>	<i>Gravinius.</i>
<i>Bertram.</i>		<i>Clemengis.</i>	<i>Nicolaus.</i>
<i>Bignon.</i>		<i>Colerus.</i>	<i>Gruchius.</i>
<i>Blondus.</i>		<i>Commandinus.</i>	<i>Guillandinus.</i>
<i>Bonamicus.</i>		<i>Columna Hier.</i>	<i>Gulielmus.</i>
<i>Bongarsius.</i>		<i>and Fab.</i>	<i>Gyraldus.</i>
<i>Borrificius.</i>		<i>Comenius.</i>	<i>Habenus.</i>
<i>Boterus.</i>		<i>Fenicella.</i>	<i>Helvetus.</i>
<i>Briffonius.</i>		<i>Ficinus.</i>	<i>Heraldus.</i>
		<i>N n</i>	

A Discourse of MEDALS.

Heraldus.	Manutius Pat.	Philander.	Schindlerus.
Heereboord.	— — — Fil.	Philephus.	Sigoniis.
Hermann. Contr.	Mariana.	Picolomini.	Simlerus.
Hermolaus B.	Martinus.	Pictorius.	Siri Victor.
HEINSIUS.	Masius.	Jo. Picus Miran.	Sleidan.
(P. F.	Maffonius.	Pierius.	Speroniis.
Holstenius.	Meibomius.	Pighius.	Spondanus.
Hortensus L.	Menagius.	Pignorius.	Stephanus Hen.
	Menochius.	Pinellus.	— — — Rob.
Le Jay.	Merula.	Piphens.	— — — Char.
Imola Jo.	Meursius.	Platina.	Stobaeus.
Imperator.	Mezray.	Du Pleix Scip.	Stuckius.
Jovius.	Molinaus.	Poggius.	Sturmius.
Junius Hadr.	Monardus.	Polianus.	Sylburgius.
Justellus Pat.	Morbovius.	Pontanus.	Tartagnus.
— — — Fil.	Munster.	Portus Cretensis	Telefinus.
	Muretus.	Puteanus and	Thevet.
Keckerman.	Mujuris.	(Frat.	Thevenot.
Kirchmannus.	Nannius.	Ragusius.	Thomafinus.
	Naudeus.	Ramus Pet.	THUANUS.
Lambinus.	Nannefus.	Ramusio.	Thysfus.
Latus.	Olaus Mag.	Raphelengius.	Tilenus.
Landinus.	Oldorpius.	Riccobonus.	Tiraquellus.
Leunclavius.		Ritterhusius.	Torrentius.
Lascaris.		Rutgerius.	Trapezynius.
Latomus.	Pacius Jul.	Rocca Angelus.	Turnebus.
Leopardus.	Palmerius.	Robortel.	Tufanus.
Leti Greg.	Pancirollus.	Rofnus.	Trifinus.
Leo Africanus.	Panvin. Onup.	Reinefius.	Valla.
Leunclavius.	Paruta.	Sabellicus.	Valesius.
Licetus Fortun.	Pascal.	Sadoletus.	Varenius.
Ligorius.	Passeratius.	SALMASIUS.	Varillas.
Linschoten.	Pasquier.	Salmeron.	Velserus.
Lindenbrogius.	Patricius Fran.	Sambucus.	Verdier.
LIPSIUS.	Paulus Venetus.	PIERESKE FABR.	Vergerius.
Longolius.	Piereske Fabr.	SCALIGER.	(P. F.
	Pellison.		Victorius.
Madrufus.	Percheymer.	Schottus.	Vignier.
Maimburg.	Perottus.	Scioppius.	Virgil Polyd.
Majoragius.	Petavius.	Scriberius.	Vitius.
Malbranch.	Petitus Sam.	Sculptetus.	Ulphila.
			Voetius.

A Discourse of MEDALS.

Voetius.	Ursinus.	Wicquefort.	Wower.
Volaterranus.		Wierus.	
VOSSIUS.	Wendelinus.	Wolphius.	Xylander.
(P. F.			Ziphilin, &c.

Juris Consults.

Accurius:	Decius Phil.	Imolensis Alex.	Puffendorf.
Alciat.	Fenebella.	Menochius.	Selva.
Baldus.	Filogofus.	Minsinger.	Tiraquellus.
Bartolus.			
Becanus.	Gencilis.	Paciis Jul.	ULPIAN.
Bonavitus.		Panormitan.	
BUDÆUS.	Flottoman.	Papinius.	
Covarruvias.	Flottinger.	Paulinus.	Widmanstade,
Cujacius.		Paulus de Castro	&c.

Physicians, Naturalists, Chymists and Botanists.

Indeed we sometimes meet with the Heads of *Æsculapius* himself, *Hippocrates*, *Theophrastus*, *Mithridates*, &c. in Gems and antient Marbles: But I remember not to have seen any of *Galen*, *Celsus*, &c. tho' 'tis not unlikely there may perhaps in Spain be some true Pictures of *Averroes*, *Avicen*, *Azoth*, *Mesue*, *Rhasis*, *Serapio*, &c. as I make no doubt but there is of

Acosta.	Crato.	De Graff.	Mizaldus.
Aquapendente.	Crollius.	Mollerus.	
Argentarius.	Clysius.	Godartius.	Mayern.
Ajellius.			Mathiolus.
Alpinus Prosper	Dalechampius.	Eburnius.	Niphus.
	Dodoneus.		
Bartholin. P. F.	Duret.	Johnstonus.	Pareus.
Baubinus.	Etmullerus.	Vander Linden.	Patin, P. F.
Bellonius.		Lemnius.	Platerus.
Beverovicus.	Fallopian.	Laurentius.	Plempius.
Borrichius.	Fernelius.	Lazius.	Pontanus.
Borellus.	Fierowantus.	Leonicenus.	Pigo.
Bontius.	Forestus.	Malpighius.	Paludanus.
Capivaccius.	Fracastorius.	Mercurialis.	Quercetanus.
Cesalpinus.	Fuchsiius.		V. Rheebe.
		N n 2	

<i>V. Rheed.</i>	<i>Sala.</i>	<i>Spigelius.</i>	<i>Tragus.</i>
<i>Riverius.</i>	<i>Sambucus.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>	
<i>Riolanus.</i>	<i>Salvianus.</i>	<i>Steno.</i>	<i>Veslingius.</i>
<i>Rulandus.</i>	<i>Salvaticus.</i>	<i>Sylvius de Boe.</i>	
<i>Rondeletius.</i>	<i>Sanctorius.</i>	<i>Schrevelius.</i>	<i>Wierus.</i>
<i>Ruellius.</i>	<i>Sennertius.</i>	<i>Septalius.</i>	<i>Wormius, &c.</i>
<i>Regius.</i>	<i>Sinibaldi.</i>	<i>Severinus.</i>	

Other famous Persons, *Adepti*, *Rosi-Crucians*, *Empirics* and *Pretenders* to curious Arts, and extraordinary Secrets :

Arnoldus de Villa Nova, the Abbot *Joachim, Trevisanus*, *Tritheimius*, *Artephius*, *Cornelius Agrippa*, *Basilis Valentinus*, *Jacob Behmen*, *Campanella*, *Cardan*, *Coimposta*, *Dr. Faustus*, *Nicolas Flamel*, *Geber*, *Glauber*, *Van Helmont*, *John de Indagine*, *Kelly*, *Lullius*, the *Merlins*, *Nostradamus*; the two Famous *Montebanks* *Oriuetaño* and *John Puntius*, *Paracelsus*, *Baptista Porta*, *Rupescissa*, *Weckerus*, *Wyerus*; the Noble *Despagnet* Author of *Enchirid. Phys. Restitut.* and other *Novators*; the more Learned *Jews*, *Abraham*, *Benjamin*, *Manasses Ben Israel*, *Maimonides*, *R. David Chimci*, *Leon Modena*, *Leo Juda*, *Elias Levita*. Besides other

Impostors, Heresiarchs and Heterodoxi, &c.

Arius, *Barcocab* and the *Pseudo-Messias's*; *Barcold*, nor more expect we to meet either in *Medal*, *Marble* or *Picture* *Simon Magus*, *Cerinthus*, *Manes*, *Pelagius*, *Donatus*, *Lucian*, *Porphyrie*, *Celsus*, &c. *Mahomet*, *Sergius*, *Haly*; tho' perhaps *Adam Pastor*, *Abbas Joachim*, *Sartor*, *Erasmus*, *Calderinus*, *Vannius*, *Gordianus*, *Bruno*, *Pomponatius*, *Pomponius Lætus*, *Socinus*, *Crellius*, *Anthony Urceus*, *Schlichtingius*, *Vorstius*, *Servetus*, *Martin Gondisalvo*, *Gualter Lillard*, *Munster*, *David George*, *Hessling*, *Waldemar*, *Jac. Heraclides*; the Visionary *Postellus*, *John of Leyden*, *Knipperdalling*, *Sabbatai Sevi*; the false *Sebastian* of *Portugal*, *Rustan*, *Muggleton*, *George Fox* and *Berkeley* our Princes of *Quakers* and *Pensilvanians*, the *Quietist Molinos*, *Antoneta de Borigon*, &c.

Next to these enter the Famous *Viragos*, *Jean la Pucelle d'Orleans*, of whom there was long since a *Medal* struck, and divers Pictures; the *Papissa Joane* or *John the Eight*. Add to these *Maffanello* of *Naples*, and others of remarkable Note.

Persons likewise distinguishable for any Rare and Extraordinary Accident or Quality; such as were the two Famous

Philophilists

Philophilists (the modern *Pyjades* and *Orestes* of the late Age) *Nicolas Barbadicius*, the Marquis *Trevisanus*, who so Nobly contended to die for one another. To whom add, *Joannes de Temporibus* Standard-bearer to *Charlemain*, who is reported to have lived Three Hundred Years; *Battadeus* the *Wandering Jew*; any of the *Seven Sleepers*; the temperate *Cornaro*; *George of Fronsberg the Swedes*; *Nic. Klanker*; *Potoczeva of Poland*; *Burgo the Spaniard*, with the *Zelander* so tall and strongly limb'd, as at the Nuptial of the French King *Charles the Fair*, he brought into the Festival Hall two Tuns of Beer, in either Hand a Tun: The Noble *Silesian* so strong, as with his Hands could break the thickest *Horse-Shoe*, and held at the same time three Men, two under his Arm, and one by his Teeth; and who hunting a vast *Wild Boar*, taking him by the Snout, kill'd him with his Sword, and could at a Dinner quaff off a whole *German Ohm of Rhenish*. And now we speak of *Germans* and *Boars*, I read of a *Boor* or Country-Fellow of that Nation, who upon a Wager, devoured an entire *Hog*, Entrails and all, raw and alive, beginning at the Tail. Other *Athletic* and *Gigantic* Men were *Quauiambe* the *American Prince*; but none of these came near *Don Pedro a Spanish Gentleman*; who tho' but of a just Stature, did at * *Naples* perform things so prodigious for. See *Jo. B. Strength*, as well may Justifie all that we find reported of *Porta Phys. Samson*, *Milo*, *Titomus* and other *Heros* of old; nor these the ^{Fig. Lib. IV. Cap. 12.} Stories of suspected Authors, but as Eye-Witnesses, recorded by *Maiolus*, *Cardan*, *Camerarius*, *Thuanus*, *Scaliger*, *Fazel*, *Goropius* and others of sufficient Credit.

To these add *Lazarus the Italian*, whose Brother grew out of his side; but above all, those Scotch Twin Monsters, who living both to be Men, often discoursed and disputed with one another, and sometimes wrangled and fell out. To these belong *Barbara* the hairy Maid, whose Picture we have from the Life by *Hollar*, and the *Cornuted Woman*; the little *Manikin* lately carried about in a Box, and the prodigious fat Child. To this Class belong extraordinary *Zanis* and *Farcers*, *Scaramuccios*, *Trivelin*, *Harlequin*, *Pulchinello* and such as excel in slight of hand; the late Famous *Funamble Turk*, *Jack-Adams*, and the *Dutch-Woman Tumbler*; by no means forgetting our late *Proteus Clark*, who tho' gross enough of Body, was of so flexible and subtile a Texture, as to contort his Members into several disfigurements, and to put out of joyst almost any Bone or *Vertebra* of his Body, and to re-place it again. Lastly, *Thomas the German*, who

who performed any thing with his Feet that others could do with their Hands, celebrated by the Excellent Poet *Poethius*, &c.

Eminent Travellers and Discoverers were,

Paulus Venetus, the Jew *Benjamin*, *Leo Africanus*, *Postell*, *Fernandus Pinto*, *Busbequius*, *Bellonius*, *Jo. Maria Favi*, *Le Blanc*, *Bernier*, *Monconis*, *Mandelso* and *Olearius*, *Rauwolf*, *Thevenot*, *Tavernier*, Sir John *Chardin*, my most worthy Friend ; *Vanstebe*, with the late Famous Missionaries, *Riccius*, *Adam*, *Semedo*, *Marinius*, *Magalian*, the Jesuit *Le Compt*, *Trigaultius*, *P. de la Valle*, and above all those ever Renowned Discoverers of the New World, *Vespuus*, *Columbus*, *Vertamannus*, *John Major*, *Sebastian Consalvo*, *Gomez*, *Nigro*, *Fogsta*, *Vasc. Nunez*, *Peter Covilan*, *P. Alvarez*, *Almeida*, *Alvaredo*, *Zanches de Huelva*, *Zeno*, *Ubon*, *Sylvanus*, *Piccolomini* ; our *Owen Guynedd*, *Annius Hemiskirk*, *Barenson*, *Car. Rip. Machero*, *Gonsalvo* and *Tristian de Vaz*, *Pigafetta*, *Spileberg*, *Schouten*, *L'Eremit*, *Bathencourt*, cum multis aliis, whose Pourtraits are to be found.

Much desirable were certainly the Heads and Effigies of the antient Sophists, Rhetoricians, Critics, Men Renowned for their extraordnary Learning, &c. Such as

See for many *Varro*, *Demetrius Phalereus*, *Plotinus*, *Hierocles*, *Longinus*, of the Greek *Quintilian*, both the *Plinies* (of whom I wonder we see neither *Philosopher*) *Authentic Medal or Statue*) *Solinus*, *Maximus Tyrius*, *A. Cellius*, late Edition *Athenaeus*, *Pyrrothe the Sceptic*, *Lucian*, *Libanius*, *Censorinus*, *Themistius*, of Diog. La. *Severinus Boethius*, and others whom we have named, not *ertiis*, or *ra-ther* of omitting the Witty *Aesop*, and incomparable *Phedrus*, &c. *Bellori*, Nor remember I to have seen any Medal (one could confi-design'd from the best Ori-ginal yet re-maining) of the Father of History *Herodotus*, *Thucydides*, *Xenophon*, *Polybius*, *Plutarch* and the rest of that Venerable maining.

Clas; or indeed of the Latin Writers (*Cæsar* excepted) or very few of the Ages succeeding; but which yet might have been done as to the Effigies in their Manuscripts, by the Pens of those who in their Author's Life-time copied their Works, and had been skilful in designing with the Pen, as many have done in later times.

Mathema-

Mathematicians.

What shoulf one not give for a genuine Medal of the Divine *Archimedes*, *Archytas*, *Aristarchus*, *Callisthenes*, *Diophantus*, *Euclides*, *Eratosthenes*, *Hipparchus*, *Mela*, *Ptolemy*, *Strabo*, *Apollonius Pergeanus*, *Pappus*, *Pyrro the Lydian*, *Sesostris*, &c. of the Antients ? *Ulugh Beigh* Nephew to great *Tamerlaine* ; *Alhazen*, *Almansor*, *Geber*, *Ifr. Abulfeda*, &c. *Radolpus* the Second : With no great Pains we may find the Effigies and Stamps of the Noble *Tycho*, *Copernicus*, *Galileus*, *Kepler*, *De Cartes*, *Gassendus*, *Vieta*, *Scheiner*, *Hevelius* (of whom I have seen a very fair Medalion.) To thefe number,

Apian Pet. Areolus, *Des Argues*, *Auzout* ; *Bernardinus Baldus*, *Bertius*, *Bettinus*, *Borellus*, *Bullialdus*, *Cassini*, *Cavallerius*, *Clavius*, *Commandinus* ; *Eichstadius*, *Eustathius de Divinis*, *Fermat*, *Orontius Fineus*, *Fournier*, *Fermantius* ; *Galileo*, *Gemma Frisius*, *Guido Ubaldus* ; *Heron*, *Hondius* ; *Janellus*, *Jubertus* ; *Kircherus* ; *Ludovicus à Ceuken*, *Lubin* ; *Ger. Mercator*, *Märolucus*, *Merfennus*, *Mercurialis* ; *Nicero* ; *Ortelius* ; *Paſchal*, *Pena*, *Pequet*, *Peutinger*, *Purbachius* ; *Rhamusius*, *Rudbeck*, *Ragusius*, *Robault*, *Ricciolus* ; *Snellius*, *Stadius*, *Schotti*, *Stevinus*, *Stouffer* ; *Tacquet*, *Torricelius*, *Tartaglia*, *Turrianus* ; *Vitellio*, *De Wit*, &c.

Despairing of *Hippias* the Tyrant, *Pisistratus*, *Tiphys*, *Theseus*, *Dædalus*, *Palamedes*, *Icarus*, &c. Worth in the mean time were the procuring the Effigies of *Virgilius* Bishop of *Salisbury*, condemn'd as an Heretic, for affirming there were *Antipodes* ; *Regiomontanus*, *Flavio Goia* of *Amalphi*, who found out the *Pyxis Nautica*; and of that Devil in a Coul, the Monk *Anklitzin*, or *Schwarz* of *Friburgh*, who invented *Gun-Powder* and *Artillery* : But above all, the Famous *Coster* of *Harlem*, or who-ever else he was, that brought the stupendious Art of *Typography* into the World, of which 'tis yet believed, the fore-named *Regiomontanus* gave the first hint ; the Heads of both the Learned and Industrious Improvers of it, deserving indeed, not only their Medals, but Statues of Gold, and would doubtless have been so honored in a more grateful Age : How much more than he, or they, who first invented Letters, and the *Symbolical Magic of Writing*, for the Communication of our Thoughts to the Absent of the farthest *Antipodes* ; Nay, of the Dead, by joyning of those Elements together ?

Famous

Famous Printers were Oporinus, Raphelengius, Plantin, the Stephens, Aldus, Moretus, Gryphius, Froben, Morelius, the Elzeviers, Bleau, Vitre, our Day, Winkyn de Worde who Printed here, if not first of any, yet the second, 1496. in the Reign of Henry VII. Caxton, Rastal who married a Sister of Sir Thomas More Lord Chancellor; Thomasius, Bee, not forgetting John Tate, who made excellent White Paper so long since, for John Caxton here in England: The Invention of the Rolling-Press, (how certainly I know not) is ascribed to the Learned Justus Lipsius, but I believe it was long before. To these add Joannides, Jac. Mesius, Lippesheim, Vitellio, Gravius, Galileo, Sir Paul Neile, &c. all of them contending to have been the first Inventors, or who wrought or brought * Spectacles, Perspective and other Optic and Telescopic Glasses to that perfection we now have them, and see their Effects as in that prodigious System, reducing the irregularities of Saturn, with other wonderful Discoveries. Here come in Leeuwenhoek, Swammerdam, &c. Discoverers of such Wonders and Magnalia Dei in Minimis by their Microscopes, after our Sagacious Dr. Hook, had shewed the way. To these add,

Paulinus Bishop of Nola, who 'tis said, invented Bells, or rather brought them first in use to Congregate the People. Stirrups to Saddles are modern; so is the polishing of Armour, mill'd Lead and Sheathing of Ships with it, drawing of Wire, and slitting Steel and Bords by Mills; Refining, and indeed Inventing Sugar, and other such like Works; as making of Hats, improving Paper and Figuline Ware by Palissi's White Glaze; with the great Improvements of that antient and useful Art, by our Mr. Doit; the finding out of several sorts of Scuffs, Calandering and Chambletings, Cements, Vernishes, Pastes and Lackers, artificial Marbles, and the way of staining and colouring it. The Monks who brought out of Persia into Europe the first Eggs of the Silk-Worm to Justinian, and other felicitates hujus Saculi (as one calls them) which may be reckon'd among the Nova repta of the latter Ages, in number and use, far superior to any of the former.

Cornelius Drebble was Famous for his perpetual Motion; the Noble Joannides Inventor of the Scarlet-Bow Die, since the lois of the antient Purple; Stevinus, who (besides several Geometrical Instruments) framed the Veliferous Chariot, celebrated by the Learned Grotius; Baniger, who made a sailing Plow, and built a Vessel to row it self, and another to pals under the Seas;

Seas; nor must Guil. Buchidius be omitted, who anno 1347. found out the way of Curing Herring, bringing in that immense Wealth to those of Holland, that the Great Emperor Charles the Fifth went on purpose to where he lay obscurely buried, and caused a Noble Monument to be erected over him. Our Baylie for his Engine to deepen obstructed Rivers, does here come in; those also who have of late perfected the way of Diving and Urination, carrying Light, Writing, sending Letters and Working under Water in the profoundest Seas, by which great Treasures and Wrecks have been recovered. And here Cola Pesce the Famous Sicilian is not to be forgotten. Those who likewise first excogitated, or improved Calculations of Automata: The Equated Isocrone Motion of the Weight of a Circular Pendulum, in a Paraboloid, and as applied to Clock-Work, who brought them to repeat the Hour, and added the Spring-Balance to Watches. The Laws of Motion and Geometrical streightning of Curvelines are due to Sir Chr. Wren and Mr. Neile; and what we have mentioned above, to the Famous Oughtred, Hugens of Zulichum, Dr. Hook, Mr. Barlow, &c. As formerly to our Robert Norman and W. Burrows, the finding out of the Variation and Inclination of the Needle. To our Harriot, the Area of Spherical Triangles, and Quantity of Solid Angles. The Periphery of Right Tangents and Secants, which we have of Regiomontanus and Napper, were shewed us by Erasmus Reinhold, &c. The Detection of the way of Ephemerides (unknown to the Antient) is ascribed to Purbachius; and Ludovicus à Culen is Famous for his Geometrical Problem. And now what New and Nobler Flights, our Learned Newton has made in these sublime Studies, worthily Advancing him to the Trust he is in, and where without Envy, he may stamp his own Medal.

Torrecellius and Otto Geric claim those useful Experiments about the Air. Among the most Ingenious Mechanicks may be reckoned, Gil. Norrison, who about Thirty Years since, made that Famous Clock of St. Johns at Lions in France, with whom we would compare our prelent Coventry Black-Smith, and Richard Wallingford Son also of another Black-Smith; who made such another Master-Piece almost Four Hundred Years past, as our Chronicles tells us. William, and Thomas Bleau, Johnson, Sanson, Tavernier and other Excellent Composers of Of Antient Maps, Charts, Globes, Spheres, &c. Our Mr. Blagrave both Inventor and Maker of his Mathematical Jewel. The Plowing, Sowing, &c. see Plini. Hist. Lib. VII. Cap. 56.

Sowing, Setting and Harrowing Corn at one time, with several more Ingenious and useful Inventions (which we shall hereafter speak of) deserve a mention.

Among these may come in the Diligent and Curious Collectors of both Artificial, and Natural Curiosities, Types, Models, Machines, &c. such as were Favi, Adrovandus, Imperanti; Mascardi, Septalius, Wormius, Paule, Contant, Calceolarius, Piso, Caval. Pozzo, Ferdinando Gosi, Jo. Tradescant, and above them all, the worthy Mr. Charleton, &c. See *Plan. Scien. Red.*

And now whilst we speak of Heads and Pourtrraits, the most celebrated Modern Painters, Sculptors and Architects challenge their Place, such were the great Restorers, Cimabue, Gaddi, Giotto, Mich. Angelo Buona Roti, Raphael d' Urbino, Titian, Julio Romano, Paulo Veroneze, Leonardo Da Vinci, Pet. Perugino, Correggio, Caraccio, Polidoro de Caravaggio, Parmegiano, Baffano, Georgione, Rosso, Andr. Mantegna, Del Sarto, Perin del Vaga, Gentile (a Son of Bellino) Famous for his Journey to Constantinople, to draw the Picture of Mahomet the Second, and the Re-proof that Tyrant gave him, for leaving a Neck too long and out of proportion, in a Piece of the decapitation of St. John Baptist, by taking off the Head of a poor Slave before him, to shew him a demonstration of his Error.

To these add *Julio Clovio*, *Scavoni*, *Salviati*, *D'Arpino*, *Dominichino*, *Baroccio*, *Palma*, *Bandinelli*, *Zuccheri*, *Tintoret*, *Lanfranc*, *Cortone*, *Peruzzi*, *Porcellus*, *del Piombo*, *Pordonon*, *Franco*, *Mazzolini*, *Guido Rhene*, *Pantormo*, *Salviati*, *Beccafumi*, *Lomasius*, *Petr. Tefta*, *Vannius*, *Dolci*, *Maratti*, *Albert Durer*, *Holbein*, *Luc. Van Leyden*, *Breugel Udine*, *Rubens*, *Van Dyke*, *Morus*, *Le Brun*, *Poussin*, *Bourdon*, *Lely*, *Bronkhorst*, *Culemberg*, *Gentilescus*, *De Crete*, *Floruss*, *Honthorst*, *Meytens*, *Polenburgh*, *Syndere*, *Paul Brill*, *Snellinx*, *Voserman*, *Rembrand*, *Brower*, *Bavor*, *Boll*, *Dankers*, *Eilheimer*, *Eix*, *Eyck* (*John*, and *Hubert* especially; who invented the Use of Oyls in Colours, Anno, 1410.) *Guttembergh*, *Hemskerk*, *Kessel*, *Levins*, *Reyssens*, *Van Ort*, *Peters*, *Segars*, *Swarts*, *Voerst*, &c.

Nor was all the praise due to Men alone, as of old were celebrated *Timarete*, *Irene*, *Calypso*, *Lala*, &c. Famous *Pictrices* in, and near our times, were *Artimista Gentileschi*, *Christina Poppinch*, *Marietta Tintoretta*, *Magdalena de Pas*, *Susanna de Sandrac*, *Lucretia Mirandulana*, *Propertia of Bononia*, the Abbess *Plautilla*, the Learned *Anna Maria à Scurian*, and another *Anna* of *Nieuwburg*, *Phonisba of Cremona*, and *Propertia Rossi*, who was both *Pictrix*.

Pictrix and Sculptrix; not forgetting the Virtuous Lady of the Chevalier Charles Pattin (so well deserving of the Medallists) skilful in the Latin Tongue: But above all, the Princely *Loyse*, Daughter to the late Queen of Bohemia, who had that rare and extraordinay Talent of drawing the Effigies to the Life, of an absent Person, by Memory only.

Eminent Chalcographers were Durer, Sadeler, Cort, M. Antony, Pet. Pontius, Bolfvert, Nantevil, Natalis, Vosterman, Melan, which calls to mind the late Melanochalcographer N. de Seign; who in the Year 1648, first produced the Mezzo-Tinto Graving (of which before;) Calot, Bosse, De la Bella, Blomaert, and innumerable more: But among all we have recited, the never to be forgotten Hub, Golzius, whilst we write of Medals.

Renowned Architects and Sculptors

Were divers of the Painters nam'd above ; *M. Angelo*, *Pri-maticius*, *Pantormo*, *John de Bollogne*, *Francis Flemingo*, the two last celebrated for the Statue of the Duke of Florence erected in the Piazza at *Ligorne* ; *Henry the Fourth* of France stand-ing on the *Pont-Noeuf* at *Paris* ; and the *Sancta Veronica* in *St. Peters* at *Rome* ; but above all, *Dominico Fontona*, who ele-vated the *Obelisc* before that sumptuous Pile ; *Bernini*, who built the *Cupola* ; *Bramante*, *Vignole*, *Scamozzi*, *Alberti*, *De l' Orme*, *Serli*, not forgetting *John de Vdine*, Inventor, or Restforer of the Art of *Stucco* ; with blind Sculptor of *Florence*, who cut, and moulded Faces, and made them to resemble by his Feel-ing only. Lastly, *Francisco Tadda*, who after the cutting and working in *Porphyrie* had been lost many Hundred Years, found out a certain Juice, wherewith he hardened and gave Temper to his Tools and Instruments, by which the Fa-mous *Justicia*, there is said to have been his first successful Essay in Statue, after the *Fountain* of fifteen Foot Diameter, which he made for *Cosimo di Medices*, who, 'tis by some reported, gave the Receipt to *Tadda*, now lost again, to the reproach of such as either out of Sloth or Envy, neglect, or refuse to discover any profitable and useful Secret ; suffering it rather to Die with them, than Benefit the future Age, by which many Noble, and Rare Inventions have perished with their ill-natur'd Authors. Other skilful Architects and Mechanicks, *Bellou*, *Ramelli*, *Caus*, *Zonca*, &c. whose Books are commonly adorned with their Ef-figies ; especially, such as contain the Lives of thole Artists,

Geo. Vassari, Baglioni, &c. but by none so amply, as by Monsieur Phelibien, and the late Cavalier Sandrart; where one may find them altogether, both Antient, and Modern most elegantly Engraven. In the mean time is it not strange that among all those Glorious Artists, famed for their incomparable Pieces; and who took such pains to Paint and Cut the Statues of so many Princes and Heros of old (some of whose Works are still in being) there should be neither Medal, Picture or Statue of either *Polygnotus, Telephanes, Phidias, Praxiteles, Lysippus, Zeuxis, Apelles, Micon, Apollodorus, Callimachus, Parrhasius, Glicon and Cleomenes,* (who still live in the Farnesian Hercules and Medicean Venus,) *Timantes, Euphranor,* and a Thousand more, cultivated and honored as were those Artists, by the greatest Persons of all Ages; *Fabius, Hadrian, Severus, Valentian,* divers Philosophers, many of the Poets managing the Pencil, with the same Hand they held their Scepters and Pens?

Poets, Wits and Romancers.

<i>Ariosto.</i>	<i>Casimir.</i>	<i>Marrot.</i>	<i>Rapin.</i>
<i>Aretine.</i>	<i>Cetes.</i>	<i>Molliere.</i>	<i>Ronsard.</i>
<i>Auratus.</i>	<i>Cervantes.</i>	<i>Marullus.</i>	
<i>St. Amant.</i>	<i>Collenutius.</i>	<i>Muretus.</i>	<i>Sammarthanus.</i>
<i>Barleus.</i>	<i>Dantes.</i>	<i>Palingenius.</i>	<i>Saracini.</i>
<i>Baudius.</i>	<i>Desports.</i>	<i>Passeratius.</i>	<i>Savedra.</i>
<i>Bartas.</i>	<i>D'Urfe.</i>	<i>Perrerius.</i>	<i>Secundus Jo.</i>
<i>Bellay.</i>		<i>Petrarcha.</i>	<i>Scrivenerius.</i>
<i>Boccacio.</i>	<i>Fabritius G.</i>	<i>Pibracius.</i>	
<i>Balzac.</i>	<i>Fracastorius.</i>	<i>Poggius.</i>	<i>Taffo.</i>
<i>Boileau and Scarron the French Hu- dibras.</i>	<i>Gemma Cor. Grafferus.</i>	<i>Politianus.</i>	<i>Theophile.</i>
	<i>Guarini.</i>	<i>Pontanus.</i>	<i>Tiffanus.</i>
<i>Calderon.</i>	<i>Marini.</i>	<i>Quereido.</i>	<i>Valerianus Pet.</i>
<i>Calprenade.</i>	<i>Mantuan.</i>	<i>Quinetinus.</i>	<i>Victorius.</i>
<i>Capilupus.</i>	<i>Marolles.</i>	<i>Rablaix.</i>	<i>Vida.</i>
		<i>Ranfouius.</i>	<i>Voiture.</i>

Of the Antient Bards, Greek and Latin, we sometimes meet in Medal and Statue (whether true or not) the Heads of Old *Homēr*

Homer and *Ovid*, and I have seen *Virgil* and *Terence*, but very rarely *Plautus, Lucretius, Horace*; of *Juvenal* and *Perseus*, whose *Effigies* the Writers of Lives present us; none of *Martial* or the rest, save what are copied from *Intaglios*.

Musicians.

Guido Aretine, who devised, or improved the Scale, and set the first *Gamut*. Prince *Maurice*, and *William Landgraves of Hesse, Lud. Victoria, Orlando di Lasso, Alphonso Ferabosco, Horacio Vecchi, Giovanni Croci, Luca Marinese, Mazzocchi, Meibonius. Il Prencipe Venoso, Cherubini, Lorenzo Corsini, &c.* for of any others I find none, or very few, whose Compositions excel, excepting of the French, *Gaultier, Mercure, Du Pre* for the *Lute*. Lastly,

We bring up this glorious Train with those incomparable Ladys, the Images of whose more beautiful Minds were not seldom Engrav'd in their very Countenances.

What a charming Object would it then afford, had we a Series of the Learned Sex alone among them, such as were Disciples of * *Pythagoras* and other of the *Philosophers*! For not only he,^{*} *Iamblic in Via Pythag.* but *Epicurus* and the Divine *Plato* had divers Scholars, of whom some became Teachers themselves; for so *Socrates* (the wisest of Men reputed) took Lesson of *Alpasia*. Of the School of *Plato* were *Ariobecca, Laethenia, and others skill'd in Mathematics and other Sciences. Aristippus*, instructed by his own Mother, had the Name of *μαρτεδίδων* (C.).

† *Clemens Alexandrinus* in the Tenth Book of his *Tapisseries*, ^{† Stromat: Lib. X.} reckons up abundance more; not could *Rome* the Mistrels of the World, be without conspicuous Examples of this kind, besides *Ovid's sweet Corinna*, who is said to have surpassed *Pindar* himself, and published Fifty Books of *Epigrams*; *Martia, Portia*; the Emperors *Fulvia, Cossutia, Pompeia, Calphurnia, Scribonia, Livia Drusilla, Agrippina, Alba Terentia, Sextilla, Petronia, Galeria Fundania, Vespasia Pollia, Flavia Domicilla, Arricidia, Domitia Longina, Martia Wife of Severus, Plotina of Trajan, Aeria Fatidilla the Mother of Antoninus Pius, and his Confort Faustina, Hadrians Sabina, Domitia Cavilla, Crispia the Wife of Commodus*; but above all, that Illustrious Matron *Cornelia*, Sister to *Scipio*, and Mother of the *Gracchi*; the Wife of *Varus* Sister of *Cornificius*; *Actia Julia, Hypsicratea* the Noble Confort of *Mithridates*, who followed him in all his Conflicts; *Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra*, who wrote the History of her Country; *Hispila*

Hispila Mother-in-Law of the younger *Pliny*, and his Learned, and Excellent Lady, whom he acknowledges to have been the delightful Assistant of his Studies ; the Beautiful *Mariamne*, Wife of the Cruel *Herod* ; *Amalasunto*, Queen of the Goths in *Italy* ; *Pulcheria*, Daughter to the Emperor *Arcadius* ; *Hypatia*, Miracle of the Reign of young *Theodosius*, and his Emperors *Eudoxia* ; *Hildegarde*, Wife of *Charlemaine* ; *Gunegunda*, who vindicated her Chastity by the Fiery *Ordeal*. For the *Christian School* flourished also with the Learned Sex, especially that of *Alexandria* under the Famous *Origen*. 'Tis reported of St. *Catharine*, that at the Age of Eighteen, she baffled, and put to silence Fifty Philosophers at once. How Learned the Noble *Eustochium*, and her Religious Daughter *Paula* were in the *Hebrew*, *Greek* and *Latin Tongues* we learn of St. *Hierom* ; *Anna Commena* Daughter to *Alexius* the Emperor compiled her Father's History ; *Maria Cunita* Learned in the *Mathematicks*, dedicated her *Urania Propitia* to *Ferdinand* the Emperor. But to come nearer home, and the Ages since : (For of the Antient of all the *Philosophic Sects*, let the Curious consult what the great *Menagius* has published of their Lives and Works; at the end of his Learned Notes on * *Diogenes Laertius* ; where he dedicates above an Hundred more to the incomparably knowing Lady *Anna Faber D'Acire*.)

* Edit.
Wheatsten.

Isabella Queen of *Castile*, and Wife to *Ferdinand of Arragon* (of which Bed came *Charles the Fifth* and a New World) was the Mother of four Learned Daughters ; whereof one was the Wife of our Eighth *Henry*, frequently celebrated by *Ludovicus Vives* ; *Lucretia d'Este* of the House of *Ferrara*, Duchess of *Urbino*, a profound Philosopher ; *Vittoria Colonna*, Wife to *Ferdinand d'Avila*, Marquis of *Pescara*, whose extraordinary Vein in Poetry was equal with *Petrarchs* ; *Hippolita Strozzi*, Daughter to *Francis Duke of Milan* ; and another *Esippolita* called *Taurilla*, espoused the Learned *Balthazar di Castilio* ; *Julia Gonzaga*, the greatest Beauty of *Italy* ; *Mary of Arragon* Marques de *Vasco* ; *Angela di Nugarola* and *Isofa* ; *Cassandra Fedele* ; *Hipsicratea Amonte* ; *Fabiola Marella* ; *Fulvia Olympia Morata*, celebrated by *Gr. Gyraldi* ; *Isabella Andreini*, *Clara Cerveda*, *Proba Falconia*, *Modesta Pozzo* praised by *Phil. Tomafini* ; *Laurentia*, Countess of *Susa* ; *Torna*, Wife to *Peter Medices*, who translated part of the *Bible* into *Italian Verse* ; *Aurelia Freddi* the Famous Italian Comedian and Poetess ; *Therefa-Maria d' Escobar* ; *Loisa Sigea*, and her *Angela de Toledo* ; then comes *Margarita de Valois*

Sister

Sister to *Francis the First*, and Grand-Mother of *Henry the Fourth*, whose Novels equal *Boccacius*, and another *Margarite*, Wife to that great Prince ; *Lodovisia Saracennia* a Physician's Daughter of *Lyons*, who at the Age of Eight Years understood, and spake *Hebrew* and *Greek* ; *Catharine de Roches of Poitieres*, an Eminent Wit ; *Claudia de Clemente* Duchess of *Retz* ; *Silvia Molire* ; *Maria Gournay* and *Molinea*, who frequently corresponded in the Learned Tongues with *Maria d' Scurman*, whose Works are both in *Hebrew*, *Greek* and *Latin*, and has written a Treatise of the Excellency of her Sex ; as has likewise *Lucretia Marinella*, and of the Defects in Men, *Anna Althyfent*, &c.—

What shall I add more to oblige the Virtuous and Fair ? Who has not been in Admiration of what's reported of the late *Christina Queen of Sweden*, not only for her Knowledge in the Learned Tongues ; but for her Love of Letters and Lettered-Men ! (witnes *De Cartes*, *Salmasius*, *Blondel*, *Bochartus*, *Vossius* and the incomparable *Grotius*, &c.) and amongst other her rare Talents to be celebrated here especially, both for her Glorious Collection of *Medals*, and profound Knowledge in them. To these add *Seigniora Rondanina*, both rich, and in *Medals* exceeding Skilful ; *Donna Maria Zaxas* ; Madam *Guillaum*, who has composed a Treatise of Illustrious Women ; shewing how far they surpals the *Virile Sex* in all sorts even of *Martial* undertakings and Affairs. The late *Seigniora Cornaro*, Daughter of that Illustrious Family, not long since honored the Doctoral Degree at *Padoa*, where she kept a Solemn *Act* ; and where there now flourishes the Learned Consort of *Chevalier Patin*, Professor of *Physic* there, of whom we have already spoken. In summ, we have the *Memoirs* of the Princess *Maria Mancini Columna*, Sister to the Illustrious Duchess of *Mazarin*, with several more great Wits of the beautiful Sex.

We would now bring up this glorious Proceeding with *Medamoiselle de Scuderi*, read, and admir'd by all the Ladies for her happy Successes as long as the Illustrious *Baffa Gran Cyrus*, *Clelia*, and *Almaide* live in their good Graces, and for which, this last, has newly been propofed, and admitted Solemnly into the Academy of the *Ricovrati* of *Padoa* : I say, I would close this (tho' long) shining Paragraph, with this diverting and extraordinary Wit ; but for *Mademoiselle d' Acier* (Daughcer of the Learned *Tanaquell Faber*) whose masculine Talent in all the parts of the politer Erudition (and as *Menagius* stiles her,

her, *feminarum quot sunt, quot fuere doctissima*) worthily distinguishes her from any, I suppose, this Age is likely to produce among her bright Sex; not for incapacity of either equaling, or exceeding her; but for want of Application.

Nor but as Foils to set them off, and make them shine in greater Lustre, should I so much as vouchsafe to name the wanton *Sempronie*, the debauched *Thais*, the amorous *Sappho*, the shrew *Zantippe*, Jane Queen of *Naples*; no, not the most beautiful *Helen* (who set all *Greece* in a flame) or the *Amazonian Thalestris*, who went so far to Court the Great *Alexander*; *Artemisia*, *Penthesilea*, *Hippolita*, *Semiramis*, *Theomiris*, *Cleopatra*, &c. tho' I could be content to possess any true Medal of the Chaste *Penelope*, *Lucretia*, *Marpessa*, *Celia*; much more of *Debora*, *Jael*, *Judith*, *Susanna*; the Magnificent Queen of *Sheba*, who travelled so far a Country to hear the Wisdom of *Solomon*; the Prophetic *Sibyls*, and the rest of those Sacred *Heroines*; not forgetting the Famous *Alcestis*, *Clara Cerveda*, Petrarch's beloved *Laura*, *Valdura*, *Hildegardis*, *Irene*, and such as like these, have excelled in Conjugal Love and Affection. I have seen a good Picture of *Catharine de Boren* Wife of the Famous *Luther*, for whom she left her *Sanctimonie*; Medals there are more than enough of the *Blessed Virgin* (tho' one exactly resembling were inestimable) St. *Ann* her Mother; of *Mary Magdalen* and other Scripture Saints, pretended to be copied from Originals, painted by St. *Luke* the *Evangelist*, by those who have a mind to be deceived. Lastly, Of our *Blessed Saviour's Head*, there were many Coined during the *Bas Empire*; until *Isaac Commenus* left it off, for which *Zonarus* is much displeased: But of this enough. Those who would enlarge, and amplify this Catalogue with more Illustrious Names, Persons, and their Characters, may turn over *Plutarch*, *Laertius*, *Paulus Jovius*, *Thevet*, *Gesner*, *Philip Thomasinus*, *Thuanus*, *Thijsse*, *Brantome*, *Ger. Vossius*, our Country-Men *Leland*, *Balens* and *Pits* with the rest of the Biographers Antient and Modern, and yet perhaps not find such an Assembly.

And now I confess it may be wonder'd, why I should call over so extravagant a List of Names, and what my meaning is? since it were madness but to fancy that there shoud be found Medals of the hundredth part of all this *Bed-roll*; or that after all this, I would proftitute the Dignity of *Medal* (so much celebrated) with the *Effigies* of every rich Clown, or impertinent, who was able to be at the Charges of a *Stamp*; tho'

tho' I find (as *Damascippus*) they did, of old *infanire veteres statuas emendo* and were universally so ambitious of *Inscriptions*, that they set them up, and left their *Marble Titles* in every Corner; as at this day upon the Marriage, Birth of Children, &c. every *Brewer*, rich *Burgher* and even *Mechanic* in *Germany*, usually strikes a *Medal*.

To this I answer, my Meaning is very far from it; but by this Recension, I endeavour to point out, how some of all Capacities, signal for any Thing or Action extraordinary; and that possibly may enter into any part of History, may at some time, or upon some occasion or other, fetch Matter and Subject proper for Use, out of an universal Stock of Medals and Stamps, tho' they be not all Heads and Reverses of Heras,

Let my Reader therefore know, that it is for their sakes who are making Collections of Prints in *Taille-douce*, and would furnish themselves with the Heads and Portraits of Famous Persons, which in Medals they never hope to obtain.

The great Amasser of this innocent and useful Curiosity (since the Noble *Atticus*, and the most Learned of the Romans * *M. Varro*) was the late *Abbot de Villaloin* already mentioned; ^{Nat. Hist. Lib. xxxv. Cap. 3. fe} Plini. whose numerous Collection the French King has purchased for a very considerable Sum, to enrich his incomparable Library ^{the Passag.} with; so as no Author or Person almost whatsoever, Renowned for Letters, Arms or Arts; but may be seen in his lively *Effigies* amongst that prodigious Assembly of Prints; a fuller Account whereof is given in the Abbot's own Life written by himself.

Next to this Curious Man, *Cornelius Beughen*, has (upon a like Design) gotten together a very great Number of Stamps, and published his *Muséum*, or *Syllabus Iconum Illustrium*, wherein he gives an Account of them, and of the Excellent Order he has marshal'd them in, with this Introduction as it relates to Medals:

Extra ullum est dubium, quod ad cognitionem Numismatum & Historiarum, non ultimum locum sibi vendicent Icons, & Protopographiae Virorum, tam Marte, quam Arte illustrum; quam frugiferum hoc sit studium, non meum erit hac multis Encomiis referre, quippe qui in præsens, non Oratorem, sed Collectorum agere constitui, &c. Doubtless, says he, the Images and Portraits of Persons Famous, and Conspicuous as well for Arms, as Arts, do not a little contribute to the Knowledge, and Understanding of Medals and good History: How Advantageous the Study thereof is, I purpose not to celebrate with many Encomiums here, who recommend them at present but as a Collector, not as an Orator, &c.

To these add *Lorenzo Crasso*, *Galeazzo*, *Gualdo Priorato*, *Boiffardi* Icons, &c. *Thevet* acquaints us where he had most of his;

and *De l'Asne*, has himself Graven Three Hundred Portraits to the Life: And the Plenipotentiaries of the Famous Treaty at *Munster* are also in Stamp; and so are likewise all the great Generals and Commanders of the Imperial and Swedish Armies from the Year 1630. The Popes, and Cardinals, by *Augustinus Oldorpius*, besides a newer Set of them by a later Hand; as in those above named, the Effigies of all the Learned, as well as other Illustrious Persons of Italy, and other Countries.

To these may be added *Peter Laurembergius de Pulchritudine*; *Philippus Thomasinus's Illustrium Virorum Elogia*; where you have not only the Effigies of all the Learned Persons then in Italy, from about the Fourth Century to the Twelfth; but several Medals also that were struck in Honor of them. Besides these, *Philip Gallus* of *Antwerp*, 1577. published in Stamp the Heads of all the Italian Modern Poets, and such as among the Greek, revived that Tongue in Europe; and the often named *Imperialis* in his *Museum Historicum*, presents us with the Icons and Elogies of sundry other Famous, Great and Learned Persons, after the manner of *Paulus Jovius*. *Janus Strada* (a Mantuan Antiquary) has in *Taille-douce*, the Portraits of the Twelve Roman Cæsars, together with many of their Relations; and with great accurateness, the Learned *Grævius*, in his *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romarum* (besides innumerable rare Things) gives us the same Effigies, from *Julius* to *Constantine the Great*, designed from Medals.

* See the Paper, published by the Printer Augustinus, Antiquary to Pope Alexander VII. That which the Curious may expect, from the Incomparable *Grovius*, of the Heads, and Effigies of the most illustrious Greeks, possibly to be found in Medals or Statues, and to be Engraven by the most famous Artists; together with other precious Antiquities, relating to the Subject, enrich'd with the Notes, and Discourses of this Learned Professor, in three large Volumes in * Folio. Subscribers.

The Heads of the Roman, and German Emperors from *Charles the Great*, are set forth by *Gualdus*, Engraven by *Kilian*, and *Dominicus Custos*, together with those of the Dukes of *Bavaria*; the Heads, Stems and Genealogies of the most Renowned Princes of Germany; Count Palatines of the Rhine; divers of the French, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, and Polish Kings; the Arch-Dukes of Austria, Venice, Florence, Savoy, Parma, Mantua, Ferrara, Burgundy, Lorain, Brunswick; the Princes of the Illustrious Houses of Nassau, Conde; Generals and great Captains; with sundry Mahometan Princes, and other Famous Persons, not forgetting that pompous Volume of those Noble French, which Cardinal Richelieu

Richelieu caused to be painted at length, and set up in his Palace-Gallery at *Paris*, Ingraven with great accurateness by *Hience* and *Bignon*; to which the Chevalier *Wolson* has subjoined an abstract of their Lives and Actions, with many Heroical Emblems. After these, *Henry Hondius* presents us the Effigies and Elogies of such Divines, as have most signally opposed the Errors of the Church of Rome, under the Title of *Antichristian*, Ingraved by *Jac. Verheiden*. And lastly, for the English, Persons Renowned for Birth, Learning, Arms and Arts; from *Anno 1500.* to the beginning of the present Century, are published by *Crispin Passens*, a very accurate and diligent Graver: But for the Excellency of the Draught, and Resemblance to the Life, there's none in Competition with those designed, and some of them also Etched, by the Hand of the Famous *Van Dyke*, without Controversie the most incomparable Morphographer and Painter of this, or perhaps any former Age; most of them Cut by the best Chalcographers then Living, and set forth in a large Folio, containing the Icons of an Hundred Persons of the greatest Quality among us. To conclude,

The Curious Monsieur *Began*, Intendant de la Marine de Rochfort, is now publishing the Heads of all the Literati, and Illustrious Persons of the present Age, which he is causing to be Engraven with their Elogies, and that from the best Originals he can anywhere procure; and gets many to be designed and drawn by Stealth, and Privately, from several to whom he is not known, and that know nothing of his intended Work; as in particular, the Effigies of the so much talked of *Varillas*, who would never suffer his Picture to be taken, ashamed perhaps to shew his Face to the World, which he has egregiously abused by his Romantic Histories and Mercenary Pen; as the late more worthy Monsieur *Menagius* acquaints us, whose Portrait, with abundance of other Learned Men, we shortly may expect; together with the two pompous Folios, said to be already finished by Monsieur *Perault*, upon a like design.

Among those of our Nation that have made this any part of their search, and for the same purposes, I know of none who merits more Regard, than my Worthy Friend *Samuel Pepys Esquire*, (late Secretary to the Admiralty) as he is a diligent, and laudable Collector of this, and of whatsoever else is Curious, and of solid Benefit to the Public; as it will undoubtedly find, if God spare him Life, Health and Repose, for the perfecting of that Noble, and truly useful Work, the *Nautics*, under the Hand of the most Able to accomplish it, not only

of England; but, as I am persuaded, of any one in Europe. Finally,

To return to Prints and Taille-douces, where Medals cannot be expected, especially of our Modern *Heros*, and Persons worthy of Note; let the Reader cast his Eye upon what the most Learned * Spanheim has published of the incomparable Use of Medals upon this very Account, where they are to be procured, and apply it to what we have said concerning Prints, *lustrinum*. which may be had.

C H A P. IX.

A Digression concerning Phisiognomy.

WITH such a Collection, as we have mentioned in the precedent Chapter, did *Vincent Pinelli*, and *Pignorius* (Learned *Venetians*) adorn their Famous Libraries; so as when the two great Cardinals *Bellarmin*, and *Baronius* (whom *Pinelli* had never seen before) came to give him a Visit incognito; he readily saluted them by their Names, to their no small Admiration: Nor was it a New; but (as we have already shewed) an Antient, and Noble Decoration (not only to fill

* *Imaginum* whole Volumes with the Names, but to set up the * Pictures amore flas- and Images of Learned and Famous Persons, in Places Confer- grasse quen- dant testes crated to the Muses, and the Study of those Authors, whose sunt Atticus illus Ciceronis Effigies they delighted to Contemplate.

*editio de his Volumine, & Marcus Varro benignissimo invento, inseritis Voluminibus suorum secundatis, non nominibus tantum septingentorum *lustrinum*, sed & aliquo modo *Imaginibus*, non passus intercidere figuris, aut veiuatatem evi contra homines valere, inventione munieris etiam *Diss invidiosi*, quando immortalitatem non solum dedit, verum etiam in omnes terras misit, ut presentes esse ubique, & cerni possent.* Plin. N. Hist. Lib. xxxv. Cap. 2.

But besides the Curiosity and Diversion, how would such a Collection, in defect of more costly Medals, Statues, &c. See Dr. Spon whether to be procured in Painting or Stamp (which last Differat, 2.1. would be of no great Expence as now Improved, and En- bow much like Art of Judg- graved from the best Originals, or from the Life it self) con- dials and Reader of Lives and Actions? and by fixing the Ideas of the Heads, con- duce to the Spirit of History, and Satisfaction of the Studious of Phyliog Physiognomist, among whom there are some of no small Re- putation; who have undertaken to discover, and make out by the different Countenances of Men, not only the Resemblan- ces they carry to the several species of brute Animals; but to their very Natures and Dispositions also: *Man* being not only

only all the Creatures in *Synopsi* and *Compendium* (for what is singular in them, is in him united) but in whom all the Imperfections, as well as Perfections, centre: Nor doubt I (as Aristotle has at large, and in particular instanced in his Treatise Περὶ ἔνθυμος τῆς οὐσίας.) but that those parts of Men, which are like to those of Brutes, shew naturally much alike *ram domi-* * Inclinations; considered always in those Characters only, *ribus & li-* which are peculiar to their kind, not such as are common with *Corporis*, &c. others, and this is *Plato's* Opinion also; nor perhaps was the *Vide Plin.H. knowledge by the very Countenance of the Nature of Brute Nat. Lib. II. Cap. 1.* Animals, unassistant to our || First Parents, in giving them || Gen. ii. 19, 20. such apposite Names.

Thus, some are conspicuous for their *Aquiline Noses*; and look like *Hawks* and *Eagles*; are of sublime and towering Spirits; others are *Sheepish*, *Hog-jaw'd*, *Rabbit-mouth'd*; some *Bird-fac'd*, as well as witted, whom my Lord *Verulam* would have fixed by studying *Mathematics*; and there are who resemble *Owls*, *Buzzards*, *Storks*, *Wood-Cocks*; &c. some are errant *Foxes*, fly and crafty; there be whose Eyes and Looks are *Serpentine*; there are remarked the *Goat*, and *Buffe-headed*, and they are libidinous and stupid; and I well remember the Master of an English Ship at *Venice*, who had the Grimness of a *Lion*, Hair, Nole, Eyes, &c. so like that King of Brutes; that the *Italians* would know him by no other Name, than *Capitano Leone*; such without question were those Valiant *Gadites*, who repaire to *David*: The Text lays, *Men whose faces were like Lions*; ^{1 Chron. xii. v. 8.} such as *Beniah* one of *David's* Champions, who flew, *a Lion-like man of Moab*; and I could point to one or two, that have the Faces and Muzzels of *Cats*, and *Leopards*, and many who resemble *Apes* and *Monkeys*, nor much unlike in Dispositions and Apish Tricks; for so also the Skilful in *Metopscopy* observe; that they participate as much of their Manners, as of their Shape and Lineaments, as *Plato* instances abundantly; and therefore not without reason, have some named the Countenance, the Mirror of the Soul, as reflecting all our Passions and Affections, Love, Jealousy, Hatred, Shame, Sorrow, Fury, &c. unless (as *Socrates* made good to *Zopyrus*) where Education, and Philosophy have superinduced a Change, or the Christian Institution interpose, undertake, and effect the Cure, as. * *Lactantius* has made the Challenge.

*Da mili-
virum ira-
endum, cu-*

pidum, avarum; da timidum, &c. Lactant. de falsa Relig. Lib. III. Cap. 20.

But

But before we pass any farther, I am sufficiently sensible, that to judge, and pronounce from Externals, is very liable to great Mistakes, and consequently to Censure: That I may therefore obviate this Prejudice (and for the Instruction, and Diversion of our diligent Collector of Heads in *Taille-douce* and *Prints*, in favour of this Digression) give me leave to say; that the Gravest Authors, Learned, and Wisest both of former, and later Ages, have almost unanimously consented in the same Observations.

To commence with the Head (which with the Face or *Mémo*
rather, prefers to us the most beautiful, and conspicuous
^{* In Timaeo. Part}) it is by * *Plato*, *Apuleius*, and others reckoned for the whole and intire Man; the most divine Member, in summ, the Intellectual World, or univerſal Orb, composing the most comprehensive, and perfect || Figure resembling it: Most aptly here then, have the rest of the Philosophers, by as it were an universal Agreement, placed, and inthroned the Intellectual Soul as Sovereign Princeſ, for the Government of all the poſſible Habitudes, Dispoſitions, Paſſions and Affections, natural ingenit Powers, and Impoſtances, discernable by the Physiognomist, from the various Phaenomena, Characters, and Indices legible in the Countenance. To Anatomize it therefore a little, the general Rules are as follow.

From Heads, as they are more or less Globular, Oval, Flat, Coppered and * *Fastigiat*, Gross Capitones, or ſuch as the Italians call *Testalini*, &c. Conjectures are made of Capacities, and In-capacities for Memory, Learning, Wisdom, Craftineſs, and their contraries; little and ſmall Heads, little Eyes, little Nose and Mouth, and all remarkable Diminutions of the Countenance, are evil Signs; as well as over-large and great; the mean Proportion (as in all things else) is beſt.

From the Fore-head, that *Templum Pudoris* (and as Cicero calls it, *Animi Janua*) as it happens to be *Exprecta*, Spacious and Clear; *Obducta*, Cloudy and Lowering; *Corrugata*, *Rerorrida*, Wrinkled, || Contracted and Close; *Perficit*, Prominent, Flat, &c. Judgment is made of an Ingenuous Openneſs, and Se-reneſt of Mind; Liberality, Clemency, Modeſty; Moroſeneſs, Severity, Impudence, Stupidity, Folly and Diftraction. So very particular is that part of the Countenance, and remarkable above the reſt; that tho' the common ſaying be *Fronti nulla fides*, our *Metoposcopist* pronounces nothing more perem-pitorily,

^{|| Fronti bre-}
^{viss com-}
^{mended.}
^{Hor. Od. 11.}

than from the ſtructure, and ſhape of the *Fore-head*; that it being too much ſwelling, *fleſhy* and *Ox-like*, it betokens Hebetude; the lean, more Subtilty; the over-narrow, Indocile; the too round, Unſteady; the convex and *Aſinine*, Folly; de-preſſed, Effeminate; the ſquare and ample *Lion-like*, Courage: *Pompej*, is laid to have had a foreward out-face, a note of Va-lor and Ambition; *Plutarch* commends the long, and ſome-what like a *Dog's*, for Sagacity above others; and that ſuch was *Plato's*, a little Gibbous before, and behind moderately preſſed towards the Ears, and rather oblong than round; and that ſo, was *Pericles* Dog-headed and never the worse; that Animal being of the moſt various kinds, having the moſt di-ferent ſhap'd Head, and confequently ſome exceedingly Crafty, as the *Fox*, which is of the fame Tribe; others of rounder Heads, stark Fools, Indocile, Shie, Churliſh and Treacherous; others again, Flattering, Loving, Faithful, Sagacious, of great Me-mory and Courage; as may likewiſe be diſcerned by the very Eye and Countenance of that Creature; and therefore the A-gyptians made their *Anubis* a *Kυνομόφατος*, reſembling him to Mercurius for his Nimbleneſs and Sagacity. I remember *Balzac Entretiens* speaking of Birds of the fame kind, affirms ſome *Nightingals de Balz.* to be muſt more *Scavans les uns que les autres*; there's as great a diſference (says that Famous Wit) between *Nightingal* and *Nightingal*, as betwixt Poet and Poet, and a Man does no more differ from an *Aſſ*, than Man from Man; there being ſome ſo-inſuperably stupid and heavy; that (as *Chryſippus* ſaid of *Swine*) *Varro ex Cleante.* their Souls ſeem to have been given them inſtead of Salt, to keep them from putrefaction.

But ſpeaking here of Dogs, and their Capacity by the various Structure of their Heads (applicable on this occaſion) brings to mind what I have ſometimes heard from the Mouth of the late Queen (Mother to Charles the Second) who exceedingly delighted in thoſe *Melitenes* and little *Bolognian Spaniels*, had made many, not vulgar Observations of them. She had ſome, which her Maſteſt told me, were Stark Fools and Idiots, that would be taught nothing in comparison with others, which were wonderful docile and apprehenſive; and this ſhe imputed to the Depreſſions, which they usually make in their tender Skulls, by flattening of their Noses when Puppies; in which the Ladies (who have theſe Animals in *delicis*) take to conſtit their Beauty, tho' in my Opinion, quite the contrary; and ſure I am, it corrupts their Breath, and renders it very unsavory. But I muſt

I must go no farther on this familiar Animal ; tho' (were it not foreign to my Discourse of Humane Countenances only) I have good Authority from Aristotle himself, who not only brings in ; but all along compares this *Theriologic Physiognomy*, and resemblance of Brutes, to the Heads and Faces of Men, as a secondary part of the Science, and which some extend even to things inanimate also, by the Doctrine of Signatures.

But to return to our Conjecture of Foreheads, modify'd by the more conspicuous wrinkles and furrows, which if long-ways, go for a Mark of Eloquence and Judgment; such was Julius Caesar's, and that of Cicero, as may be seen in all their Statues. If curv'd and bending, of Wrath and Displeasure. If rising Arch-wise, Pride and Disdain. Over early wrinkles in Youth, betoken serious Cogitation ; to have none at all, Freedom from Care and Perturbation ; and such is by Sidonius Apollinaris, attributed to the Philosopher Epicurus. If the streaks decussate and cross one another, a solicitous Trititum. The cheerful Forehead is explicit and smooth, such as Plutarch tells us was that of Scipio Africanus always Serene. In a word, moulding of the Head, like that of a Ship, equally built for Stowage and Sailing, Capacious, and Nimble (and therefore of that Model) is of that vast Importance to the Intellectuals and other Abilities ; that Mid Wives, and Nurses are seriously admonished and instructed how in their Operations, they handle Infants newly extracted from the Womb ; and as to the placing and laying them in their Laps, when they bind, swath and dress them ; that it be not in too prone a posture, or too much and long upon their Backs, with the like Care when applied to the Breast, which cuts, flattens, and is apt to deprive both the fore, and hinder part of the yet tender Head and Seat of Memory ; endeavouring to shape it rather moderately Oval and Oblong, than Round and Spherical. The Poet Dantes had such a shaped Head, and so had that incomparable and consummate Prince, the Learned Count of Mirandula, and our most hopeful, and for his Years, extraordinarily qualified, King Edward the Sixth.

De Premonitione Lib. VII. Cap. 25.

From the Brows we have already these Signatures out of the ^{* Plin. Nat. Hist. Lib. XI. Cap. 53. And} Naturalist ; * *Quibus porrigitur in rectum, quibus juxta Nasum flexa; quibus juxta tempora inflexa, quibus in totum demissa,* &c. Galen &c. As they happen to be smooth and even, farther asunder ^{bent out of} Hippocrates de Aq. Aer. & locis ; and especially Aristotle's *Hist. Animal. Lib. I. Cap. 8, 9, 10.*

or

or nearer ; more or less arched and bending, lifted up or depressed, &c. notes of Effeminacy, Chearfulness, Envy, Wrath, Gravity, Application, Care and Thoughtfulness, and according as they are exalted or frowning, *Fastuosi, Tristes, Severi*, supercilious and inclined to Pride, which, tho' born, as he acknowledges in the Heart, *hic sedem habet*, has its Throne, and dominieers in the Face and Forehead.

From the Nose (that *honestamentum faciei*, as Scaliger calls it, and of all in most variety either for Grace or Deformity) if *Aquiline* or *Adunc*; long, short, sharp, flat, *simous*, *obse* and blunt, &c. Characters of Magnanimity, Prudence, Ambition (such as had the great *Sforza, Scanderbeg, Cyrus, Demetrius, Pyrrhus*, &c.) as the *Emunct Judicious*; the * *Nasute witty and facetious*; ^{* Non cuique datum est habere Nasum.} the *Suspense*, subdolous and given to *deride*: If over grown, ^{here} *Tonglianu's* in the *Epi-^t Irrifores gram* thick or much deformed (like that of *Tonglianu's* in the *Epi-^t Irrifores gram*) heavy and dull ; and there are signs of Incontinence, Impudence, Avarice, Curiosity and over-Busyness, and the like of Wrath and Choler, *Ira cadit Naso*, &c. *Nostrils*, if wide, Pers. Generous, Bold, and sometimes Pertinacious and Cruel.

From the Mouth, that *Vestibulum animi* (as Apuleius elegantly) narrow, (such as *Dares* ascribes to *Helen*) mark of Effeminacy, long, wide, round ; and so for the Lips, as the fuller *Chilones, Labiones, Brochi* and blubber-lip'd, surlily sailing-over, or pouting, the under-Jaw thrust out, the thin Lip, *Carp-mouthed*, &c. usual signs of Voracity, Visceration, Gurrility, Irrision, Disdain, Timorousness, Resolution, Conceitedness, Negligence and their contraries : For there is the *Os Prombum*, such as was || observed of *Pompey* betokening a noble ^{Plutarc.} mixture both of Gravity and Clemency, with an universal ^{|| Pompe.} amiableness, as indeed his *Medals* shew. There is another smiling decorous composure of the Lips, which are seldom wanting in Persons of great Eloquence and Elocution, as I have frequently noted, which calls to mind what is reported of the Famous * *Raphaelius, Forma ipsa faciei, aliquid etiam Πολυγλωττος* ^{Sand. de pre se ferens}; that one might discover he was a Linguit by ^{Scrip. Fland.} his very Countenance. Alexander had an out-Chin, a mark ^{Lib. I.} of Promptnes, Magnanimity and Courage ; the double Chin'd ever indulgent and good natur'd, such was *M. Antoninus's*.

Nor forget we the support of all, the Neck, most conspicuous in Medal ; the thick Bull-Neck import'd a dull and heavy Understanding, such as was noted in *Claudius*; *Caligula's* was short and very thin ; *Julius's* long, and so was *Cicero's*,

Q q

but

but slender withal; the extreamly small was a mark of Rapacity, Fraud and Pusillanimity. The fat, Cholerick, such was *Nero's*. Then for the Posture and Inclination: if to the right side, Prudence and Courage, if to the left, the contrary; which makes me wonder at * *Plutarch's* describing *Alexander's* bending to the left. The Protuberance, Node, or Knot under the Throat was held a mark of Discretion, Caution, Meditation and Sublimity of Thought.

We proceed to the *Ear*, that Organ of Instruction (not above one being usually seen either in Medal or Picture) as it is broad, fleshy, long, *Afinne* and *Midas-like*, Sharp and *Satyr-like*: Thin, short or round, and *Abe-like*; oval and well-shaped, &c. Prefages of Dulness (*Suntia nota*, says *Pliny*) Sloth, Impertinence, Incontinence, Avarice; and on the contrary, the stiff Ear and erect, of great Ingenuity, Acuteness of Wit and || Memory. In like manner from the inflation and *wellis & ad-*
Mibi Cyn-
thius aurem
vellis & ad-
monuit.
Virg. Ecl.
turgidness of the Cheeks, as well as from the sinking, depression and hollowness; Pride, Anger, Malice, Peevishness, Melancholy, &c. As from their comely Funnels, giving a graceful turn to the Countenance; the charming *Gelazin* and dimple of the Cheek and Chin, ever a sign of that we call Good Nature; the lean are Curious, the too round *Délusory*, the contracted Foolish, &c. all which being yet but the Objects of a single Sense (for this *Vallation* as to our purpose, pretends to no farther tho' named. * last of all) is the most perfect, consummate and remarkable of all, and indeed, in which of all (above them all) all these Characters meet as in their Focus and Center, namely the

* *Oculos po-*
remos in bo-
mune forma-
ri, and of all
the most va-
riety of Co-
lour.
Uz vultus a
nini imago,
sc Oculi uul.
conspicitur animus.
|| Nat. Hist.
Lib. XI.
Cap. 37.
ex parte majora animi indicia, cunctis animantibus, sed homini ma-
xime; id est moderationis, clementiae, misericordiae, odii, amoris, tri-
fustiae, letitiae: Contuita quoque multiformes, truces, torvi, fla-
grantes, graves, transversi, limi, summifl, blandi; profecto in oculis
animus inhabitat. Ardent, intenduntur, humectant, connivent: Hinc
ille misericordiae lachrimae: Hos cum osculum, animum ipsum
Dep. Lib. VIII.
*videmur attingere; and indeed what not? For so * *Dæglus**
φραγμα, &c. The Eyes are All, and in them the most in-
fallible

fallible Indices of our Passions and Affections, and therefore *John i. 3.*
Eccles. xv.
tis observed by *Plutarch*, that tho' Wantoness and Lubricity
be attributed to no other part save the Eye only, the Virgin *2 Pet. ii. 24.*
and the Prostitute lie there in the same Bed together. They
have besides this, a peculiar * Language of their own, which * *Habent e-*
nim Oculi,
Frons & ipse
Vulnus, suum
Sermonem.
Plin.

O blandos Oculos & inquietos;
Et quadam propria nota loquaces, &c.

And in earnest, such Weapons, as no Darts, no Arrows pierce so deep; such are those irresistible Examinations, that in a moment wound and transfix the Hearts of Lovers, and conquer at first sight; create Veneration, dispose to Alacrity; others that strike a damp into whatsoe'er Company they come: Such was *Cesar Borgia's* Viperine Aspect, which affrighted those who looked on him even when he most seemed to be pleased; and all this without speaking a word. Such a Paradox is the Eye. The very much contracted *Pupil* shews Acuteness; the over-large, Dulness; the too small, servile, covetous and uncertain. I intend not here that inconstant tremulous Eye, by Nature timorous, whose Motions are not to be described in Picture; nor the *Lusi* or Pur-blind, tho' so admirably expressed in the *Effigies* of the Learned *Blondel* by the incomparable *Nantueil*: But that they are commonly prudent, Mercurial, sagacious, looking into themselves and others: I have rarely found *Strabo's* without Judgment and Understanding, or those whose Eyes are hollow and deep: *Hector's* were so distorted, and *Menander's* the witty Comedian; and tho' they usually pass for invidious and false (especially if sunk far in) — *Nusquam Ovid.*
recta acies: Some yet I knew of great Learning and Probity who were my School-Fellows; but I speak of the more notorious and deformed *Thersites's*, *quos natura signavit*, and whom I would not so readily trust, as the fix'd and steady Eye. I know there are some of these, and other Marks jocularly censured, and many times without Cause.

Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede, lumine luscus,
Rem magnam praefes, Zoile, si bonus es.

Mart. Lib.
XII. Epigr.
54.

And so from a White Spaniard, a Black German, a Red Italian, *Libera nos Domine.*

Q. q. 2

And

And in England we say, That

*The Red is Witty, the Brown Trusty,
The Pale Peevish, the Black Lufy.*

And therefore,

*To a Red Man read thy Read,
At a Pale Man draw thy Knife,
With a Brown Man break thy Bread,
From a Black Man keep thy Wife.*

All which were yet sufficiently safe as the *Italian* has it;

*Se l' huomini piccoli fossero patienti,
E l' huomini grandi fossero valenti;
Egli rotti fossero leale,
Tutt' il mondo sarebbe uguale.*

If little Men but Patient were,
The Tall of Courage free,
And Red Men trusty and sincere,
The World would soon agree.

I know 'tis easily said that all these ate but *Proverbs*, trite and vulgar Sayings. Be it so, and therefore by no means to be slighted, as gathered from the long and constant Observations of so many, confirmed by much Experience, and founded upon the most infallible Reasons and Philosophical Resolutions. There is indeed no Rule so general, but has its Exception; and we have shewed upon what account in this Science of the Countenance: But as denominations take place from the plurality of Instances; *Proverbs* are still, and ever will remain in Force, for as to what we have cited from them, how rarely does that of *Facetus* fail?

*Inconfitans animus, oculus vagus, instabilis pes,
Hæc tria signa viri, de quo mihi nulla boni spes, &c.*

And again,

*Rare breves humiles vidi, rufosque fideles,
Albos audaces, miror magnos sapientes.*

In a word, *gaudente bene nati*; 'tis an Happiness and a Blessing to be of a comely Personage, whence we are bid à *figuratis cave*, and Οὐδὲν ἀδύνατο ἀποδεῖν φρεσκό. (spoken of the White-liver'd as we call them) were early Cautions. A Man (says

* Siracides) may be known by his Look, and one that hath Understanding by his Countenance: Nor it seems did the Orator at Gen. xxx.

all neglect these Signatures; Non decepserunt me oculi tui, super-^{15.} cilia, frons denique totus, qui sermo quidem tacitus mentis est; his ^{Prov. vi. 13.}

very Looks betrayed him, and in truth I think one needs be ^{14.} — xv. 13; no great Conjurer to divine. *Vides me* (cries the little Slut) ^{Peronius.} *Sat.*

nec auguria novi, nec Mathematicorum Celum curare soleo; ex vultibus tamen hominum mores colligo; & cum spatiantem vidi, quid cogites scio; for so the wanton guessed of *Encolpus* without gazing on, or consulting the Stars. And I question not at all of the Witty *Plautus's* being well seen in this Art, so unluckily describing the manners of Persons by their Looks, and which seems to have made both him and *Juvenal* so expert in characterizing their several Humors: But to descend to Instances.

We have long since produced that of the great *Augustus*, and the Person who would have broken his Neck off the Alps as he was walking along by him.

Pythagoras is reported to have been of so awful an Aspect, as made a young Man (whom he sharply reproved) to hang himself. Such a fierce look had *Pyrrhus*. But what a Lightning must needs be shot from the passionate Eyes of that Woman, who caused an hungry *Lion* broke forth of his Grate at *Florence*, and seizing a Child in the Street, to let it go at the sight of the Mother, and run away affrighted!

Such (but indeed by another *Aspect*) were the Looks of *Caius Marius*, *Catiline* (as *Salust* lets him out) *Attila* of the *Huns*; and of later times *Lælius Ursinus*, *Alphonsus d' Este* second Duke of *Ferrara*, and others I might name, who by whatever unaccountable *Fascination*, or other material Quality of Maltring Spirits, have created Friends of deadly Enemies, and looking others Dead, who came with intentions to Murder or *Insanos* ^{sanc-} do them Mischief, have preserved themselves more by their *insanire co-* Looks, than by all their armed Troops and attendant Guards: *gunt.* On the contrary, others were said to have a satiric Virtue, even in their very Countenances; as *Aurelianu*, *Vespasian*, &c.

Others again malign and plainly Venomous; and such a Person *Borellus* speaks of, that (conscious of the Effect) was *Borell. Cent.* wōnt 3. Obser. 90

wont to give notice where he came, that they should keep little Children and Women with Child from coming where he was, whilst the Vertue (shall I call it) or Property was of a long time unknown to himself. No wonder then that some (perhaps innocent poor People) have been accused for *Nescio quis* Witches and *Evil-lookers* as they call them; whiles in the mean time, who can tell but that there may possibly be as much danger *mibi facinat* *agnos*. Virg. in the Glances and Emissions of some *Bilious*, as of *Icterial Persons*? or of such as Monsieur Chauvin (a *Parisian Gentleman* dwelling in *Diep*) who, the same Author affirms, he knew to have so *Lyncean* and penetrating a sight, that using *Spectacles*, *strange Eſt* such acute and keen Vapours darted from his Eyes, as in a *feſis*. Mar. short time, excavated and wore out the very *Glasses* themselves, *ſil. Ficin.* Comment. in *piercing the Crystals thro'*, and rendering them uleſels, so as *Plut. convi-* *he was fain to be often ſupplying them*. Prodigious therefore must needs be those *Aporrhæas*, and Emissions that could pervade and pafs thro' a Substance which is capable to reſtrain the moft rectified Spirits even of *Aquafortis* it ſelf from the leaſt avolation.

'Tis reported of the Emperor *Adrian*, that he was ſo great a Proficient in this Science, as to diſcern by the Countenance whether a Witneſs summoned to give his Testimony upon any doubtful Matter, ſpoke true or falſly; and we find in *Aristotle's Dedication*, that it was recommended to the Great *Alexander* as a Princely Quality, fit for Ministers of State, and therefore kept among the ſecret Mysterieſ of the *Pythagorean* and *Socratic* Philoſophers; and I remember *Cicero* ſpeaking of the Art *Di-vinandi ex Facie* (which ** Cardan* prefers ſo muſh before *Afrology*, *Chiromancy*, Prediction from Dreams, which ſays he, *Impoſtoris artem aliquo modo redolent*, ſmell of the *Cheat*) adviſes that Kings and Princes ſhould above all others cultivate this Study. I have been told that *Philip Earl of Pembroke*, who had not only a Collection of Rare and Excellent Pictures (as has ſtill that moft Noble Person who now inherits his Titles, and what is greater, his Virtues) but great Judgment in Painting likewiſe, had ſo wonderful a Sagacity in diving into, and diſcovering the Intentions of Men by their Countenances, that he could ſhrewdly gueſt at the very ſecret of their Negotiation; ſo as King *James the First* made no small uſe of that his extraordinary Talent on the firſt arrival of Ambaſſadors at Court. To this perhaps may be applied that paſſage of my Lord *Bacon's*, ſpeak-ing

Pro Refcio. *De Sapient.* *Lib. II.*

vinandi ex Facie (which ** Cardan* prefers ſo muſh before *Afrology*, *Chiromancy*, Prediction from Dreams, which ſays he, *Impoſtoris artem aliquo modo redolent*, ſmell of the *Cheat*) adviſes that Kings and Princes ſhould above all others cultivate this Study. I have been told that *Philip Earl of Pembroke*, who had not only a Collection of Rare and Excellent Pictures (as has ſtill that moft Noble Person who now inherits his Titles, and what is greater, his Virtues) but great Judgment in Painting likewiſe, had ſo wonderful a Sagacity in diving into, and diſcovering the Intentions of Men by their Countenances, that he could ſhrewdly gueſt at the very ſecret of their Negotiation; ſo as King *James the First* made no small uſe of that his extraordinary Talent on the firſt arrival of Ambaſſadors at Court. To this perhaps may be applied that paſſage of my Lord *Bacon's*, ſpeak-ing

ing of that Prince's uſual ſaying; *That indeed the Tongue ſpake Lingua au-to Mens Ears, but it was the Gefture which ſpake to their Eyes.* *Etus verò o- Etenim lineamenta Corporis animi inclinationes, &c.* *The Linæa-culos alloqui- ments of the Body (lays this noble Philosopher) discover the Inclination and Proclivities of the Mind in general; but those of the Courteſanage do not only ſo, but farther declare the AccesSES, Seasons and Indications of the preſent Dispoſition, and of the very Will it ſelf; and therefore a number of old, ſubtile and crafty Persons, whose Eyes dwell upon the Faces and Faſhions of Men, obſerve it diligently, and can turn it to their own Advantage, as being a main part of their Ability and Wiſdom.*

Neither indeed can it be denied, but that there is a great diſcovery of Diſimulation in another, and a principal Direction for the chuiſing of Seasons and Opportuni-ties of approaching to Persons, which (*as he obſerves*) is not the meanest part of Civil Prudence.

But let no Man think that ſuch a dexterity may ſomewhat perhaps avail in respect to ſome particular Persons, but cannot be comprehended un-der any certain Rule; for we all laugh, and weep, and bluſh,

and frown much after the ſame manner; and ſo for moft part in other more ſubtle Motions.

This far my * Lord.

In a word, it appears to have been in ſo uerſal uſe among ſome, that *Zacharia the Arab* tells us, they heretofore trusted to nothing more for the chuiſing of their Slaves and Servants by.

Upon theſe and the like Remarks, we read of that Famous Egyptian Physiognomist, who cauſed *M. Antony* to avoid and beware of *Ottavius*, as *Plutarch* tells us; and ſo it was fore-told the Noble *Germanicus*, that he ſhould come ſhort of the Crown, however likely to ſucceed, by the Villany of his Uncle *Tiberius*; and by another Artist, that *Titus* ſhould be Emperor, long before there was any great appearance of it. I remem-ber *Joseph Scaliger* ſpeaking of his Father *Julius*, deſcribing his goodly Perfonage, *Corpus, Inceſsus, Gestus*, and ſtately Meen, to as every body who beheld him was ready to cry out, *Ego auctor meavimus*, he looked ſo like a Prince, adds (amongſt other his incomparablie Endowments) *cognoscere in colligendis ex vultu hominum moribus*, his ſkill and dexterity of Reading the Dispoſitions of Men in their Faces; that he would di-vine likewiſe of their Fate and Fortune, iſtancing in what be-fel the little *Audeetus*, a Child he was ſo infinitely fond of, for the Sweetnes of his Countenance; but which he never used

De Aug- ment. Scient.
Lib. III.

Epif. ad Jan. Dom.

used to look on without trouble and emotion. This his Lady taking notice of, with much Importunity, he plainly told her it would be over-laid, as it unhappily came to pass; tho' to prevent it, they took it immediately from the Nurse, weaned, and committed it to the Care of a young Maid, in whose Bosom it was soon after found dead with its Mouth on the Face of the drowsie Wench.

Now as to Passions and natural Inclinations, there is no doubt but much may be conjectured, and that upon a *Physical* account, as both *Theophrastus*, *Calen* and others frequently shew; and therefore the Study of it, especially recommended to those of their Profession. 'Tis storied of the Famous *Hippocrates*, that one day passing by a brisk young Maid, he saluted her by the Name of fair *Virgin*, whom meeting again the Morning after, he bid good-morrow *Woman*, discovering by her looks she had play'd the Wanton, and been vitiated the Night before. But as to these and the like Encounters and Instances of Prediction, fore-telling particular Events, there seems more in the Artist than one would think should be detected by bare inspection of the Countenance only.

Cicero is indeed very peremptory in what he says of *Chœrae*, impleading his Client *Roscius*, from what he observed in his Face: *Nonne ipsum* (says the Orator) *Caput, & supercilia illa penitus abrasi, olerè malitiam & clamitare calliditatem videntur?* he spied Knave in his very Looks. The like we find him pronounce of *Verres*, *Vatinius*, *Piso*, *Gabinius* and others. But still I say, to be able to tell of future Events, and what shall befall one in his Life, if not beyond the Skill of *Metoposcopia*, is certainly very Extraordinary; and therefore tho' when we

² Reg. viii.
11, 11.

* Offendens severitatem, & feritatem Evil which he told him he should do to the Children of Israel, was in vultu. Cajetan. in revealed to him from God. And so was likewise the Destinies of Pharaoh's Chief Butler, and Baker to Joseph, who yet we find took special notice of their Countenances, as did his Father of *Laban's*, of which the famous || Conciliator.

|| Pet. Apo. nensis.

I might

I might have produced many other Examples, but to shew that these were not the Observations of *Heathens* only, but of *Christians* too; and among other, one of the greatest Fathers of the Church; * *Gregory Nazianzen* fore-telling of the Apo. ^{Orat. 2} state *Julian*, from something remarkable in his Looks and ^{cont. Genit.} Meen (which he had observed) what a Plague he should prove to the *Roman Empire*. Such, 'tis likely were the Characters found in the Countenance of the short-Chin'd *Nero*, and the narrow *Maximinus*; *Juba* was cruel; but above all the Modern, that merciless and truculent *Mocovite*, *John Basilius*, described by *Oderborn*, who has published the Life of that savage Tyrant; and such was the fierce, and austere *Bajazet* the First, *Tamerlan*, *Charles Duke of Burgundy*, and others.

In the mean time, much we confess is to be attributed to Age, Infirmities, cruciating Pains, macerating Studies and Elucubrations; hard, and bodily Labour; to outward Losses and Afflictions; inward Remorse, religious Severities; to Want, Poverty; much to Diet, and other Usages: All of them Abatements in these Conjectures, and without prejudice to the Virtue, and worthy Inclinations of many Persons, whose Looks may seem to bear the Characters of vicious and immoral Men; when all this while, they spring only from Impressions caused by unavoidable Accidents; besides such adscititious Habits, as may possibly be contracted by Institution, Discipline and Custom: One is therefore first to inquire into the Conversation, Education, Condition, and other Circumstances of their Lives; before we give hasty Sentence of their Natures and Dispositions. Every hard-favoured Man should not presently be concluded a Cruel and Ill-natur'd Person; since the Lineaments even of *Majesty*, and such as create both Love and Veneration; tho' there be something of more reserv'd, and less tender; are yet extreanly different from those of Fierce and Cruel, as was observed in *Titus Vespasian*, and is seen in the Medals and Statues of *Trajan*, *Antoninus*, *Severus*; and in the Modern Emperors, the two first *Maximilians*, *Radulphus*; and more remarkable yet, in the Countenance of our late King *Charles the Second*; wherein a serious Majesty was attemper'd with such strokes of *Debonaire*, as won Love, and Reverence from all who approached him, by a certain rare, and singular Interposition of qualifying Lines. The same Modifications of otherwise Stern and Severe, are also plainly conspicuous, and to be seen in his Brave, and Heroic Grand-father, *Henry the Fourth*

Fourth of France; than whom, never were two Princes more resembling one the other, comparing their Pictures, abating the Beard and Peruke only.

'Tis reported of *Ijmael the Persian Sophy*, that he had evident Marks in his Face, of a Great and Noble Soul, endow'd with many Virtues, quite contrary to those of *Solyman the Magnificent* (of both which we have seen Medals and Pictures) who had all the Signs of Haughtiness and Cruelty; such repugnant Strokes, and Figures there are: Ingraven in the Countenance: For as we have noted in our *Charles, Majesty* does not consist in a grim and crabbed Look, such as perhaps might be *Sylla's, * Stricti Catones, and the Censor*; but in a grave, staid, and unrelated amability, and thus

— in una fede morantur

Majesias & Amor. —

Metam. 2.

something like what my Lord *Bacon* describes to be in one of the venerable Governors of *Solomon's House* (in his pretty *Atlantic Utopia*) preferens quasi miserantis; that his Gravity had something in it, which looked as if he pitied Men, the Expression I confess pleased me.

And thus have we briefly shewed, how the Proportion, Harmony, and Discord of Parts, variously configur'd and dispos'd, give notice of our Inclinations, and support the Conjectures by frequent Examples. What likewise our Opinion is of such as (like to that Race of *Scottish Divines, or Second-fight-Men*, as they are called) Prognostick of Events to come: I say briefly, because it were Argument of much longer discussion, than this Digression will allow.

Rara est con-
cordia for-
mæ, atque
pudicitia,
Juv. Sat. X.

But here comes now a Question; How it happens, that we often find so many of the fair, and beautiful Sinners of the Sex, in divers of whose Countenances there appears to dwell so much Innocency, Sincerity, Modesty and Goodness; and such perhaps as was in *Helena's, Lais's, Faustina's, &c*? To this is answered; That the Perverseness does not spring from any of those *Signatures*, which if truly such, do really, and naturally dispose to all those perfections and virtuous Habitudes accordingly; but take their Rise from some other external, avaritius oppre-
ventitious Cause and Corruption; such as neglect of Education, early and religious Principles and Institution, Want, Poverty, and above all, from the evil Examples of the Age, and Conversation with others so tainted; for so inficitur terre

sordibus

sordibus unda fluens, the clearest, and most chryftal Streams passing thro' a Sink, are soonest stained and poluted; and in this Case indeed, the Proverb takes place, *Froni nulla fides*; *Arist. Quod God alone being the infallible *Kapdoxwos*, since they are all Vide Sener- of them Accidents sufficiently capable of exposing their frail- *tim de cibis ties to Temptation*; corrupt and spoil the sweetest Nature; *Infirm. Prog.* not that I believe (with some) that there is any essential *Per-ex Mat- fection of Souls* among Individuals of the same kind, what mat. Scient. ascribed to ever difference we find in personal Endowments; tho' I con- fess, there may yet for ought we know, be various degrees of Capacities, as among the very *Angels* themselves. But the Countenance does for the most part, discover it at one time or other; and corporeal Habitudes may lie conceal'd, and the Proverb verified, *Fair and Foolish, &c.* But as *Beauty* does not consist in *Complexion* only (as we call it) but in *Symmetry, Features, and a certain Elegancy of Motion*; so the Defects of the greatest *Beauty* as to *Morals, or Intellectuals*, may spring from internal and hidden Causes in the Organic Body; else, wheresoever there is indeed universal *Symmetry, consent of Parts, Natural, Vital, Animal (in etate media & florente, as Physicians speak)* there must result from them all other Graces and Per- fections, according to that of ** Pinella, Ubi est pulchritudo* *Pb. Pinel- la Nat. Pbi. formæ quæ rationalis est anima, consequenter materia debet formæ Plan. Cap. respondere formositati*; and wheresoever it falls out otherwise, like *V. Saturn, or Mars in the Seventh, or Ninth House, malevolent to the Radical Promissors of the Geniture* (tho' with them, there may be other fortunate, and lucky Signs) there would some- thing be discover'd to be amiss in the Scheme, and ** Counte-* ^{O quam} *nance of the most charming out-side of a wanton Hypocrite, erimus non* ^{dificile est,} *by one who were a Graduate, throughly skill'd in Metoposcopy, prodere vul-* *Besides, that I do hardly believe, there ever was any Creature tu-* *so transcendently, and in quarto modo perfect, since the very first of the Sex, || the fair Helen, Venus, Cynthia (Goddeses them- ter duo su-* *felves) had their Moles and Spots: The same is also to be said pericula ba-* *of Learning, Wit, Eloquence, and other shining Talents; that res Phryg. de* *they are not always found in the comeliest Figures, Raram facit Excid. Tro.* *mixturam cum sapientia forma; nor had Socrates his Wisdom;* *Notam in-* *Nor Aësop, Galba, and * Sappho their Wit and Ingenuity from.* *Ingenio for-* *their beatitous shape and out side: L. Metellus had the Looks mæ dama* *repetendo* *meæ. Ovid.* *Epiſt.* *Eclat. xvii**

** Am' on δι p̄ ōka n̄ μεγάλεv ἐν στρο. id, &c. Ia. 2.*

R 1 2

But s. 6.

But when once he began to speak, there was nothing so fluent, nothing so charming: In a word, the most inestimable Jewel looses nothing of its Value, for not being kept in a Velvet Case. An illustrious Instance of this have we in an old Ac-

Epist. LXVI quaintance of Seneca's, the whole Passage is worth reciting.

Claranum condicipulum meum vidi, post multos annos, non puto exspectas, ut adjicam, senem: Sed mehercules viridem animo ac vegetum, & cum corpuculo suo colluctantem. Inique enim se natura gessit, & talen animum male collocavit: aut fortasse voluit hoc ipsum nobis ostendere, posse ingenium fortissimum ac beatissimum sub qualibet cute latere. Vicit tamen omnia impedimenta: Et ad cetera contempnenda à contemptu sui venit. Errare mihi visus est qui dixit.

Gratior est pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.

Nullo enim honestamento eget: ipsa & magnum sui decus est, & corpus suum consecrat. Certe Claranum nostrum capi intueri; formosus mihi videtur, & tam rectus corpore, quam est animo. Potest ex casa vir magnus exire: Potest ex deformi humilique corpuculo, formosus animus ac magnus. Quodam itaque videtur mihi in hoc naturales generare, ut approbet virtutem omni loca nasci. Si posset per se nudos edere animos, fecisset. Nunc quod amplius est, facit. quodam enim edit corporibus impeditos, sed nihilominus perrumpentes obstantia. Claranus mihi videtur in Exemplar editus: ut scire possemus, non deformitate corporis fidari animum; sed pulchritudine animi corpus ornari.

*Plato in
Phaed.*

I met (says Seneca) my old School-Fellow *Claranus*, whom of a long while before I had not seen: I suppose I need not say an Old Man: But in good Earnest, Spriteful and Vigorous, striving to get the better of his little Boy. Nature I confess, has dealt a little unkindly with him, in lodging so great a Soul in so homely a Cottage, unless perhaps it be to shew us, that the greatest, and happiest Wit, may lie under any the coarsest out-side. In the mean time, he has overcome all Impediments, and by vanquishing first himself, triumphs over all things else; so as methinks he's mistaken who said,

Virtue's more graceful in a beauteous Body.

Certainly, she needs no becoming dress, who is an ornament to herself, and renders her very Body a consecrated Place:

Really,

Really, I began to look earnestly upon him, and to me he seem'd as amiable, and upright in Body, as he is in Mind: A great Man I see, may come forth of a little Hovel, and a bright and magnanimous Soul, from a mean, and ill-fram'd Body. Thus Nature seems to bring forth some on purpose, to shew, that Virtue may be born any where, and that if it were possible to produce Souls stark naked, she would have done it: She has now done a greater thing, brought forth some clogg'd with Body, that yet surmount, and break thro' all impediments: *Claranus*, I think, was born on purpose to let us know, that the Soul contracts no pollution from the deformity of the Body; but on the contrary, that the Body becomes much more beautiful by a fair, and virtuous Soul. So true is that of *Avicen*, *Natura supplet ingenio, ubi deficit corpus*: The great Apostle St. Paul is described little of Stature; *Agescias*, nay the great *Alexander*, himself, and his Learned *Preceptor*, *Aristotle*, were but little Men; the innate and vital Spirits, becoming more close and vigorous (as having a more easy and quick intercourse by the nearness of the *Heart* and *Brain*) and therefore Naturalists observe *Bees*, *Ants*, *Spiders* and minutest *Insects* to be the most Ingenious.

Abating for these, and some other Accidents, it must be confess'd, that the Countenance is not always an infallible Guide, no more than a gilded, and finely graved Dial-plate, indicates the Goddess of the Motion, and Contrivance within a *godonly* Watch: *Plumbata machara in aurea vagina*; whilst the unsufferable Pride of *Antiphenes*, was plainly seen thro' his tattered Mantle. Many who appear like Angels of Light, have cloven Feet; and such were the *Sirenes*, and *Harpies*, those *Volucres* *Puellæ* that had *Fishes* Tails, and *Vultures* Tallons. But this does not prohibit that a great regard should be had to remarkable Externals, to which *Apuleius* attributes so much; that (as if some Divinity were to lodge in it) he thought the most beautiful Youths were to be chosen, as most proper for Divination. *Alcibiades* was in all his Ages from a Child, to his End, of incomparable Beauty; and so was *Demetrius*, whose Countenance *Plutarch* describes to consist of such a charming mixture of Gravity, and Mansuetude, Serious and Sweet, as no Painter could ever express; and indeed the Charms of Beauty are so powerful and attractive, that as *Socrates* calls it, *brevem tyrannidem*; so where joyned with Virtue, and Knowledge (as in some of these it was) it is a transcendent near Perfection, such

such were *Alexander*, *Cyrus*, *Eliero*, *Scipio Africanus*, and *Augustus* of old ; Persons (tho' not without their Faults) of great Excellency ; and of our latter Age, that *Phoenix* (of perfection both of Mind and Body) the illustrious *Picus Prince of Mirandula* ; but they are rare. And after all, it has been much observed, that very beautiful Persons have seldom met with lucky Destinies ; hence the *Tragedian*, in *Hipp. Rara forma Viris (sacra prospice) Impunita fuit* ; of which might be produc'd divers Instances of our own Country, beside the great Duke of *Buckingham*, his Son *Francis* ; the late Duke of *Monmouth*, and others, of which, see *Muretus*, *Cantarus*, &c. In the mean time, where we meet with an ample Head, a spacious Fore-head, a fulness about the Temples ; the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, rather large than contracted ; the Features in general Manly, and Serious, and the rest of the Parts well proportion'd ; there seldom failes a strong, and spacious Memory, solid Judgment, with a stock of Industry and Prudence, *in rebus agundis*. In a word, very serious, and thinking Persons, have commonly serious and composed Looks ; and the Light, the Trifling, and the Wanton, is discovered in the Face, whilst not the Fair and Effeminate ; but that the noblest Beauty in Man, which creates neither Contempt, nor Wonder.

^{1 Sam. xvi.}
^{7, 12. and}
^{Chap. xvii.}
^{42.}
See Aristot.
Polit. l. 3.

Samuel was forbid to look on *Eliab's* Countenance, or height of Stature (such as the unfortunate *Saul* and *Absalon* were conspicuous in) for that the Lord sees not as Man sees ; for *Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the Heart*, &c. The mistake of the Prophet was, that he took Comeliness of Person, to be the only Character of Royalty ; such as was the Kings whom he had anointed before ; for the same History tells us after a few Verses, that *David* was Ruddy, *cum pulchritudine oculorum & decoro aspectu*, of a beautiful, or rather manly Countenance, and goodly to look to.

And now after all that has been produc'd, it is likewise to be consider'd, what Judgment, and Conjectures are to be made with regard to other Nations, Countries, Climates and Customs, which not only change the Shapes of Brute-Animals of the same Species, but exceedingly alter the Countenances, Complexions, and Characters of Men and Women also.

To instance only in the Head and Face (without straying from our present Subject) the more Northern Inhabitants of Europe, incline to Fair ; our Faces are more oval ; our Eyes upon the grey and blew ; our Hair bright, or brown ; I speak for

for the most part. Those of *Russia*, *Poland*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, People of manly Aspect ; their Noses blunter, and moderately arched ; and so the *Italians*, but longer and more tapering, especially about *Tuscany* and forwards.

The *Venetians* are of a juster Proportion, and generally well favour'd : The *Swiss*, and dwellers among the *Alps*, have accidentally *florid* Throats, which draw their Faces a-wry, imputed to their drinking Snow-water. Remarkable for Coppered, and Sugar-loav'd Heads, are those of *Genoa*. In *Spain* and *Portugal* (not *Limos de la Sangre de los Moros*) they draw towards the hew, and form of those People whom they so inhumanly, as well as impolitically, banished, and yet retain a mixture of.

Greece, and the lesser *Asia*, afford well featur'd Persons, and we are told of the most charming Beauties about *Georgia*, and *Mingrelia*, until farther *North West* of the *Euxine*, and where they mingle with the *Tartar* (as if Nature delighted in contraries) the Race degenerates to narrow Eyes, broad and bony Faces, (I speak of the Men) even to frightful ugliness. From these have the *Chineses* (according to their various and extended *Climates*) much of their Figure, tall and gross, square Visage, large Ears ; flattish small Noses ; long, narrow Eyes ; thin Lips ; middle-siz'd Mouths, and above all, little Feet, especially the Women, whether Naturally or by Art, Authors differ. For a Majestic Comeliness, the *Persians* and *Armenians* have been remarkable, in the *Aquiline Royal Nose* ; which with other virile Features, seems in a manner *Gentiliani*, and no where else so universal. *Plutarch* tells us, *Artaxerxes* had *Vide Justi-*
an Eagle's Nose ; but so had *Demetrius*, *Grypus*, *Neoptolemus*, ^{num Dar.}
Augustus, *Galba*, *Constantine the Great*, *Scanderbeg* ; the brave ^{Pbyg. Suc-}
Solyman Son of Selimus, Emperor of the *Turks*, who were &c. all Warlike, Liberal, and of Heroic Spirits ; and antiently it was called the *Roman Cognizance*, but they have no more pretence to it now, than some other *Europeans*. Those of *India* have naturally high Fore-heads and out-Noses, unless such as are blended with the *Portuguese*, and others not so far South.

The vaster Tracts of *Lybia* appear in some of them, to be inhabited by a Race of *Drills* ; the *Neger Africans* have their Fore-heads, Nose and Faces extreamly flat ; great Heads ; large, and full Eyes ; blubber Lips cover'd with a lanuginous, woolly hair : Those of *North-Africa* bordering on the *Mediterranean*, mingled with the *Spanish-Moors*, sufficiently resemble them,

See Sir Jo.
Chardine's
Travels.

• until

until one comes almost to *Egypt*, where they are more swarthy, rounder Visag'd and hollow Ey'd, which dash runs thro' *Arabia* also.

The North Americans, as to the fabric of their Mouths, bony Faces, large Ears, and slaggie Hair, are like the Upper *Tartars*; the rest Southward, as blended with the *Olivaster Spaniard* and other Nations, who having planted Colonies among them, partake of their likenes; whilst the Native, and truly *Indigin*, are generally very well shap'd, yet varying in other Climats.

Mountains and *Alpestral Sierras*, breed Men for the most part robust, and of manly Countenances, as well as Stature, and fewer deform'd than the Plains and Vallies, which as they are situated low, or near the Marsh, vary both in Colour, Growth, Shape and Constitution; to Pale, Low, Fleshy, Weak and Effeminate. *Imperialis* (who of all the *Peripatetics*, has best discussed this Subject) attributes all to the degrees of Heat and Cold, Dry and Wet. That in excessive hot Countries, the Inhabitants are commonly foolish, or of no great reach; Heat dissipating the Spirits, as Cold on the contrary, hinders them from due Motion. Moisture obnubilates, and condenses Humors, and is inimicous to all Ingenuity, great and heroic Thoughts: of such Consequence is the Clime, and Situation to the Disposition of a People. The Sea-Air being warm and dry, thro' the freer Operation of the Sun-beams, drawing up the cherishing Vapour; the bordering Dwellers are usually more crafty than others about them; as was observed of those of *Carthage*, *Calabria*, *Sicilia*, and so generally near the Southern Islands, where the Heat is benigne, and not so intense. Hence, *Insulanos esse malos*, *Sicilianos autem peccimos* grew a Proverb; but when the Exhalation is over-thickned with Cold, 'tis followed with contrary Effects. In like manner Diet, and Nourishment by Meats and Drinks is to be consider'd; and therefore great Care should especially be had of it, as to young Children, and to the Manners and Disposition of Nurses. 'Tis reported that Puppies which have been suckl'd with Milk of Bitch-Wolves, or Foxes, become abundantly more fierce, and Crafty than other Dogs. *Scotus* tells of a Boy, nourished with the Milk of a *Sow*, that could never be reclaimed from running into Ditches and dirty Puddles; and of another to whom a *Goat* gave suck, that instead of walking, was always leaping

o

and

and climbing. The Stories of *Romulus* and *Remus*, *Lycaste*, *Parrhasia*, *Telephus*, &c. are well known, and therefore curious Hunts-men take great Care, not only of the Breed, but of the Diet of their young Whelps; How much more ought we then of Childrens Dispositions suckl'd in with the Milk of their Nurses? Let us hear poor *Dido* imprecating her deserting, and hard-hearted Gallant.

*Non tibi diva parens generis, nec Dardanus Author,
Perfide, sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus, Hircinaque admirunt ubera Tigres.*

En. IV.

Thou, nor of *Venus* art, nor *Dardan's* Race,
Thee, on some Rock did *Caucasus* beget,
Perfidious Man, fed at a *Tyger's* teat.

And indeed, * *Phavorinus* the Philosopher, *Avicen* and others, * *A. Gellius*, give special Caution of the Inconveniences that spring from Milk vitiated by their Passions and natural Inclinations, whether prudent, sober, foolish, fearful or furious; of such importance was the Election of a well temper'd Nurse. And then again, as to Diet, that Food of the lightest Digestion, is aptest to generate the best Blood, and consequently the refinedst Spirits, to strengthen the Memory, and sharpen the Fancy. *Lettuce*, *Tabacco* (as *Narcotics*) dispose to drowsines; *Coffee*, and *Tea* to the contrary: In like sort, Riches and Dignities, *Vide Imperium de Qualitatibus*, Misfortunes, Religion; the Nature and Subject of *Qualitatibus*, our Studies, have their several Operations upon us, as already *but, seu figura* shewed. *nisi Ingeniorum*.

But to return to the Make, and Figure of the Countenance, one soon discovers in what * Countries mould Men are cast, * *Vid. Sand-* and may give a shrewd Gues to what Nation they respective *rarium A-* belong, and thence conjecture of their Inclinations, Ani-*prima de Af-* mal, Rational as well as Natural, with regard as we said, *fictib. &* to the Disposition and Temper of the Air and Region. *Perturb. A-* *Tι τη χώρη φύοντα ήδη αρχεύει*, was, we know, a constant ob. *V. Cordis* servation; whence *Hippocrates de Aere, Aquis, & Locis* attri-*index per* but, *quam boni-* but, *et nationes ab invi-* and that from thence, the *Scythians* are all so alike to one *em discerni*, another, and so very unlike to other Nations. The same was remarked by *Strabo*, in the Manners and Inclinations of S I the

A Discourse of MEDALS.

the *Medes* and *Armenians*; of such Importance are *Cælum* and *Solum*, as not only appears in *Horses*, *Dogs*, *Cocks*, *Hawks*, and other Animals, but is plainly evident in the virtue of Plants, and other productions of the Earth, which are found to vary exceedingly both in their Texture and Operations; so as what is large, procure, goodly, and beautiful to look on; sourain, and sanative; gentle, and benign in one Country, is in another *Clima* a low, dwarf, repent, and dwindling Plant; disagreeable, churlish, and of noxious Quality. In like manner, some Nations are totally Barbarous, Ignorant, Slothful, Luxurious, Effeminate, Slavish and Unfaithful: Others again, more Civil, Humane, Wise, naturally Sagacious, Active and Industrious; Temperate, Valiant, Sincere and Generous: In a word, where Peace, and Liberty is prudently managed, Men excel in all the Moral Improvements; where Tyranny reigns, Ignorance, Sloth, Dejection of Spirit, and Superstition abound.

The *Asiatics* (who *Hippocrates* says, are the tallest, and best proportion'd in the World) are now justly noted for Luxury, and Slavishness, under the Barbarous, Thievish *Arab*, and Insolent *Turk*. Those of *China*, under the former Politie, a Steady, Regular, Prudent, Industrious, Witty and Ingenious People, now more Soft and Effeminate. The *Armenian* Unconstant; the *Seythian* Sad and Austere; those of *Ægypt* Wise and Subtile; the *Phrygians* Light and Vain; *Syrians* Covetous, as of old, the *Phœnicians* naturally intent on getting Wealth; the *Babylonians* Prudent; the rest of *Persia*, *India*, *Japan*, *Siam*, Idle, Proud, Crafty, False, Cruel. The various Tracts of *Africa*, which heretofore bred divers great Wits, and excellent Persons; as now corrupted by the haughty, and injurious *Mahometan*, more than by *Pagans*, are become Ignorant, Servile, Rash, Perjurious, Superstitious. The *Negers* accordingly, are in general Fearful, and consequently Cruel, Treacherous, full of Revenge; and like the wandring *Nomades* and *Æthiops*, Foolish and exceeding Bestial: Those of *America* less expos'd to the Sun, less Passionate, nor so Luxurious and False, where they are unmixed, and remain yet uncorrupted.

Those of *Europe*, by natural Temper of Air and Soil, Warlike, Industrious, Liberal, Plain, less Subtile, Tenacious of Liberty, and Lovers of Change; This for the general.

In particular, as the far *North* gives check to the Blood, the People are Dull and Unactive; the rest, like the *Bear* (under whose

*See Bodin
Repub. Lib.
V.*

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whose Influence they dwell, and where that fierce Animal abounds) partake of a rigid and surly Ferity. Hence the *Sauromats*, those of *Tartary* and *Russia* are more brutish, rude, slavish and fraudulent, nor so Courageous as we are made believe, by their oft, and numerous Inundations; Conquering more with Numbers, than by Valor; and compelled thro' extream Poverty, to seek new Seats, and make Incursions Southward; not out of Military Glory, or for Empire, but of pure Necessity; and therefore it is, that we seldom or never read, that those of the *South*, or *East* invaded the *North* or *West* upon these accounts.

The *Polander* is very Imperious, Haghury, Unquiet, Liberal, Superstitious. Those of *Hungary*, bellicose, brave, impatient of restraint. On the contrary, the *Greeks* in a more benign *Clima*, heretofore naturally dispos'd to all the perfections of Mind and Body, Learning, Wisdom, Courage, Politie; great Legislators and Assertors of Liberty; by accidental and barbarous Revolutions and Mixtures, become at present the most ignorant, rustic, abject, false and universally degenerous.

We call the *Spaniard* Proud, Ostentous, Formal, affecting *Jactabundi* Gravity, Slow, Deliberate, Patient, Constant, Valiant, Loyal, *Maternus*, but extremlly Bigottish and Superstitious, which renders them Cruel: The *Italian* is naturally Cautious, Prudent and Frugal, Temperate, Polite, of an acute refined Wit, Amorous, Jealous and Vindictive of Injuries.

Contrary now to both (and almost to all other Nations *Gentem in* of Europe besides) the *French*, Versatile, Unconstant, Loud; *varios tam* Lovers of Noise, *Ceremonious*, Prompt, Confident, soon *fa-* *multus na-* *miliar*, busie in all places, and ever imposing upon, and molesting their Neighbours, elated with the least Success, and as *far de Bell.* soon dejected upon the first repulse. *Gal. L. 3, 4.*

That great Wit, and polite Scholar *Mothe le Vayeur* (late *Præceptor to Monsieur*, Brother to the present Monarch) who *xv.* has published an exprest Treatise of the *Contrariety of Humors*; observing the different Situations of Countries, and particularly that of *France* and *Spain*, naturally separated by the *Pyrenean* Mountains; the first, expos'd to the *East*, and *North*; the second, to the *West*, and *South*: *Spain*, Hot and Dry; *France*, Cold and Moist, (comparatively speaking) replenish'd with Rivers, and Streams: *Spain* seldom disturb'd with Winds, but at proper Seasons; *France*, perpetually agitated with them: *Spain*, not subject to Wet and Rain; *France* obnoxious to both.

(together with several other Antitheses, he there enumerates) so little wonders at the Contrarieties, and Repugnances of their Natures (to which he also adds their Stature, Shape, and Complexion) that to shew how little Injury I have done them in the Picture I here Copy, he gives this Character of his Country-men,

*La Francoise aussi changeant que son Air,
Et aussi legere que les Vents : Volages, pleins
de bontader; Causeurs, Medians de leur Com-
partis chez les Etrangeres; Jurants, &
tempestant, &c. of which see a great deal
more, with divers pleasant Reflections,
and infinitely Witty, in Garcias's *Antipa-*
*tia de los Franceses y Espagnoles.**

' That they are Mutable as the Air
' they breath in ; Light, as the Wind
' that blows ; Giddy, Unconstant and
' Sudden ; Everlasting Talkers ; Cer-
' sorous, even to the speaking ill of
their own Country-men to Stran-
gers ; Impatient, Contending more
with Strength of Body, than Force of Wit ; and Fighting
with more Fury than Counsel or Discretion ; Terrifying People
with horrid Oaths, and Storming where ever their Souldiers
come. In short, that their Humors are so widely different
one from the other ; as one would almost question, whether
they issued the same way out of their Mother's Womb : In
a word, that a French man is a Spaniard Revers'd, turn'd in-
side outward. And certainly, much of this is true, as to
their natural Temper, resulting from those Causes ; whilst ci-
viliz'd by Arts, and good Education (in both which they are
extremly happy) no Nation exceeds them for Wit, Learn-
ing, Invention, Diligence, and Conduct in Affairs ; Huma-
nity, Courtesie, Gallantry and the Noblest Achievements.

And thus our *Physiognomies* is throughout, and all along to be understood, as distinguishing Inclinations in general, and in *puris Naturalibus* ; and not such as are improved by Custom and Institution, which is a second, and better Nature.

We have spoken of the Manners and Properties of some Nations, how nearly they approach to the Fertility, and other Qualities of those brute Animals, naturally bred among them : But this the Learned Scaliger endeavours to refute, instancing in those of *Epirus*, where the numerous Flocks, and Herds of other Cattel, are extremly tame ; the People of all other, the most Rude and Barbarous ; and by the way, bestows no little Mark of his Kindness on our Nation too, for our excessive Eating and Devouring ; tho' our Country he confesses, breeds no greedy, or Voracious Animal whatsoever : That those of *Savoy*, *Switzerland*, and many parts of *Germany*, which abound in *Foxes*, &c. are the dullest, simplest, and most uncautelous of all their Neighbours ; not considering, as to our Country, that

the

Jul. Scalig.
Exercit. X.
vid. Exer.
CCLXXIV.

the Plenty, and Hospitable Nature of the *English* above all other People, deserved a civiler Character ; and that tho' there be not so many *Foxes* in those other Countries, there are *Bears*, and *Wolves*, and *Wild Boars* among thole Stern, tho' leſt Crafty Inhabitants he mentions.

Moreover, that in *Liguria*, and other parts of *Italy*, which rarely breed any *Foxes*, the People are the subtleſt, cunning, and over-reaching in the World ; and thinks that Nature ordain'd Brute Animals in other Countries, rather to reform the Manners of the Inhabitants among which they are bred ; But leſt none in *Liguria*, *Genoa*, &c. because she could create none so very Brutish and Wicked, as might represent the prodigious Impiety, Avarice, Perfidiousnels, and Vanity of thole People.

As to *Climate* and other Accidents, *Cardan* observing that where Trees take but slender, and shallow Roots, or the Country is ſubject to furious and tempeſtuous Winds, the People are unconstant and unstable alſo. To this, his Learned Adverſary oppoſes the uncoſtanty, and unſteadines of thole about *Cremona*, one of the richest, and moſt fruitful Spots of all *Italy* ; and where the Trees are moſt profoundy rooted ; magnifying the Steadines, excellent Temper, and other Felicities of thole of *Java*, obnoxious to the moſt impetuous Storms ; and ſo the *Circassians*, *Thracians*, *Macedonians* and other expoſ'd, and perflatile Countries, affirming withal, that thole continual Winds, do rather ſerve to attemper and alloy, than cauſe thole pretended Verticities ; for that *ex mifione fit Constantia*, and by the ſame *Logic*, thinks to have confuted that Universal Maxim of Men's Manners, coresponding with the Temper of their Bodies ; becauſe (as he perfils) the *Dog*, which of all other Animals is the moſt Testie and Cholerick Creature, is of to very cold, and chilly a Conſtitution : Indeed vicious Habits are found under all Tempers, Climes and Countries. But thole are Paradoxes, and we muſt not be angry at the Great and Learned Man, whilſt in the Heat, and Spirit of Contradiſtion to his ſubtile, and acute Antago-niſt : But a ſingle Witnes and Opinion againſt the conſtant Experience of all the World beſide, is of no great moment.

To proceed then ; The *Swedes* are Warlike, Rapacious ; the *Danes*, Honest, Civil, leſt Crafty ; the *German* Slow, Pa-tient, Hardy, Valiant, Resolute, Plain, Sincere, very Labo-rious,

rious, Chaste, Friendly and Hospitable, but sometimes exceeding in Free, and Genial Comportations.

Those of the Belgic Provinces and Lower Germany, Diligent, Industrious; not very Ambitious; stand not on Puntillas; Frugal, Vigilant; Intent on their Interest; Signal Patriots; extreme Lovers of their Country, and other Virtues of Republic Politie.

Islanders and Confiners, are to be Cens'd among the Bordurers, or next Continent, from whence they are commonly first Peopled: In a word, Ἡ μὲν ἡγεμονία νέκτην, as all Virtue consists in the middle between the Extreams; so those of the middle Climats, are thought to be the most Prudent, Virtuous, and accomplish'd Persons, of which those who dwell somewhat Northerly, are the more Martial and Active; and therefore Vegetius advises, that Souldiers should be chosen thence; but for Counsel, and Prudence, the more Meridional, agreeable to that of the Poet.

Lucanus.

*Quicquid ad Eos tractus, mundique tempore
Labitur, emollit gentes clementia cœli:
Omnis in Arētois populus quicunque pruinis
Nascitur, indomitus belli est, & mortis amator.*

And to the same Cause, Ovid attributes the Salacity of those of Thrace,

*— pronumque genus regionibus illis
In Venerem —*

See Lucius's *Universal Idiosyncrasy* and peculiar. Hence the *Genoese* are of all others reputed the most Crafty and Subtle-pated. The *Venetians* Grave, Deliberate, extreamly Circumspect, Jealous, Sedate, and Moderate, Friendly, Constant to their *Maxims*. Those of *Florence* (where the Air is very pure and dry) have sharp, delicate, and polite Wits, and are generally Courageous, Inventive, and as we said, of refined Understandings. The present *Romans* are Grave, Courteous, and Affable, as more accustomed to Strangers. The *Neapolitan*s Generous, Superb, and Stately like their Cities; Subdolous, Luxurious from their Clime and Plenty. Those of *Sicily*, Acute, Suspicious, and as the *Calabrian*, not much to be trusted. In short, *Græca Fides*

Fides grew Proverbial, and those of *Carthage* had the like Character: Nor were these Attributes of late Imposition, or hasty Censures; but the Antient, and Constant Observation of Wise ^{Jud. in his} *Philo* and Considerate Men. Polybius says of the *Athenians*, that ^{Book iniuitus} they were * Wittiest of all the *Grecians*; and yet Meleclides led, *Quod was but a Fool*. Cicero reports of *Thebes*, that it bred none ^{omnis Pro-} but Block-heads. *Abdera in Thrace*, was Foggy, and so was ^{bus Liber.} *Bæotia*, imputed by the Poet, to the Grossness of the Vapours, ^{Horat.} *H. Boarne* as from another Poet, the Apostle himself, ^{St.}

Kōnīs aēi ἄστα —

Aratus.

That those of *Crete* were always *Liar*s, *Evil-Beasts*, *Slow-Bellies*. *Titus iii.* And this Testimony not at randum, but St. Paul says, really True. But after all, that Learned and Gallant Men, may yet be produc'd in the thickest, and worst of Climes, *Anacharsis* the *Scythian*, *Democritus*, and several others sufficiently evince.

*Summos posse viros, & magna exempla datus
Vervecum in patria, crassoque sub aere nasci.*

Juven. Sat. X.

Of which *Buchanan*, *Bärkeley*, *Creighton*, *Erasmus*, *Grotius*, *Heinsius*, *Barlaeus*, *De Wit*, &c. are pregnant Examples near home.

Nor is it all this while to be understood, that where ever we observe any eminent Resemblance of an exotic Countenance (suppose an acuminat Head, narrow Eye, or prominent Fore-head) the Person must needs be as subtle as a *Genoese*; since with us the copp'd Pate is look'd on as a contrary Sign, or foolish, and faithless as the *Negro*, because the Nose is flat; or that the *Eagle-shap'd*, and *Persian-nos'd* are all of them *Cyrus's*, and alike magnanimous, &c. since we every day find Persons of the most unpromising Countenances, Men of extraordinary Talents, and no leſt Virtuous, as has been instanc'd in *Clarus*. Diogenes says, Aristotle himself had narrow Eyes, and no very advantagous Looks; and others, that *Ciceron's* Head was of the smalleſt Size, supported with a long and slender Neck. But of the Wife *Socrates* 'tis said, that People could hardly forbear laughing in his Face, he was of so odd a Figure; *Simis naribus, recalva fronte, pilosis humeris, & repandis cruribus*, as St. Herom describes him. And so others of the Philosophers, whose Pictures hung in the *Prytaneeum*

Republ. Lib. Piraeus an Aristocracy. So Bodin speaking of the sturdy Swiss V. Cap. 1.

(tho' for the common Safety knit in the closest Confederacy of any Nation) observes the *Grizoms*, and those of the Mountain Cantons, to be of Humor so untractable, and different from the Vallies; that with much ado and difficulty, they hold together. What a world of Difficulty did the *Etolian*

Ferociores Aetoli quam pro ingenii Gracorum, Liv.

See Servius, En. VI. bow such Translation alters Nature.

(whom *Livy*, *Arianius*, and others, make to be very like the French) give the Conquering Romans; and so long, and with such obstinacy, those of the craggy *Apennines*, and *Genoese* held out against them; that nothing but a transplantation of them into the plain Grounds, and gentle Air, would tame, and make them governable. And no doubt, *Alpestral*, hilly, and barren Countries, obnoxious to cold and turbulent Winds, hardening fierce People, gives them great advantage over those who being bred in the rich, more benign, and milder Climes, are more dispos'd to Ease and Luxury, which renders them unactive and effeminate, and fitter for the Study of Arts and Sciences, than for Arms and painful Expeditions; and therefore seldom make they any Conquests which they hold. Thus *Philosophy*, *Mathematics*, and contemplative Studies first began, and came to us from the warm, and more Southern *East*.

Mechanical Inventions, and such as require more Patience, Industry and Application, than Speculation, flourish among the *Germans*, and Northern Climes; whilst the depths of Policy, *Jurisprudence*, *Eloquence*, *Oratory*, *Logic*, and the Arts of Wrangling

gling (by which the *Greeks*, and *Demagogues* pretend they governed, and subdued the World) *Aristotle* attributes to the Effects of the middle Situation of his Country, between the extremes of *North* and *South*; which 'tis confessed, is the most likely to compose a benign, and harmonious Temper, and might contribute to their good Fortune, whilst Wise Men governed. And yet for all this, we find, that what at any time they got by their Craft, and Arts of Policy; the ruder, undisciplin'd, ignorant and unarmed *North*, soon over-ran, vanquish'd and subdu'd both *Greek* and *Roman* (fortified as they were, with the strongest Holds, and armed Legions) possessing their goodly Countries to this day; so as they are no more what they were, either as to their Persons, or Inclinations; such an Ascendent has the change of *Climat*. *Comines* indeed does well observe, that what the *English* obtain'd by Battel of the *French*, they lost again in Treaty; and the same Advantage had the *Spaniard* and *Italian*, who being of a more Melancholy, Contemplative and Sedate Temper, still outwitted the *Bilious*, and Impatient *French*; who all upon the spur, staid not to digest Matters as the other did: Notwithstanding we have seen, that being *North* of *Spain*, to what a low and despicable pass, they have now reduc'd that late formidable, and redoubted Nation. Nor do I question, but did the *English* heartily Unite, and vigorously make Use of those Advantages, the Site and Nature of our Country affords both by Sea and Land, she might yet answser their Politics, and encounter all their Stratagems, by which they aspire to an universal Monarchy. It must be granted, that the *French* are a brisk, active, and industrious People: But I know not whether amongst other their *Encomiasts*, they are much oblig'd to their Country-man *Bodin*, when he tells us, that *Italy*, and *Spain* swarm with them, to perform those servile Offices among them, which it seems, they are too Proud and Lofty to condescend to themselves, how poor foever.

To Conclude, when all is said, I find Writers are so Partial to their own Countries, and that *Nescio quia natale solum*— so governs and prevails upon our Judgments, that 'tis hard to meet an Ingenuous Character among us all, when it once comes near our home. *Aristotle*, magnifies the *Greeks*; *Cicero*, the *Romans*; *Julius Scaliger*, *Italy*; the Lawyers, *Bodin* and *Contius*, *France*, &c. Nor are we more Just in imputing Vices, or Virtues to the Nature and Constitution of the People, with-

out considering the accidental Causes. Continence, less Jealousy, Abstinence and Temperance in Eating and Drinking, Amours, &c. are really and truly attributable to the Effects of Heat and Cold, and such other Qualities, as more or less incite, or bridle the sensual Appetite, and make the Person more Liberal, Indulgent to his Palate and Inclination: And accordingly, an *Italian* or *Spaniard* (much more any further *South*) coming into *England*, where the external Air, and cooler Clime, creates a warmer Stomach, will find it necessary to feed, and drink more plentifully; as an *English*-Man travelling into *Spain*, or *Italy*, where the outward Heat dissipates the Spirits, and calls that forth, which was before within, will be satisfied with as temperate a Meal, as any of the Natives; which plainly shews, that the Abstinence, and Temperance they so much boast of (to the reproach of the Northern People) does not proceed from any personal, or innate Vertue, abstracted from those Causes; but from what we have alledged; wherefore Inhabitants dwelling near Maritime Coasts, observed to be more *salacious*, perfidious, crafty and over-reaching, than other People farther off (and therefore no fit Situation for a *Platonic City*, for fear of corrupting the Manners of these *Utopians*) do not contract those Vices from any other, than such adventitious Causes; namely, from the irritation of a *saline* Air; their continual huxtering with cunning Merchants (and such as frequent Sea-Ports for Gain and Traffic) rather than from any Vice inherent in the Person, as above is noted. We have already spoken of the Effects of *Institution*, *Philosophy*, *Poetry*, *Painting*, *Musick*, and other voluntary Arts of the warmer, and more genial Countries: Nor after all, are we wholly to regard these Contrarieties, without great respect to a Wise and peculiar Providence, whereby is kept an even (at least a tolerable) Balance among all the Nations of the habitable World; that the Crafty, and Circumventing (who would else Usurp, and get all by their Wit and Policy) may receive a Check, by the Plain, Honest Force and Courage of others; and the Progress of the Insolent, prevented, by the more Prudent, tho' inferior, and less in Power: And accordingly, 'tis worth observing, that *God* does commonly so order this Oeconomy, that the Wildest Kings and Princes, reign much at the same time; and those of weaker Parts, and less Policy in another Period, of which it were easy to produce sufficient Instances, both from former and latter times, were

were it agreeable to my present Subject, from which I may be deemed to have wandered too far already, having said nothing yet of

England: Nor let me be thought to pass a Complement upon my Country-men, if I affirm (and that without Partiality) that as the fairest Garlands, sweetest Nose-Gaies, are cull'd and compos'd, not from any one single Beauty of the flowry-Parterre, but from the *Rose*, and the *Lily*, the *Jasmine*, *Tuberose*, and the rest of the fragrant Tribes; so the Inclinations of the *English*, seem to result from the great Variety of the People; which as so many glorious Flowers from time to time, have been transplanted into our *British Elysium*: Few Nations that I know of under Heaven (in so short a time) consisting of so many Ingredients, by Revolutions, and Successions; *Britains*, *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, *Normans*, *Belgians*, &c. which certainly, as it ought to incline us to be the most hospitable, and debonair of any Nation, which is a Virtue; so it evidently does, to be the most unsteady, humourous, peevish and morose, which is a Vice; where (as we have shew'd of others) better Education, Religious and Sober Principles, do not intervene, prevent, and rectifie Nature, with some more than ordinary Force and Energy.

This being truly so, of all those Nations, and People about us; there would, I am perwaded, none be found, that could afford so spacious a Field for our Metopocopist, wherein to exercise, and improve his Talent. Our Countenances, Air, Eyes, Hair, Complexions, Stature, and other Agreements, consisting and compos'd of so charming a Variety, divided from the World, divided from our selves; the most unlike, and yet the most amiable, and agreeable. A true *English* Man has the true *British* Courage, the *Roman* Bravery and Civility, the *German* Probity, the *French* Politure, the *Belgian* Industry; to which add (as flowing from them all) innate Courage, Liberality, Mercifulnes, Good-Nature; is soon reconciled, Chast, Generous, a Lover of Liberty and Religion to some extremes.

'Tis not in the mean time to be denied, that the *Climate*, insulare and unconstant Air (tho' seldom in excess) does generally dispose to Commotion, Melancholy, Moroseness, and a certain peculiar Strangeness, which often fowers the Conversation, mistaken oft for Pride: But then the Plenty, the Freedom, our just and easie Laws, correct, sweeten and

reconcile again, which else would be very inconvenient. The sole, and indeed, the only Desiderate therefore to be wish'd for, to render us the most consummately happy People, and Nation under Heaven (since we cannot all be Angels) were (comparing Circumstances with the rest of the World about us) a constant Steadiness, and a true Discernment when we are Well, and at our Ease, to endeavour to keep our selves so : But this must be the Effect of Sound and Steady Religion, a more public Spirit, solid and united Counsels, and acquir'd Virtue ; and not to be expected from the Nature, and Temper of the Climate, and Elevation of the Pole, which are evidently averse, and less benign.

But I am strait too far again, and to enlarge much farther on this Subject, would require a large Discourse, and perhaps not be so agreeable. What I have produc'd being only to shew, that the Art of Divination from the Countenance, is a Science of as large, and wide Extent, as the Face of the Earth, which we inhabit, and is not to be confin'd to one Part, Province, or People of the World; but to All in general; establishing its Canons and Conclusions upon more than Fancy, or mere Conjectures only; namely (as all along we have shewed) upon the Conjugation and Concurrence of divers serious Causes.

It may after all this perhaps be said, that these are only general Opinions, or if true, are yet but such as you confess are drawn from the Effects of the several Climes, and Situations of Countries; as Men happen to dwell nearer to, or more remote from those powerful Influences, which accordingly intend, or remit their Operations on the Inhabitants, as to Colour, Feature, Stature and those other Inclinations you have mention'd. But still you tell us nothing upon what Principle (as every Art requires) you advance, and ground your Judgment of Particulars; and how it comes to pass, that the same Country, nay almost every Family, produces Persons so difform, and unlike to one another? For 'tis suppos'd you will not affirm, that the being Born in the Garret, middle, or lower Floor of the House, signifies any thing to the Structure of the Body, or Elegancy of the Countenance.

To take off this Objection, I was once beginning to frame a Table of Proportions, drawn (as from Polycletus's Canon) not only from the Medals of Alexander, Eliero, Pompey the Great, Augustus, Germanicus, &c. but likewise from their Statues,

as

as those of the Medicean Venus, Cleopatra, Apollo, Antinous, *Me-Consule Giul. Regn.* and others, famous (and yet extant) for their exact Sym-*Dissertat. de Physiq.* metry and signal Beauty, as their Measures stand in that very *Physiq.* Curious, tho' little Piece, publish'd about forty Years since, by Abraham Bosse a French Chalcographer; compared with those of Albert Durer, Lomatus, Leon Baptista Alberti, and other Artists of the Moderns. And according as the most conspicuous Parts of Men's Countenances, &c. remarkably deflecting from these Standard Proportions; subjoyn'd the natural Causes of their Unconformities; as near as might be to the Rules, and Maxims of Physiognomists; taking in the Assistance of Sigismund Elsholt, who has in his *Anthropometria*, done something of this Nature with extraordinary accuracy of Judgment; to shew, that their Sentiments were far from being the bare Conjectures, and Speculations of Men of more Leisure than Judgment; but the Results of Rational, as well as Natural Causes.

Every Body will consent I presume, that an ample, and well form'd Head, which is neither too great, nor too little; (broad, round, square, flat or too coppered and turbinated) has likely the Advantage of the rest we have mention'd, as well in regard to the due Situation of the Ventricles of the Brain, and intercourse of Spirits, Animal, and Vital; whether carried thither from the Heart, by the Carotides and Arteries of the Neck; or degenerated, and exalted in that Receptacle, which being over-much compressed, straitned, dilated, or otherwise obstructed, must needs have influence upon the understanding Faculties, and other Functions of the Body also.

But how then happens it (say they) that you judge of those Effects and Habitudes from such other Irregularities, as have less Commerce with the more Vital, and Noble Parts? For what has the long, or shorter Nose; full or narrow Eyes; thin, or more fleshy Ears, &c. which may accidentally be lost, quite cut off, or mutilated (without the loss or diminution to the Understanding, in the least) to do in this Case?

I might once for all, Answer to this Question, with the constant Doctrine, for near Two Thousand Years, of the Great Hippocrates, Galen, Famous Physicians, Peripatetics; the whole Turba Philosophorum of old, building their Hypotheses's on the various Temperaments, and Humors arising from the natural Actions, and Passions of Prime and First Qualities, and their

their Effects ; according as they happen to be equally mixt, or predominate in the Body, more eminently visible in the Countenance, Upper Regions, and inner Man of the Head : So as He, in whom those Perfections are found *ad Fondus*, as they speak (which is Proportion *Arithmetical*) or what is nearest to it, *ad Justitiam* (which is the *Geometrical*) where neither Cold nor Moist, Hot nor Dry domineer, but amicably meet in equal Poise and Measure, or at least in Temperament suitable to the several Functions ; that blessed *Buxæda* must needs render the happy Person, as Beautiful in Mind as in Body : For every Part being furnish'd with so just and benign a mixture of Heat and Moisture, perfectly temper'd, giving motion, and spritefulness to the Blood ; a due, and just proportion of the whole must of necessity accompany it, with Vivacity in the Eyes, Colour in the Cheeks and Lips, a decent Elevation of the Nose, and more prominent Parts ; a smooth, and serene Forehead, cheerful composure of the Mouth, a tender plumpness of the Visage, &c. in short, where nothing is in excess, nothing deficient in the outward Structure ; there will be found a natural Affability, Generosity, Courage with Discretion ; quickness of Apprehension, great Ingenuity and Invention ; Eloquence in the Tongue ; a facetious Easiness in Conversation, with aptness to the softer Passions of Love and Friendship, and a sincere Candor in all his Actions. On the contrary, where any of these (vulgarly nam'd) *Humors*, jar, and happen to disagree, and as in the Poets Chaos

1. *Mel.*

*Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis,
Mollia cum duris* —

are at Variance with one another, notice will soon be given of it by the contrary Effects ; as (to speak with the *Peripatetics*) where *Choler*, Heat and Driess domineer over the Cold and Moist, &c. the Parts are apt to be distended, and thrust out, as more conspicuously in the Nose, Forehead, Chin and other eminences of the Face ; as *Subterranean Fires* and *Eruptions*, raise *Pics*, and inequalities on the Surface of the Earth : And such are commonly Slender, Lean and Tall ; their Heads and Faces oval ; their Veins large, &c. naturally Iracund, Ambitious, Contumacious, Conceited, Prompt, Vigilant, Subtile, Curious, Impatient, little Constant, and sometimes Petulant ; unless corrected with some Quality attempering the *Bilious*

Heat

Heat with a due Moisture, which makes a wonderful alteration, turns Ambition to a Generous Courage, and Magnanimity of Mind ; Resolution, to a steady Prudence ; Reservedness, to Deliberation in Affairs ; with Temperance, Modesty, and all other Heroic Virtues.

And as here these Characters in the Face, are remarkably stronger and higher ; so, where we find them notoriously contracted and shrunk ; for Instance, the Nose lets vaulted, bending in, shorter, &c. the Eyes narrow, the Skins corrugated ; Cold and Dry are in excess, and they betray it in the fadness of the Countenance, by a *Saturnine*, silent, monkish, morose Humor ; they are Passionate, Peevish, Envious, Suspicious ; not easily reconciled, yet Friendly and Cheerful by fits ; Contemplative, extremely Fansiful, and full of odd Imaginations ; in short, *Deus aut Daemon* : But being a little spirited with the brisk and airy *Sanguine*, allaying its adult Mordacity, as of all Tempers soonest affected with the rest of the Humors ; so we see it alter both the Shape, and Inclinations accordingly ; and sometimes to that degree, as none become more Active, Modest, Abstemious, Discreet ; less Splenetic ; Jocund, and better Company. *Melancholici* (says *Cicero*, and he out of *Aristotle*) *omnes ingeniosi* : *Plato, Socrates, Seneca* the gravest, and greatest Philosophers of them all, Politicians, Wits, and Poets were obliged to a more than ordinary dash of this otherwise, unsociable Humor.

We might proceed to the *Pituitous*, pallid, *Phlegmatic* and very worst of Constitutions, rending the parts Obtuse, Fleshy and Gross, thro' the want of a generous diffusing Warmth ; so as where this is Ascendent, it disposes to Sloth, Drowsiness, Timidity, Despondency, Unaetivity, and an whole Train of other Infirmitieis, supported with great Patience, and an over-Easiness of Nature : And might here enlarge into an ample, and spacious Field of Qualities, by repeating what *John Baptista Porta* has so copiously written concerning the natural Causes of all these Effects, under their several Titles, scatter'd thro' his Treatise, and summ'd up in his *Fourth Book* upon this Subject ; besides the Suffrages of innumerable more, as Famous for their profound Knowledge, as the World has any, if Number, and mighty Names would carry it.

But now comes a set of *New Philosophers*, introducing as New a *Theory of Primordia*, which plainly overthrow all that our old Masters had establish'd, and hitherto maintain'd

by

by so long protraction, without their being able to rally any considerable Forces to oppose them; quite exploding out of the Schools, ~~of Mental Entities~~, positive Qualities, and particular Separated Substances; as constituting integral Parts of that pure Elixir the *Blood*, variously denominated, in their Doctrine of Humors, according to its Consistency: And all this at once, by that happy, and noble Discovery of its Circulation, substituting a Consistency but of one *Homogeneous*, simple Humor; and attributing all those Causes, Effects, and Operations (we have been so long question'd about) to the Motion, Figure, Texture, various Schematisms and other Modifications, and Mechanical Affections of the parts of Matter only.

To these, I cannot say as Auxiliaries (but still agreeing in their design of destroying the old Humorists) come in, a Troop of Spæpirits, with their *Sal*, *Sulphur* and *Mercury*; which tho' differing Principles, have not yet all this while been able to change the Terms; nor indeed that of their Causes, which still go under the Name, and common Notion of Qualities, Habits, and Elements, falsely so call'd: Nor is it denied, but that this exalted Liquor being oftentimes fired, over-heated by fermenting *Aporrhæas*; sometimes too much diluted, clogg'd, inviculated, distemper'd and vitiated (by whatsoever Change or Modifications of the Particles) does little differ in Operation from what they call *Choler*, *Melancholy*, *Pituit*, and the rest, not residing in their proper Vessels; when at any time they grow Mutinous and Exorbitant, affecting the Animal Spirits; whether (as we said) made and elaborated here, or transported from the Heart to the Head; or specified in the Brain from that Mass of *Blood*, and carried to the *Medulla oblongata*, and Seat of common Sense, by whatever Impressions upon the Nerves, which terminate there, and thence into the *Spinal Marrow*, for the performing all those Actions of Sense and Motion, by which all external Objects are transfigured to the Soul it self. In a word, 'tis plainly the Modification of those Particles of which the *Blood* consists, which produces those Qualities we call *Humors* and *Constitutions*; provided the Defect be not in the organisical Structure of the Organ, and in that Case, *a privatione ad habitum non datur regressus*: A natural Fool can never be made a Wise Man, but the naturally Dull, Sluggish, Bashful, and Timerous; Irresolute, Singe, Ill-natured, Fierce, Silent, Morose, Pensive, Indifferent, and the like; we find to be Artificially (and in few Moments) made

as it were other Men than they were before; and this, not by the invisible Charms, or Modes of *Music*; the Eloquence of Demagogues, and power of Oratory, the fascination of Beauty; all which have wrought strange and wonderful Effects: But by the Virtue and Operation only of some generous *Wine*, or spirituous Liquor, which (by a noble *Hyperbole*) is said to *clear both God and Man*. Did we but perfectly understand the *Judg. ix. 12.*
Psal. civ. 15.
Ezra iii. could with that Temper, and Command of our selves, be *18. &c.* sure to stop at the right *Nilotic* Mark; skew, and keep it up to the just pitch and Tone between flat and sharp, like a well-tun'd Instrument: What *Music*, what innocent Harmony would it not afford our Conversations! What a new * Life ^{Hinc Bacchum veteres pueri imaginare ne pingebant,} does it not as it were give to the drooping Soul! What Courage to the timerous! What Motion, and Activity to the dull ^{ne pingebant,} and indispos'd! The silent and morose, become Pleasant, ^{quod vinum uberioris facit} witty, and Eloquent even to Rapture. It creates Confidence ^{tum, curas} and Assurance in the over-bashful; it changes the fower and adimav, & furly into good Nature, and disarms the Furious, whilst it ^{lenibus juventam red-} insiprits the Irresolution; chases away Self-Interest, and enlarges ^{ac formosius, ac fortius.} the narrow Heart, and all this without danger; provided, ^{ut veniam diu-} I say, Men knew to adjust the Measure, stop in due time, ^{re, mun-} and could command it as *God* does the unruly Waves, *Hister*-^{terus.} *to shant thou come and no farther.* And from whence all this, but from the putting the same *Blood*, with the *Blood* of the generous *Grape*, into a due and benign Ferment, without damage to the Health of the Soul, or prejudice to the Body. The danger only is in Excess; when once indeed we look on *Prov. xxiii.* this noble Vehicle, and admire its Colour, *quando splenduerit* ^{22, 33, &c.} *in Vitro*, and sparkles in the Glass; tho' it go never so smoothly down; *in novissimo mordebit ut coluber*; it bites like a Serpent, and diffuses its Venom like a Cockatrice. 'Tis then indeed that the Eyes are apt to wander, and the Heart to utter perverse things, when Men stay long at Wine, *Et student* (as the Wise King says) *calycibus epotandis*. Give * Strong-Drink to him that is * *Inebriatus* ready to perish, and Wine to those that be of heavy Heart; let him ^{tem,} if in drink, and forget his Poverty, and remember his Misery no more, is the charitable Advice of the Mother of Lemuel, and should not perhaps be condemned in some, whose natural Apprehensions and Fears, do oftentimes betray them to act or suffer unbecomingly in a just and worthy Cause; nor doubt I, but upon this account it is, that the *Dutch* are said to allow a

What of Brandy to their Sea-men, and others, previous to a solemn Engagement with an Enemy. It brings at least to mind, what I have been told of an English Merchant residing (if I mistake not) at Aleppo, who having a bold, but just Complaint to make to the *Bacha*, offered his Interpreter a considerable Reward to carry it to him; *I dare not attempt it Sir*, says he, *for my Head*. Tempted yet at last with the Money, and after many persuasions taking a Dose of Opium, he comes to the Merchant again: *Now Sir* (says he) *I am ready to serve you, and not only to tell the Bacha what you say, but to give him a Box o'th Ear too, if you command me.*

Was this then the effect of Choler only, or his Refusal and Fear from Phlegm or Melancholy, as a peculiar and Heterogenous Quality? Certainly not at all, but purely from the Motion and Modification we have assigned, putting him into a temper apt to incline and excite the Undertaking of a bolder Action, than naturally he was disposed to: Nor does this give the least encouragement to Intemperance, but to that just Mediocrity, which between Extremes, is the Seat, and Soul of all the moral Virtues, as the Ethics teach us. Other Examples, and Arguments of no small Weight, might be produced; but let these suffice. Nothing here is dangerous, but what is so in all things else, whilst the most Golden Temper, and even all that's Great, and Good in our Actions, is in a sort acquirable from the just Constitution, and Harmony of this single Principle; call it *Humor*, or what you please. And therefore whatever it be, which begets any of those pernicious, and ill Impressions in the Universal Vehicle; (diffus'd by the Veins, and Arteries through the whole Body, by Adustion, acrimonious Gall, sharp, or acid Juices; feculent and slimy Dregs, or other noxious excrementitious Matter, which manifestly obstructs, or any ways disorders and impedes its Function; and whereby the Animal and other Spirits become degenerate, slow, or over-Active and ungovernable.) It may justly be imputed to what they still continue to call, the Four first Qualities, as producing the like Effects and Symptoms, hitherto (tho' fallly) attributed to them; and taking Denomination from the several Degrees of Motion, instead of Composition, and so all Parties reconcil'd. Lastly,

To these there are others who are calling in the Assistance of Genitures, and erecting Schemes (which would also fain put in their Claim) attributing all sublunary Changes, and

and Temperaments, to certain Aspects and Configurations of the * Stars and Celestial Signs; as the short and thick Neck, ^{Phil. Finel. le Natural. Pbfif. Pl-} like that of Nero's; the great and *buffe Head* (like Vitellius's) ^{et natum.} to Aries, Taurus, Gemini, and so the rest *long and slender Parts* to *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, and so the rest* of our Bodies and their natural Tendencies, to the Energy, and Operation of those Chimeras in the Zodiac: Not that I totally reject the Power and Virtue of those celestial and glorious Bodies (the Planets especially) their Effects and Influences upon those Countries and Climes, lying under their Triangles; to whose Dispositions and Energy they are subject, and may consequently operate on the Humors and Inclinations of Men: Herodotus celebrating the Wit, and Civility of the Egyptians, and that famous Astrologer Ptolemy (in his *Quadruplicite*) attributing it to their Verticals, being so near the Circle under which the Planets move; those of the farthest North, must needs be more dull and heavy, remote from the quickning Sun, tho' of stronger Constitutions, fair and tall, the effects of Moisture, which in those hotter Regions is dried up, and thence the Inhabitants swarthier, low of Stature, and shorter liv'd. I dare not I say, peremptorily reject the Doctrine altogether; but leaving this point to be discuss'd by the † Learned, and those Extravagances to the Figure-slingers; it may not improperly be yet consider'd, how the Cardinal Virtues have been held to spring (as far at least, as Nature contributes to our best Inclinations) from the perfect Congruity, and Combination of the Qualities we have enumerated.

Prudence, consisting in a great deal of Coolness, with the other Humors; and therefore more often found in Persons of years, who are usually more deliberate, wary, and slow in determining, and wisely consulting before-hand; such are commonly *pituitous*, with a portion of *Bile*.

Justice is humid, with an equal Ingredient of *Sanguine*, uniformly flowing, and diffusive; which that it may not exceed, is fix'd with a little *Melancholy*, which by its dryness moderates and cools.

Fortitude (as in *Lions* and *Cocks*, and other generous Animals) consists in Heat, moderated with an alloy of *Pituite* and *Phlegm*; and therefore 'tis observed, that true Courage does not so much proceed from pureness and spriteliness of the Blood (as Wit and Fancy do) but from that which is somewhat fibrous, disposing to a more compos'd and steady ^{Honoratus} ^{|| Niquetius's} Temper; whence it is ^{human. lib.} ^{1. Cap. 6.} *Niquetius* thinks those of the North, Physiog. so much exceed those of the South in Valor. Lastly,

U u .

Temperance,

<sup>t See Sr. Chr.
Heydon's
Defense of
Astrology,
Cap. XXIII.</sup>

Temperance, the result of a drier Composition, is of an abstemious Nature, necessary for the moderation of Appetite; and therefore *Melancholy* being Cold and Dry, quickned with a dash of *Sanguine*, (which is hot and moist) inspirits it with a decent Activity, which indeed ought to be an Ingredient in all other Virtues. In all these still (as has all along been said) understanding the several *Etiologies*, Causes and Effects; not as proceeding from any disparate, contrary, or opposite Substances and primary Qualities, as they are call'd: But as the Operations of the various Texture, and Modification of the Matter, which according to its Motion and Figure, disposes to those several Passions, Virtues, and Affections; by impressing them with the Idea of the Imagination, whereby they insinuate themselves into the *Brain*, &c. as we have already shewed.

And thus one sees from what Indications Judgment is made concerning all Moral Actions, and Dispositions, Habits, and inconvenient Customs; by applying such Remedies as are to be found in the Conversations, and Discourses of *Divines*, *Philosophers*, and *Physicians*; by which the perversest Natures, and greatest Difficulties are, and have been surmounted and overcome. Other Advantages might be likewise made, by directing what *Calling*, or *Profession* one should chuse, and addit ones self to, by considering what Quality is most apt to bear the sway. *Socrates*, who was so profound a *Philosopher*, would perhaps have made but a bungling *Sculptor*; or *Ovid*, who was so excellent a *Poet*, not so good a *Lawyer*, to which Profession his Parents design'd him; it being so extreanly difficult to eradicate Habits, or the bent and ply of Nature so perfectly, but that it will incline, and now and then recur, without continual Watchfulness and Resolution. Those therefore who are of a drier Constitution, commonly emerge in the Studies of *Theology*, *Mathematics*, and the abstruser Sciences; others of more Heat, succeed in *Eloquence*, *Poetry*, *Music*; others of colder Tempers, prosper in *Mechanics*, & sic de ceteris.

To conclude, 'twas the saying of *Menander*, οὐ γελάς εἰ πρινον τὸ γένος οντον, ἀλλὰ γένος τὸς ἄλλος, that it was not so well laid by the Wise Man, *Know thy self*, as *Know others*. Yet certainly, if that be the best *Philosophy*, which best teaches us to know our selves (without which it is impossible to know, or do any thing as we should) the Study of that which instructs us to know both our selves, and others, is to be pre-ferr'd

ferr'd to all other, and to be esteem'd no inconsiderable part of *Moral Wisdom*.

Let me conclude all, with the Suffrage of the Learned Dr. Gwither (*Philos. Transact. Num. 20.*) discoursing on this Subject: 'That whatever Impostors, and ignorant Pretenders may have done to the prejudice of this Doctrine; a sober and diligent Artist, he doubts not, but may discover sufficient Truth in *Physiognomie*, which may be useful to the well solving of all its *Phænomena* intelligibly. Soft Wax, says he, cannot receive more numerous and various Impressions, than are printed in Mens Faces, by Objects moving the Affections; and not only the Objects themselves have the Power, but their very Images and Ideas also, viz. any thing that puts the Animal Spirits into the same Motion, that the present Object did, will have the same Effect with the Object. To prove the first, Let one observe a Man's Face looking on a pitiful Object, then a ridiculous, then a strange, then a terrible or dangerous Object, and the like. Or for the second, That Ideas have the same Effect with Objects real, our Dreams confirm too often, and *Virgil's Verse* can in a little time make one's Face represent Shame, Fear, Love, Anger, Sorrow, &c. the Animal Spirits being moved in the Sensory by an Object, continuing their Motion in the Brain, and propagating it to this, or that part of the Body, as is most suitable to the Design of its Creation; having first made an alteration in the Countenance by its Nerves, especially the *Pathetic* and *Oculorum motorii*, actuating its numerous Muscles, as the Dial plate to that stupendious Piece of Clock-work, which shews what is to be expected from the striking part; not that he thinks the Motion of the Spirits in the Sensory continued in the Impression of the Object all the way, as from a Finger to the Foot (as being too weak, tho' the tenacities of the Nerves favour it) but as effected in the *Medulla* of the Brain, where the common Stock of Spirits reside, as in an Organ, whose Pipes being opened and uncovered, admit the rushing Air, until the Keys being dismiss'd and let go again, they are stopp'd and silent. Thus by repeated Acts, or frequent Entertaining of the Ideas of a favorite Passion or Vice, which natural Temper hurried, or Custom dragged one to; the Face is so often put into that Posture, which attends such Acts, that the Animal Spirits find such open, and easy Passage into the Nerves;

'that

that it is sometime unalterably fixt (as the Religious Indians are by continuing their strange Postures in their Pagods:) But most commonly such an Habit is contracted, as to fall insensibly into that Posture, when-ever some present Object does not obliterate that more natural Impression by a new one, or some dissimulation hide it. Hence it is, we see great Drinkers with Eyes generally set towards the Nose; the adduc-tent Muscles being often employ'd to shew them their beloved Liquor in the Glass whilst they are drinking, and therefore called Bibitory. Lascivious Persons are remarkable for the *Oculorum mobilis petulantia*, as *Petronius* calls it. From this also we may solve the Quakers expecting Face, awaiting the pretended Spirit, and the melancholy Face of *Sectaries*; the studious Countenance of Persons of great application of Mind; revengeful and bloody Men like Executioners in the Act, and tho' silence in a fort may a while pass for Wisdom, yet sooner or later, Sir Martin peeps thro' the Disguise to undo all: Not that what has been said, is always without exception; great, and virtuous Souls absconded now and then under unpromising externals, like to that of *Claranus* in *Seneca*; but speaking for the most part, and as commonly it falls out. Thus far the Learned Doctor.

And thus have we at last gon thro' the Causes, and Principles of the *Physiognomical Divination*, as they concern the Face and external Countenance (our Artists peculiar Province) deducible not only from *Effigies*, in *Taille-Douce* and *Prints*, but from antient *Medals* also; as *Samuel Fuchsins* has in particular exemplified in his *Metoposcopia*, from that of *Pertinax*, *Maximinus* and others, without expatiating upon Colours and Complexions as they call them; the Tone of the Flesh, and other particulars, whether tender, hard, coarse, fair or swarthy; and so of the Hair, as to its being gentle, harsh, thick or thin, not so perfectly discernable, whilst yet the long and prolixer Beard was ever a mark of Gravity and Wisdom in Men; but a Woman with an hairy Chin, was saluted as a Monster, by a Peal of Stones at her. Of the thin and whey-colour'd Beard, 'twas usually said, *Poco barba, è men colore, Sotto'l cielo non è peggiore*. *Dares* says, *Achilles's Hair was curl'd*, and ever a sign of Courage, so was *Pompey's*; but the leviter inflexa was that of *Augustus*. Depressed and flat to the Fore-head, a mark of Cruel, &c. but thole manly Distinctions being now no more the Mode, chang'd universally into the *Peruke*; our *Physiognomist* goes no farther,

ther, tho' it must (I think) be acknowledged, that the natural Covering was not given to be used altogether as an Excrement, but ordained for a natural, decent, and becoming Discrimination; let us hear St. Ambrose elegantly, *Cesaries reverenda est in Senibus, veneranda in Sacerdotibus, terribilis in Bellatoribus, decora in Adolescentibus, compta in Mulieribus, dulcis in Pueris*. Hair (says the Holy Bishop) is reverend in old Men, venerable in Priests, terrible in Soldiers, becoming in young Men, elegant in Women, sweet and lovely in Children.

But of these Accessories only in *Medals*, and *Picture in Prints*; tho' a *Physiognomist* can take little notice, so as to make any certain Judgment, for want of Colour; they may yet from other likenesses, make almost the same Conjectures, as from the Life it self; as 'tis reported of that *Artist*, who from a Picture only drawn by the great *Apelles*, predicted by what Accident the Original should perish. And I have been told, of the famous *Architect* and *Statuary*, the late *Chevalier Bernini*, who cut that rare *Bast* of *Charles the First* at *Rome* in white Marble, from a Picture painted by *Van Dyke* (yet extant, and to be seen in one of His Majesty's Apartments) that he foretold something of funest and unhappy, which the Countenance of that Excellent Prince fore-boded. We have said nothing of the *Voice*, the Object of another Sense, whether shrill, loud, hoarse, broken, small, harmonious and agreeable, &c. by which much might be discover'd, as appears by that of *Socrates*, who, tho' so skilful in *Metoposcopia*, bid the *Boy* (whom they brought him) to speak, that he might see what was in the Youth: *Eloquere ut videam*. This, I know, was meant of the Wit and towardliness of the Boy; But what if the Voice alone assist the discovery of that too? and yet even without the Voice, *Et fronte, & vultu, etiam in ipso oris silentio natura sequitur*, as *Adamantius*. For tho' Picture be not vocal, the Eyes and Countenance often supply the Tongue, and speak the very Passions, and interior of the Soul; to which add that of *Porta*, *Est enim similitudo, Pictus sermo, & Pictura loquens, que quovis sermone, quibusve notis valentior*. And now we mention Picture, since the Posture, or Stroak of one single Line, does often discover the Regnant Passion; *De Frenay* (so elegantly published by Mr. Dryden) forgets not to recommend the Art of *Physiognomy* to the study of *Painters*.

One thing more (whilst we are discoursing of Heads and Faces) who can but take notice of that Wise, and Wonderful Providence,

Gen. xxvii.
22.Plautus in
Menecm.

Providence, which has ordain'd such variety of Looks, and Countenances among Men, whilst the other Parts and Members of our Bodies are in comparison so little different, much less the Heads and Faces (as I may also call them) of other Creatures, of the same Species? since were it otherwise, and that Men had been made all like one another, the whole Government and Politie of the World, must long since have run into Confusion and sad Disorder. For who could have distinguish'd the True-man from the Thief? There would be promiscuous Amours, and innocent Adulteries as well as injurious: For the Wife could not know her Husband (so like Alcumena in Amphitryo) the Son would mistake his Father, the Father his Son; the Friend his Friend, and there would be no more Justice, no more Commerce, no more Living in the World: For Evil Men would deny their Crimes, and Good Men be often punished for the Faults of the wicked. For tho' in a Flock of Ten Thousand Sheep, 'tis said, an Ewe will know her Lamb; Parents would many times mistake their own Children, as it is often seen among Twins, where Brothers and Sisters have so resembled one the other, as to have been corrected for Faults they did not commit; but which neither their Voice, nor any other natural Mark could discriminate. Nay, I read of some who were Strangers to one another, as the two Slaves of Mark Autony, tho' born in several Countries vastly distant; the one in Egypt, the other in Asia. Persons exceedingly resembling, were Henry the Fourth of France, and the Miller of Languedoc; Malatesta Duke of Bavaria and Marchesinus a Mimic; nor without admiration have I sometimes considered a poor Hedger and Day-Labourer of mine, so extreamly like the renowned Emperor Charles the Fifth, as no Flesh could be more, if the best Pictures of that Mighty Prince, be truly represented by the best Painter, that perhaps has ever been, the Famous Titian. Erythreas, says the Poet Stephanus, was like Virgil; Antoninus Pius, resembling Numa Pompilius; and the Great Chancellor of France Mic. Hospitalis, in Countenance like Aristotle. But as these happen rarely, so a Physiognomist's Judgment is not at all ingaged to pronounce of their Fortune or Advancement, referring various Events to the bold Astrologer; or rather indeed, to the Providence of God alone; and as to Qualities, to their different Education, and other Circumstances. In short, so has the Wise Creator tempered and formed Mankind, that tho' we are all of us, composed of Members

Plin. Nat. Hist. Lib. VII. Cap. 2. Arist. Hist. Nat. Lib. XVII. Cap. 6.

Members and Parts alike, no Man is alike. Sic & similes Minutius in universi videmur, & inter se dissimiles invenimur, and with the Ostat. Poet,

—Facies non omnibus una est,
Nec diversa tamen.—

To what concerns the Voice, so near of kin to the Countenance, Vox in homine magnam vultus habet partem, &c. We Agnoscamus know a Man (says Pliny) by it, e'er we so much as see him, cum, priuictio they be as different and unlike as their very Faces all the mus, non aliter quam culis; totidemque sunt ea, quot in rerum natura mortales, & sua cuique, sicut facies. Plin. Nat. Hist. Lib. XI. Cap. 51.

And thus have we attempted the Reputation of a * Science. Physiognomy not altogether, we see, so vain, fallacious and uncertain, as *mia est Scientia* some imagine: One has (as we said) but to read, and consider what the great and most Learned of the Antients, and *ditis animorum moribus*, other sober and judicious Authors have written upon this Subject; Aristotle, Plato, Hippocrates, Ptolemy, Galen, Theophrastus, que, praeordines sensibus, Cicero, Seneca, Pliny, Quintilian, Dares Phrygius, Adamantius and *nata sensibus*, que percepit Paleston; besides what we daily learn of great Travellers and *judicia Geographorum*, describing foreign Countries and Climes; the Nas. signa. Goclenius, and Morals of the People; with what we find in the Sfortiane questiones, in Niphus, Camillus, Baldus's * Commentaries; in Aristot. Cocles, Peter Montius, Albertus Magnus, Michael Scotus, Rhafis, Melitesis, the Conciliator; Bap. Porta, Cardan, Campanella, Niquetius, Tiraquellus, and several more; not to insist upon those who have made Divinations by *Gelotology* as has Prosperus Aldovisius; and Onychomantia from the Spots upon our Nails; and Ioh de Nevis, Moles and other vain Fanlies, *Coniubialibus*, of which, and of old, Hali Abenragel the Arabian: Melampus Num. 14. Gracius, and some Books passing under the Name of our famous Merlin, and more lately by Ludovicus Septalinus, the above-nam'd Cardan and others, especially the ingenious Author de l' Arte de Cenni, which concerns the Actions, Motions, and Postures of the Body. Our Design being in this Treatise only, to give a brief Account of the Conjectures which are made (tho' some as very probable only, temporal and transitory, others almost infallible, fixt and inherent) and the Reasons they exhibite, upon the long Experience, and diligent Observations of Learned Men from the Countenance, and from the Structure, Symmetry, and

and Composure of those Parts and Members the most conspicuous in the Face, exposed to sight. For as Aristotle in his Books on this subject, divides the Body into three Regions, and the Notes, and Characters of this Art to be chiefly gathered from the most conspicuous and principal Parts, 'Ο ψει τὰ ὄμητα τὸ καὶ τὸ μέτωπον, & προστὸν καὶ πεπλαντικόν, &c. the Eyes, Head and Face as most in sight and expos'd; so are they those Βρ. ὁ καρδιοτονούς πλάσματα διπλωμένα γίνεται, which shew the most likely marks of Wisdom and Beauty, together with these Attributes given them upon all their Semiotics and Configurations, as well to discover the Affections, Passions, and Inclinations of the Mind, as the Crafts, and Constitution of the Body. Not yet as the same Author well admonishes (and as already noted) that one is to pronounce any sudden or rash Sentence, denominate the whole, from any one single or solitary Mark (unless when it happens to prove some notorious, generally over-ruling one) but by collating, and duly comparing the several Notes together, how they consent, agree with, or thwart one another, or over-vote in number and weight. And therefore we determine nothing Dogmatically, but as they use to speak of Constellations, that tho' they Compel not, they shrewdly Dispose; where (as we said) Education, Religious Principles, and Virtuous Habits do not timely interpose,

Cic. de Nat. which we daily find to work stupendous Effects, even in the most averse, and brutish Natures, cross and peevish Dispositions. So true it is, that all the sensitive Idiots and * Appertus *Mus.* *Appetitus* (denominated Passions) as far as they agitate and concern *culturum lat. cunam, juxta Parbamatum diversitatem*, belie the Heart, the Face commonly betrays the Tongue; and our Passions are almost as well discovered in the Eye, and *variancis, eo rumque dis* Air of the Countenance, as in the Soul her-self, were they as *crepantibus*: So obsequious are they to her Motions, that what in *Femmis*, the Object forms in the Fancy, and transfers to the Appetite, *Maribusque* is soon discovered by some action, or alteration; as by the Pro-*Adulitis no-* gress and Motion of an Index, the Time and Hour of the Day, *juxtam: U* Wherefore (to wind up all in the Sense of that Excellent *Physiognomia* *loopher*, as well as *Physician*, Dr. *Willis*) 'If so it be, that the *Liger, uti ha* Fibres of the Brain extend to the Heart, and even to the *ad Anatomie* *ce procedere* very remotest Parts of the Body, so as there is not a Sensory, *delineatio*: *Ut crederetis etiam animorum posse dari Picturam.* And again, *Quadrat cum pictorio Sculporius & Caelatorius usq. See more Dissertat. Physfog. Guil. de Reyne.*

or

' or the least Muscle but is affected: 'Tis not at all hard to comprehend, whence, and how our Inclinations, and Passions discover, and betray themselves in our Countenances. There being no Stroak, or Motion so tender and delicate made upon those subtle Strings, but immediate notice is given of it to the Soul, which shews the Consent that there is betwixt *Pid. Coine Gicaldi in Cephal. Physfog. D. cad. i.* the *Precordia*, and the parts of the Mouth and Face, from a peculiar conformity of the Intercostal Nerves.

I repeat it therefore again (in Justification of our Hypothesis) that by collation, and comparing the Effigies and Countenance in Medals and Pictures, and by intently framing one's own to them, upon occasion of Writing, or Speaking; I will not say with Cardan, or * Campanella (as the Passage is *Gaffar. Cu- rief. Cap. VI. § 12. Cum quis bo-* pleasantly related by Monsieur Gaffarell) that it were enough *minum vultus statim in- genis oportet. sed se natus babere ut al- ter habet, &* to inspire one with the very thought of the Person it represented; but very much with the same disposition of thinking, and other Qualities. For who does not see the *adductum vultus* (*as Suetonius notes*) the close and surlie Looks of Tiberius even in his Medal? The austere Countenance of Severus and Caracalla, as in that of *Getæ* the quite contrary? Socrates was *pilum & bald*, and *Canus* resembling a *Silenus* more than a grave *Phi. vultum, & losopher*; nor was the *Physiognomies* at all mistaken by that *frontem, & locutionem*; great Man's ingenuous Confession, as to his natural Temper *& tunc qui effectus & of Hippocrates*, for which his Scholars were like to knock him *cogitationes illi obrepunt, o'th Head, had not their Master stopp'd them, with the same judicat ho- minis illi ef- fici proprio, Confession of Socrates. Dominatur autem maxime vultus, as si Quintilian truely observes; speaking of the Countenance of an Orator, how it expresses, and speaks his Mind equally with his Tongue.*

& experientia, Spiritus enim format corpus, & juxta affectus innator, ipsum fingit exprimitque. Campanella de sensu rer. & Magia.

¶ Quintil. Lib. XIII. Cap. 3.

To give a few Instances of our own, and others: Let him that would Write and Read the History of the late Times, particularly that of the late Usurper Cromwell, but seriously contemplate the Falls, and Lines of his ambiguous and double Face (as accurately stamp'd in his Medal by Symmons, or engrav'd in *Taille-Douce* by Lombard, from a Picture of Walker's, the most resembling him) to read in it, without other Comment, Characters of the greatest Dissimulation, Boldness, Cruelty;

*Tacit. in Vit
Jul. Agric. de
Domitiano.*
Cruelty, Ambition in every touch and stroak ; so like to his, of whom twas laid, *Sævus ille vultus & rubor, à quo se contra ruborem miniebat.*

In the Noble Earl of Strafford, painted by *Van Dyke*, and engraven by *Lucas Vorsterman*, a steady, serious, and judicious Countenance.

In *Henry the Seventh*, painted by *Holbein*, a close, dry, wise, and careful Effigies, as in that of his Predecessor *Richard the Third* ; a twisted Face, and not a Line but what bespeaks Hypocrisie, Craft and Cruelty.

In that of the Emperor *Charles the Fifth*, by the Hand of *Titian*, a stout, hardy, resolute, wise and determin'd Prince, as that of a stiff, bigotted, and formal Look in his Son *Philip the Second*.

In the Duke of *Alva*, of whom there are a Thousand Pictures (not on *Medals* only, but upon every *Jugg-Pot* and *Tabacco-Box*) shewing a most malicious, stern, and merciless Aspect, fringed with a prolix and squalid Beard, which draws down his meager and hollow Cheeks, Emblems of his Disposition.

In Count *Gondamar* (which I have seen well painted, and in Stamp) Craft, with a certain pert, and piercing Air, as lying upon the Catch, not much unlike to the late Lord Treasurer *Cottington* ; but with a greater mixture of morose, and wariness in the latter.

In *Erasmus* (of *Holbein*) Quickness, with an easie, pleasant facetiousnes, and honest Gravity.

In Sir *Thomas More* (by the same Pencil) great Probity, under a steady and ingenuous Mind, an extraordinary Cheerfulness.

In my Lord Chancellor *Bacon*; a spacious Fore-head, and piercing Eye, always (as I have been told by one who knew him well) looking upward ; as a Soul in sublime Contemplation, and as the Perlon, who by standing up against *Dogmatists*, was to emancipate, and let free the long and miserably captivated *Philosophia*, which has ever since made such Conquests in the Territories of *Nature*.

In *Ben. Johnson*, a surly Pride, positive and humorous.

In the incomparable *Cowley's* Countenance, all that could indicate a most candid, ingenuous, and agreeable Nature, with a great Wit, and great Modesty.

Those who remember Mr. *Hobbs*, as I perfectly do (and whose Pictures are perfectly like him) might discover in his very

very Looks, a supercilious, saturnine Opiniatret, pleased with himself : as on the contrary, in the famous Mr. *Oughtred* (whose Picture etched by *Hollar*, and placed before his *Clavis*, extreamly resembles him) that calm and placid Composure, which seemed to proceed from, and be the result of some happy *Iuppenie* and Invention ; such as was that of *Archimedes*, when he discovered the adulterate mixture in the Sicilian Prince's *Crown* ; or that of *Pythagoras*, demonstrating the equality between the sides of a rectangular Triangle, and the Square of its Base, for Joy whereof, he paid an *Hecatomb* to the Gods. And such another was that of our Renowned *Harvey's*, but with stroaks of more serious and application. I will end in the late Lord Bishop of Chester, Dr. *Wilkins*, of whom (tho' I cannot say, I ever saw Picture so like him, as I wish) all who knew him, must acknowledge to find in him a judicious unaffected Gravity, tempered with extraordinary sweetnes ; a serene calmnes, and openness of Countenance, becoming the freedom and great Ingenuity of Nature and Disposition. The late *Sir Robert Murray should be the next in whom, with a

*A copy of
whose Effi-
gies is in the
Repository at
Gresham-
College.*

manly Presence, and serious Aspect, there met a disinteres'd, gentle, and debonair Temper, with great Affability and Goodnes.

Several others I might shew you, but I confine my self to such alone, whose *Effigies* I have seen breathing-like, and painted by the most celebrated and skilful Pencils ; and many more are there yet before me, and in my Eye, of our own Country, whose Countenances justify this Paragraph : But I speak of such as are no more among us, save in their Works, Merits, and profitable Inventions, leaving Argument of immortal Fame. For to have enumerated such as at present flourish and remain, trace and pursue the Progress daily made by those great *Genius's*, in some part or other of the *universal Cycle*, will be the Work of a steadier hand, and is reserved for Him, who shall one day write the *History of this Age of Wonders*. Were, I say, my Talent rich enough to be their *Encomiates*, there are many (*quibus ego nominibus semper affugo*) in my ken, of extraordinary Merit, for what they have written, published, and improved of the most useful, experimental Learning ; and which (after all a-do) is really, and indeed, of all human Knowledge, the only true, and valid Learning. Perlons, I say, of equal Desert, with any which past, and former Ages have produc'd. In a word, we have had

had some as great, and conspicuous Subjects, fit to have been stamp'd, and worn in *Medals of Gold*, and carv'd in *Marble*, as ever *Greece* or *Rome*, or any present ambitious Potentate had any where, for extending their Dominions by Slaughter, Blood, Fire, and Desolation, which disturbs the Fruits and Labours of the most useful Studies. The great *Archimedes* (whom but now we mentioned) was barbarously slain by a rude and common Soldier, in the midst of his Speculations, whose Life was of more Value, than a Thousand *Syracusa's*, and all the Conquests of *Marcellus*.

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